Third Session
of the
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

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Volume I

Thursday, February 12, 1953.

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HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1953, ET SEQ.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies,
Speaker.

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Thursday, the Twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Fifty-three, being the first day of the Third Session of the Twenty-Fourth Legislature of the Province of Ontario, for the dispatch of business pursuant to a proclamation of the Honourable Lewis O. Breithaupt, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

Toronto, Ontario,
Thursday, February 12th,1953,
3:00 o'clock, p.m.

And the House having met,

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province then entered the House, and being seated on the Throne, was pleased to open the Session by

the following gracious speech:

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly: We meet today for the Third Session of the Twenty-Fourth Legislature of the Province of Ontario. I welcome you here, confident that your thought and judgment will be applied diligently to the affairs of the people of this Province.

CORONATION

We look forward this year to the Coronation of Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. We pray that her reign as our Queen may be prosperous, long and happy.

The years in which we live have witnessed a massive development of our Province. Ontario and her people have faced many new and complex problems which are incidental to the great growth of our country and they have played their part with distinction and credit, in maintaining and consolidating the truly enviable position of Canada.

Under our Federal system of Government the public business of the people is rightly decentralized to various jurisdictional levels. The business of all of these levels of Government is of the utmost importance. Each level has its own relationship with the people and each requires its own financial resources

to enable it to carry out its functions. The tremendous growth of the nation and the greatly expanded problems of Government demand the constant study and examination of the fiscal and jurisdictional responsibilities of all levels of Government.

PROVINCIAL-MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

The Ontario Provincial-Municipal Relations Committee has been conducting studies in Ontario covering the whole field of fiscal relationships. An interim report of this Committee will be tabled for your consideration. This Committee is continuing its close studies of Provincial-Municipal problems and the Government is hopeful that these studies will be co-ordinated in the work of another Committee, which it is hoped will be created by the Government of Canada to study the whole problem of Federal-Provincial fiscal relationships, the duties of each level of Government under the Constitution and the financial means to enable the performance of these duties.

MUNICIPAL FISCAL

It has been the constant object of the Government to assist and improve the fiscal position of the municipalities to enable them better to carry out their great responsibilities. In the last nine

years, assistance to municipalities has been expanded six fold, and in the present fiscal year, this aid represents more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars of our budgetary commitments. Very important measures will be submitted to you at this Session tending to strengthen the autonomy and powers of our municipalities throughout Ontario.

METROPOLITAN AREA

Among the municipal problems you will be asked to consider, will be those very complex ones dealing with the municipal government of the areas encompassed within the southern municipalities of the County of York, including the City of Toronto. These areas contain about one-fifth of Ontario's population. This metropolitan area, one of the greatest in Canada, urgently requires the means and the power by which problems affecting the life and being of well over a million people may be dealt with, to the end that they may have housing, transportation, planning, land use, parks and other services in keeping with the aspirations and the way of life of this great community. Most important legislation will be introduced for your careful consideration and action.

COMPANIES' ACT

At the first Session of this Legislature

a year ago, a completely revised Companies' Act was introduced and referred to a special Select Committee of the House for study. This Committee has completed its work and legislation arising from its consideration will be introduced for your further consideration.

HIGHWAYS

During the past year great progress has been made in the construction of highways. There are now upwards of a million and a quarter Ontario motor vehicle registrations, and as a result the highway program has been widely expanded and will be further expanded. With the increase of motor vehicle traffic the necessity for improved and safe highways is correspondingly pressing. Construction of modern highways is the continuation and enlargement of efforts which must be pursued with vigour and diligence to reduce the toll of highway accidents.

PUBLIC WORKS

With the expansion of Ontario the construction program of the Department of Public Works has been accelerated and expanded. The pressing need for space in which to carry on the Province's services makes the continuation and expansion of our works program more than ever necessary.

HYDRO DEVELOPMENT

The development of Hydro-electric power on the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River is a necessity for Ontario, and strong hope is expressed that the last remaining International complications will soon be resolved so that work may begin at an early date. Every preparation has been made to go ahead immediately with this much-needed work. In the meantime, great progress has been made in the construction of the new generating station and works at Queenston on the Niagara River.

AGRICULTURE

The many fields of agricultural development within the Province are under constant and vigilant research and much attention is given to making farming more attractive to our younger people. The high standards of healthy living which we enjoy are attributable very largely to our great agricultural industry. Close study is being given particularly to the requirements of the orderly marketing of farm products. A sound program of conservation is being pursued and will be enlarged. Several important projects are approaching completion. The further Federal participation, lately announced, is welcome.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL

A matter of much importance to our people

is the preservation of archaeological and historical sites found within the Province. Legislation will be introduced which will protect the evidences of our early history.

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Legislation concerning several other matters of interest and concern to our people will be introduced for your consideration. I wish to make reference to some of these measures. A revision of the Pharmacy Act will be introduced and some amendments to the Mining Act will be submitted. In the interests of public safety a measure will be introduced, permitting the inspection of elevators and other lifting devices. The present legislation regarding moving picture theatres will be consolidated and revised, and amendments to the Travelling Shows Act and the Public Halls Act will be introduced. Improvements will be proposed to the Municipal Act, the Assessment Act, the Public Service Act, the Public Health Act, the Forest Fires Prevention Act, the Public Lands Act, the High Schools Act, the Public Schools Act, the Planning Act, the Unemployment Relief Act, the Homes for the Aged Act, the Jurors Act, the Insurance Act, the Devolution of Estates Act, the Agricultural Societies Act, the Rural Telephone Systems

Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and to several others of our present Statutes. All measures proposed for your consideration will tend to preserve and to improve and better the way of life of our people.

SELECT COMMITTEES' REPORTS

Reports will be received from Select Committees of this House which have been sitting throughout the year.

PROVINCIAL FISCAL POSITION

There will be presented to you a survey of the fiscal condition of the Province, together with the plans for the ensuing year. The Public Accounts for the last complete fiscal year and the Estimates for the year 1953-54 will all be submitted for your study and consideration.

By their loyal efforts and diligent application to their duties, the members of the Public Service of Ontario have earned our thanks and appreciation. By their devotion to duty your decisions and directions are carried out.

May I express the wish that in the interests of the people of our Province, your deliberations and decisions will be guided by Divine Providence.

His Honour was then pleased to retire.

(TAKE B FOLLOWS)

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: I beg to inform the House that to prevent mistakes I have secured a copy of His Honour's speech which I will now read:

Introduction of Bills.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER: (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Challies that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to Amend the Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Doucett, that the speech of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, to this House, be taken into consideration tomorrow.

I might say, for the benefit of the hon. members, that the addresses by the mover and seconder of the reply, the hon. member for Kingston (Mr.Nickle) and the hon. member for Hamilton Wentworth (Mr.Connell) will be delivered on Tuesday. Tomorrow and Monday will be devoted to routine matters.

Motion agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, there is a matter upon which I know the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr.Oliver)

will like to speak. It is always a pleasure to have the opportunity at the openings of the House to meet with the former premiers of this Province. At various times, we have had the opportunity of having seven of them here. Unfortunately, two of them have passed on since we last met. On this occasion, we have in the House, three of the remaining five; we have the hon. Mr. Henry, who has, of course, graduated into the position of an elder statesman, and his advice and counsel are always sought and always of great value. We have with us the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) who is still in active service and to my right, the grand old member for Peel (Mr.Kennedy). I was going to say "the hon. Minister of Agriculture" because one gets so used to using that term that it is difficult to realize that he has now reverted to a position which is just as important, the hon. member for Peel.

MR. KENNEDY (Peel): More important.

HON. MR. FROST: May I say to the hon. members opposite it is quite obvious that the hon. member for Peel has not lost any of his wit and he will take a great part in the life of this province, perhaps in a less onerous capacity.

Of the remaining three, may I refer to Mr. Drury, who is a native -- as I am myself -- of the

County of Simcoe, who is so busily engaged with the work of his office as Sheriff of that County, that he was unable to be here. Last summer, I had the great pleasure of going to Barrie and catching Mr. Drury rather unexpectedly and taking him to the world's greatest Fair -- the Canadian National Exhibition notwithstanding -- that is, the Ora Fair. Mr. Drury was so busy at that time that he had to postpone several appointments in order to accompany me on this very special trip.

Then, of course, there is the hon. George Drew, presently the Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in Ottawa.

May I now say a word concerning the two who have passed on, the hon. Mitchell Hepburn and the hon. Gordon Conant. Mr. Conant invariably attended the openings of this House, and I am sure we all miss him to-day. In regard to Mr. Hepburn, while it was not his custom to attend the openings, nevertheless, he has left the imprint of his great personality on this Assembly, and he also will be missed.

The passing of these two men brings back very many memories, particularly to those of us whose membership here goes back fifteen years or more.

The two former premiers who have passed on were of a very different type. All of us in this House

remember the wit, the brilliance, and the great ability of Mr. Hepburn, and the imprint of his personality on this House, during his membership here, beyond all doubt, will be long remembered. He was a valiant warrior; he was a great fighter in any cause he espoused, and even amongst those who were the objects of his barbs, his attacks, and his eloquence, there was and is a great respect and indeed a great affection for him.

His passing leaves a great vacancy, and leaves many memories amongst the members of this Assembly.

Mr. Conant, of course, had an entirely different personality. Many here well remember him for some six years as a very conscientious extremely hard working Attorney-General. Of course, all Attorneys-General are hard working and conscientious but Mr. Conant was exceptionally so. He was a hard worker. He never saved himself. He was the Premier of this province during a very difficult period in the war days and he made a great contribution to the public life of Ontario.

Both of these gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, played their part in the public life of Ontario and, indeed, of Canada. As a matter of fact, I think those men in public life, regardless of Party, did their best;

and they did what appeared to them to be the best thing to do, as is given to all of us to judge what is best. That I think will be the history of the public life of both of these men, who in their own ways, were great Canadians and great members of this Assembly.

I think both of them would say, if indeed they have not said it:

> "My Sword I give to him that shall succeed me and my Courage and Skill to him that can get it. My Marks and Scars I carry with me to be a Witness for me that I have fought his battles who now will be my Rewarder".

So, I am sure that all the hon. members in this Assembly will join with me in extending to Mrs. Hepburn and Mrs. Conant, our deep sympathy, which also will go to their families.

I am sure the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will wish to say a few words as he in many ways had the opportunity of a more intimate relationship with both these gentlemen than did we.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I would, of course, join with the hon. Prime Minister in the moving tribute he has just made to Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Conant, and the work they did over the years for the people of this province of Ontario. To those of us who were closely associated

with these men, we know that they brought to the threshold of the public life of this province, a fire, a brilliance, and a determination to do good for the people of Ontario. The two men who have now passed from our midst were very different, as I saw them, in their makeup, their approach to public questions and to public matters.

Mr. Hepburn came from the broad and fertile acres of the County of Elgin. He was a man from the farm, who came into public life with great brillance and great eloquence, a brilliance and eloquence which I think has not been matched since his time -- and I do not say that disrespectfully. But he had, it seemed to me, something which most of us who are in public life today lack; he had a determination that when he thought something was right, and the cause was a just one, and that the end in view was the right one, nothing whatever would stop him in the course he had outlined until he had achieved the objective in mind.

I remember, as many hon. members of this House do, another quality which Mr. Hepburn possessed which some of us do not so readily possess, and that was his great ability to speak without note on almost any given subject, and yet the quality of the remarks he made indicated that behind his extemporaneous speaking, there was a fund of knowledge and a breadth

of learning which enabled him to speak on these subjects with authority and with wisdom without referring to notes of any kind. I remember many occasions sitting with Mr. Hepburn when he was about to make a speech, that his notes would be on the desk, but after the speech had been delivered, you would find he had not used the notes at all, and yet we who heard him all agreed that he had dealt with the subject exhuastively and adequately.

In regard to Mr. Conant; he came from a very busy industrial city in the province of Ontario; he was a man learned in the law, a man who was very studious, and when he became the Prime Minister, was extremely hard working. I never knew of a public servant who worked as hard as Mr. Conant and if he had any faults at all, it seems to me it was that he did not seem to possess the ability to pass around responsibility, but did the work himself, and no one can say that even shouldering that tremendous responsibility he did not discharge it in a very creditable way.

These two men as Prime Ministers, different as they were in temperament and makeup, and in their approach to public questions, each in his own way, made a mighty contribution to the life of this province. Both of them in their own way added to the sum total of the happiness and progress in the province of

Ontario, and as they pass from our midst, all of us irrespective of Party, can say we find it is good that they have passed this way. That holds true with the others who have gone and those who are still with us today, former Prime Ministers, who stand amongst that great company who gave up so much of their private lives and enjoyment of those private lives to fulfil and discharge their obligations as they saw them to the public at large, and the men and women all over this province owe, it seems to me, a great debt of gratitude to men of this character, who have written with indelible ink into the records of this province, their ambition and their desire to serve their public and their fellow men.

Mr. Speaker, just before I close, there is one other matter to which I would like to refer because it may well be that this will be the last opportunity I will have for six weeks or so to entirely agree with the course of approach of the hon. Prime Minister, and, therefore, I grasp this opportunity to say to him that all over Ontario I believe that people recognize that in offering our help as a province to those people of the European countries who have suffered such great hardships in the flood disaster, that you have rendered a great service to Ontario. I say that, because I believe it, and it seems to me that one way in which

we can build up a sentiment of good feeling and influence in this world is by thus aiding those who suffered hardship, and if it is carried to its logical conclusion, it will in the long run, make for better living amongst the peoples of the world. The opportunity grasped by the Prime Minister of seeing that the assets and goods we have in abundance in Ontario were at the disposal of these people who in England, Belgium and Holland, suffered untold hardships in the great disaster which has overtaken them, has demonstrated the fact that we care for the safety of our fellow men, that we have a feeling for those in distress, and that we are willing to give from our substance and our plenty, in order that they can rebuild their homes in those lands, and come back into the scheme of things with a proper understanding, and if we can cultivate such a spirit of fellowship and friendship, we can go a long way to make it possible to make this world what we want it to be, but which we sometimes feared might be a long time before it was attained.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I was interested to learn a moment ago that we are honoured today by the presence of the hon. Minister of Highways of our newest province of Canada, Newfoundland. We are very glad he has found it possible to be here with us on this occasion, and we hope will take back to that fine

province which is the newest, and yet the oldest in Canada, our sincere good wishes.

The province of Newfoundland has contributed greatly to the defence of this country. Indeed, hon. Mr. Smallwood let me know very emphatically that it was the Newfoundlanders who actually saved Upper Canada in 1812. He told me of the occasion and where the monument is, and I believe he is substantially correct.

We are glad to have the hon. Minister of Highways of that province with us today and we hope he will have the opportunity of seeing something of the province which his forefathers helped to save. We are glad he is here and we send our very best wishes back to that province which is rapidly becoming one of the great provinces of this great country of ours.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 3:42 of the clock, p.m.

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ONTARIO

Third Session

of the

Twenty-Fourth Legislature

of the

Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

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Volume II

Friday, February 13, 1953.

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HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1953, ET SEQ.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies,

Speaker

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Toronto, Ontario,
Friday, February 13th, 1953,
3.00 o'clock p.m.

And the House having met.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT: The following petitions have been laid upon the Table:

By Mr. Mapledoram, the Petition of Edward Quentin Jennings, Roman Catholic Bishop of Fort William.

By Mr. Morningstar, the Petition of the Port Colborne Board of Education; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Catharines; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the Young Women's Christian Association of St. Catharines;

By Mr. Elliott, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Hamilton.

By Mr. Reaume, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Windsor.

By Mr. Gordon, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Brantford.

By Mr. Edwards, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Stratford.

By Mr. Downer, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Owen Sound.

By Mr. Brandon, the Petition of the Corporation of Societie Nationale de Fiducie; also, the Petition of the Lakeshore District Board of Education.

By Mr. Roberts (St. Patrick), the Petition of the Trustees of the Congregation of Knox's Church, Toronto; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the Hospital for Sick Children.

By Mr. Kennedy, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Brampton.

By Mr. McPhee, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Orillia.

also, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Welland.

By Mr. Roberts (London), the Petition of Morley Aylesworth, Albert E. Silverwood, et al; also, the Petition of the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the City of Peterborough; also, the Petition of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Peterborough; also, the Petition of Walter Juxon Blackburn, Verschoyle Philip Cronyn, Roy Watt Robertson, et al; also, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of London.

By Mr. Wardrope, the Petition of the Riverside Cemetery Company of Port Arthur.

By Mr. Nixon, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Paris.

By Mr. Nault, the Petition of l'Institut des Franciscaines Missionaires de Marie d'Ontario.

By Mr. Leavine, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Kitchener.

By Mr. Murdoch, the Petition of the Corporation of Assumption College.

By Mr. Myers, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Hespeler.

By Mr. Mackenzie, the Petition of the Corporation of the Township of North York.

By Mr. Root, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Guelph.

By Mr. Weaver, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

By Mr. Connell, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Dundas.

By Mr. Morrow, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa; also, the Petition of the Sir Henry Mill Pellatt Trust.

By Mr. Nickle, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Kingston.

MR. SPEAKER: Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

Motions.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move a motion which has always been somewhat controversial in this Assembly. Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Doucett, that during the present session of the Assembly provision be made for taking a stenographic report

of debates and speeches, and to that end that Mr. Speaker be authorized to employ the necessary stenographers at such rates of compensation as may be agreed by him, copies of such reports to be supplied to the Lieutenant-Governor, to Mr. Speaker, the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Library, each Member of the Assembly, to the offices of the Leaders of each party represented in the Assembly, the Reference Libraries of the Province of Ontario, and to the Press Gallery.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Prime Minister if he has the figures of the last four or five years to submit to the House.

HON. MR. FROST: I am sorry I have not them here today. The cost last year, as I am told by the hon. Provincial Secretary, was about $13,000. The costs before we introduced this system were mounting, and I think at one time they were in the neighbourhood of $30,000 or $40,000, and were still going up. I am free to admit that the present system is not altogether satisfactory. I think that is right. I have been approached by some members of the Press Gallery who have felt that the large pile

of Hansard reports which accumulate by the end of a Session has proven very cumbersome, and with that I am bound to agree.

On the other hand, sometimes we get into these things and in the end they run into so much money. As a matter of fact, in regard to some of the former Hansard reports, I do not think the hon. members opposite may feel they should have been printed any way, for the reason that the reports were not too accurate a year or two ago. Whether that has been corrected or not to the satisfaction of everyone, I would not like to say.

But, Mr. Speaker, if the Committee on Printing can find a reasonable way of doing this job a little better from the standpoint of printing these reports, I would certainly be very glad to consider it, but I do not want to run into expenses which keep mounting up. It is so easy to start something which at the beginning costs $10,000 or $15,000, and then suddenly you find it is up to nearly $100,000. Those things happen every day.

It is a question about which the Treasurer has to be very critical and "tough" about; otherwise our budget would go up out of sight.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to hear the hon. Prime Minister make a slight admission that he does not like the present system. Since we abandoned the old practice of printing the Hansard, I raised this question every year.

I am wondering, Mr. Speaker, if when we printed the Hansard, we did not extend it too far and sent copies to many more organizations and institutions than were necessary. The main question is that the hon. members themselves want this record. Those hon. members who have been here for the past ten years or so know quite well that if you preserve these copies it takes an additional room in your office or house to hold them, they are becoming so voluminous. A ten-year accumulation of volumes amounts to a great deal of paper, whereas with three or four volumes you have a nice, neat record, and I would like very much if the hon. Prime Minister would do something about having them printed.

Surely the Province of Ontario and the business which is transacted in this House is of sufficient importance that a record should be kept of it, and we should know what went on, and what was said in regard to the different problems

which confront us. That is not possible with our present system. The volumes are too big and cumbersome, and no one likes them; whereas if we had three or four neatly bound volumes, they can be kept as souvenirs of the year's proceedings, and I would strongly urge that the Committee on Printing do something about it, and let them consider cutting down the number of volumes sent out. I think that is where the greatest expense was incurred. After all, it is the hon. members and perhaps the libraries and other organizations which should have the copies of Hansard as it is printed, and I do hope that something is done this Session to remedy the present situation.

(B-1 follows)

MR. SALSBERG (St.Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I would like to exert a bit more pressure on the Government in regard to this matter. I have spoken on this question as in fact all of us have, even the supporters of the Government privately, Nobody likes the ton of paper which is sent to your home or which you carry home, and then you do not want to part with them, because you want to be able to refer to the proceedings and we find it almost impossible to make use of this mountain of mimeographed volumes which accumulate in our homes.

The hon. Prime Minister said it is easy to start something, which may grow into something creating a great expense. I do not think even the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) would call this a "frill" or a "fad". I mean that. It is true he is harping on this issue of "frills and fads", but I suggest to you that this is neither a "frill" nor a "fad", nor is it something new. In fact, we had printed copies of Hansard before, but the present Government, affected evidently by the education against "frills and fads" discontinued it. This is not a matter of "starting something", but of re-instituting something which was unwisely discontinued. It was not a "frill" then, and it would not be a "frill" now.

The difference we are informed is some $20,000. or $30,000. It is true, that is no small amount. But I suggest, Mr. Speaker, there are private corporations in this province who are certainly by no means as important as this Government, who spend more on their annual reports than this Government is willing to spend on the records of the proceedings of the Legislature of this province. And I am not even speaking of the C.P.R. or the C.N.R. Other corporations spend more than it would cost this Government to print Hansard, so that the record would remain permanent, for the hon. members or anybody else who is interested in the affairs of Government, to refer to. Mr. Speaker, one could almost come to the conclusion that the Government does not want the private members to have access to the proceedings of the past, because they simply could not be interested in its present form. The hon. members on the Treasury benches have it easy. They can say to their Deputies,"Get this and that of four years ago", and the Deputy-Minister will then snap his fingers and call to his assistant and say, "Get me this and that for 1945", and that person, in turn will snap his fingers at somebody who will go and get it. That is all right. But the humble member who wants to find something has

to begin lifting this mountain of paper in order to get to the bottom of the pile, and then finds he needs a couple of evenings to search out something which he requires.

The City of Toronto is not quite as important as this House, and is not doing as much public business, but it prints an annual volume of proceedings which is bound very beautifully, some of them with leather binding and it forms a permanent record of what the corporation of the City of Toronto has done. It is not a stenographic report, that is true, but it is a very comprehensive and full record. There are ex-mayors and ex-controllers and ex-aldermen of the City of Toronto here who know that they can find out very easily what transpired when they were members of Council twenty years ago, and they know they cannot, with the same ease, find out what happened in the Legislature, or what any particular member of the Legislature said about an important question even two years ago. In concluding, Mr. Speaker, may I suggest that the motion, if carried, should not be taken to mean that there will be no printed record of the proceedings of this Session. If that is contained in the motion, then I would urge the hon. members to vote it down, despite the fact that it was introduced by the hon. Prime Minister. I believe there is

sufficient independence in this House to get a majority to vote against the Premier right at the beginning of the Session, and show their independence for all to see.

But if the hon. Premier agrees to follow this matter through during the Session, perhaps he will agree to the proposal which was made a year ago, that at the end of the Session a certain number of copies be printed, and I am sure no hon. member would have any objection to that, and I am equally sure that no hon. member would object to any attempt to reduce the cost. As I say, the people of this province will not begrudge the expenditure of a few thousand dollars for the keeping of a permanent record so that all who are interested now and future generations who will undoubtedly be interested in what happened, will be able to have access to the records, and read intelligently what has transpired.

MR. OLIVER: May I add this word, Mr. Speaker? I think the hon. Prime Minister should re-examine his position in regard to this matter, because sometimes we, on this side of the House, do not just understand a certain position which he takes. Most of the time we can see what he is leading up to, and from where he has come, but in this particular matter, we cannot see any rhyme or reason to the

position that he takes.

When the hon. Prime Minister says that it is a matter of a few thousand dollars, it means, I presume, that it is relatively a matter of a few thousand dollars between this atrocity which we have now in the form of Hansard, and what it would be printed into a readable documentary record of the proceedings of the Legislature. I doubt if we have very much to stand on in saying that we should perpetuate this system which nobody likes, and which is not in keeping with traditions of this Legislature and this province.

Ontario is not a small province any longer; it is the greatest province in the Dominion of Canada, with the greatest revenue, and surely if a system of recording the happenings in this House is worthwhile preserving at all, it is worthwhile preserving in a readable and intelligible form, and I would say to the hon. Prime Minister that he is being "penny wise and pound foolish" in this thing. Why does he not rise up and meet this problem which he brings up every year, and with a smile on his face, says he anticipates there will be a debate. Personally, I am tired of debating this particular question, Rather than giving it just a passing glance as it goes to the printing committee, let the hon. Prime Minister face this

issue now, and deal with it fairly and squarely and say to the printing committee that the present system has not been a satisfactory one, and even though it may cost a few thousand dollars more, we feel that the happenings in this House should be presented in a readable form and that the Government is willing to incur the additional expense required.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, what the hon. members opposite have said touches me very deeply. I can assure you I am most anxious to assist them in their work, and must admit that perhaps there is some vestige of reason in what they say. However, it is a question of the taxpayers' dollars, and I am content to have it reviewed by the committee on printing.

I do not know that I agree entirely with all that the hon. members have said. This province from its inception, to 1944, -- which was the first Session this Government came into office -- did without Hansard, and nobody ever seemed to think about it, until suddenly when we came into office, someone on our side of the House thought about it. Now, I must admit that everything this Government has done is not correct, and I am afraid this is one of the things. Perhaps it is one of the things we did in the days of nearly ten years ago, which was not so correct.

Some three or four years ago, I found that the cost of this "service" -- if I may put it that way -- was becoming very excessive, so I cut it back down to what it is today. I am quite content to have the committee on printing look into the matter with an eye on economy in the matter of having the record printed, but when it gets to be a matter of sending out thousands of copies of speeches delivered here, I have some objection to it. I feel that it should not be.

MR. SALSBERG: We want a record we can throw at the Government.

HON. MR. FROST: I would not mind if they threw it at us, but if they throw it at the people, at the expense of three or four cents a copy, in addition to the printing, it runs into a great deal of money. I think perhaps the committee should consider as to whether there should be any Hansard at all, but I can assure the hon. members opposite that I will regard this with a completely open mind.

Motion agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Doucett, that the standing committees of this House be appointed for the following purposes.

(1) On Privileges and Elections.

(2) On Education.

(3) On Private Bills.

(4) On Standing Orders.

(5) On Public Accounts.

(6) On Printing.

(7) On Municipal Law.

(8) On Legal Bills.

(9) On Agriculture and Colonization.

(10) On Fish and Game.

(11) On Labour.

(12) On Mining.

(13) On Government Commissions.

(14) On Lands and Forests.

(15) On Travel and Publicity.

(16) On Health,

which said committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as shall be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time, their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and letters.

Motion agreed to.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, I have just been handed an intimation that the Striking Committee will

meet at 10:30 on Monday morning. I suggest to the hon. Prime Minister that is not a good hour. Most of the trains get in around noon, and as far as our member on the Committee is concerned, he just cannot be here on Monday morning. Could it be postponed until Tuesday?

HON. MR. FROST: I am sympathetic with what my hon. friend says. As the hon. members know, the first days of the Session are limited, and it takes time to become organized, and to lay the work of the House before the House. We are anxious to make as much speed as we can. Would it meet the convenience of the hon. members if the Committee met at 1:30 on Monday so that we can get these committees set up?

MR. OLIVER: I think we could do that, Mr. Speaker, if we were allowed to substitute another member.

HON. MR. FROST: I will be very glad to do that, and anything which will better meet the convenience of the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

MR. OLIVER: Then I agree to that.

HON. MR. FROST: I am a great believer in committees, myself. I hope all these committees meet. Everything this Government has done is an open book, and I want to assure the hon. members opposite that they are quite at liberty to have the fullest review

of anything. That is the purpose of these committees, and they are set up to give the hon. members of this House all the information required, and I hope that the opportunities presented by the setting up of these sixteen committees will give not only to the hon. members but to the public as well, the most complete information on anything in which they are interested.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, before the hon. Prime Minister moves to another motion, may I ask if he is prepared to set up a committee on Crown corporations.

HON. MR. FROST: I think it is on the list, "On Government Commissions".

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Speaker, I do not recall that the Striking Committee has been appointed as yet.

HON. MR. FROST: I am going to move that now. Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Doucett, that a select committee of eleven members be appointed for the purpose of reporting with all convenient dispatch a list of the members to compose the Standing Committee ordered by the House, the said Committee to be composed as follows: Messrs. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk), Allen (Middlesex South) Chartrand, Collings, Cowling, Grummett, Kerr, Mackenzie, Pryde, Pringle, and Robson.

The calling of that Committee can be taken

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

up by the Clerk of the House, and made convenient for the hon. Leader of the Opposition, but I would like to have the Committee set up by Monday for the purpose of getting ahead with the business, but if that is not found to be convenient, I would be glad to defer to the wishes of the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker, with the setting up of these committees, if it afterwards appears that some hon. members would like to be on a particular committee, the committee can be re-convened to pass upon that matter.

I move, seconded by Mr. Doucett, that Mr. A. Kelso Roberts, the member for the electoral district of St. Patrick, be appointed as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House for the present Session.

Before the motion is put, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that at the first Session of this Legislature a year ago, it was announced we would appoint a Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House to act as your Deputy yearly, and thus give several hon. members the opportunity of having that experience.

I want to thank very much the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer) for his very fine work last year. I remember in other Sessions, the hon. member for Middlesex North who acted, and also others.

These hon. members performed a very distinguished duty in a manner very acceptable to the House. It is a great pleasure indeed to move this year, the appointment of the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts). The hon. member has been in this House, except for a short interlude, since 1943. He is a member representing one of the ridings of the great city of Toronto, and in other days, he was a classmate of my own school, and it is a pleasure to have him act in this capacity this year. I am sure he will do as well as the others who have filled that office in the past.

Motion agreed to.

---Mr. Roberts in the Chair.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that commencing Friday, February 20th, and thereafter,on each Friday of the present Session of the Assembly, this House do meet at 2:00 of the clock in the afternoon, and that the provision of Rule 2 of the Assembly be suspended so far as it may apply to this motion. That, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, of course, is to allow the hon. members to catch the afternoon trains for their homes.

Motion agreed to.

---Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Thirty-two. Ability physical a very distinguished
fact in a member very eligibility in the Senate. It is
a great pleasure looked to meet Mrs. Green, the
Superintendent of the Sen. Member for Ontario
(Mr. Kennedy). The fire, member has been in full force,
except for a short interlude, since 1905. He is a
member (Winnipeg) one of the ridings of the great
city of Toronto, and in going down, it was a relief
here at my own school, and it is a pleasure to have
the fit in this Legislative this year. I am sure he
will be as well as the others and have visited that
office in the room.

Hon. Mr. Green:

--Mr. Speaker is the Leader.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I move,
seconded by Mr. Porter, that commencing Friday,
the 20th day of this month, the Clerk of the
Legislative Assembly of the Assembly, will begin to sit
at 2:00 of the clock in the afternoon, and that the
quorum of Rule 2 of the Assembly be suspended in
the as it may apply to this motion. This, Mr. Speaker-
-Members, of course, is to allow the Sen. Members to
resume the Ministerial duties in their offices.

Motion agreed to.

--Mr. Speaker is the Clerk.

HON. ARTHUR WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House, the following:

(1) The Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario, for the fiscal year ended the 31st of March, 1952.

(2) The Report of the Provincial Auditor of Ontario, 1951-1952.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St.Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if it is proper -- and I think it is -- to raise the question at this time about the tabling and printing of these documents. I have spoken on this subject in the past, and I feel compelled to speak again, because the hon. members of this House and the public at large do not get the printed copies of these reports which are tabled for a year or more, and there is little need of private members of this House accepting a report which is tabled, when they are unable to be sure of having it before them before the year is up.

I have here a copy of a report of the Department of Public Welfare. That was tabled a year ago, and the report, in which I am very much interested, as are other hon. members, was not received until January 21st, 1953.

Mr. Speaker, I say this is a condition which

should not be allowed to continue. And I suggest we suffer from this difficulty because of the tendency to channel most of the printing into a few hands. There are a few companies which get all of the printing for the Government, and naturally there is a considerable backlog and they have a hard time producing the reports in good time. I think this must be discontinued. I think there should be no favouritism. There are a number of good union printing houses in Toronto and elsewhere who, if given the chance, would have the reports which are tabled now in the hands of the public and the hon. members within a month or six weeks, instead of having to wait a year or more before we secure them. This handicaps the hon.members of this House, and deprives the public at large of the information to which they should have access, because of a continuation of that policy. I protest against the method of crowding the printing orders into the hands of a few firms, and I think it is time that practice was discontinued. Let these printing jobs be made known and let every printing house have an opportunity to bid on them, and let them all get some of the work so that the reports can be brought down in good time. It is a farce to have a report tabled today, and the hon. members not receive it for a year or more. I appeal to the Government to take this

matter seriously, and to take such steps as will be found necessary to improve the policy which is now in force. I conclude with the remark that I am convinced the explanation for the cause of this delay is that printing is being directed to one or two channels in the printing business. That is a wrong policy, and it proves extremely inconvenient, and I suggest we widen the field to give all the printers who can do the work -- if they are union shops, of course, -- the opportunity of printing and getting out,the reports in time.

HON. MR. FROST: I may say that the criticism by the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) about this report is hardly justified. These are the Public Accounts for the year ended the 31st of March, 1952, and it is a great task for the accountants and the provincial auditors to go through these and certify them as being correct by that time.

This is the first active day of the Session. The Public Accounts of last Session are tabled, and I can assure the hon. members that they will have copies of this report in their hands today, so the hon. member for St.Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) can hardly complain that is not real service.

On the other point, perhaps there is some ground for objection. The fact is I would very much

like to be able to give to the House, the Public Accounts as they run from month to month, but the task of doing that is too great; it is just impossible to do it.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that if we do not go into the printing of Hansard, it might give the printers a little more time to print these reports.

(TAKE C FOLLOWS)

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

THE COUNTY PUBLICITY ACT

HON. GEORGE DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Porter, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to repeal the County Publicity Act", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. DUNBAR said: This Act was placed on the statute books a number of years ago and never has been made use of. The Act which was brought in, in 1951, takes the place of it, providing that all municipalities have the power, according to population, to spend so much money on publicity. So the Bill it is moved to repeal is no longer necessary.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to Amend the Unemployment Relief Act", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. GOODFELLOW said: Mr. Speaker, there is no change of policy in this amendment; it is simply a clarification. There has been some misunderstanding among municipalities with respect to persons on relief who have been more or less transient, and we have established proper resident qualifications.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS ACT

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to Amend the Charitable Institutions Act", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. GOODFELLOW said: Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that this is not the second reading so that I would have to give an extended explanation today.

This amendment to the Charitable Institutions Act, I think, is quite in order. I might say that a great many of the hon. members have shown an interest in the work which the charitable institutions have been doing

Mr. [illegible] said: Mr. Chairman, there is no doubt of merit in this amendment, it is simply a clarification. There has been some minor [illegible] among municipalities with respect to whether an [illegible] has been made or less [illegible], and it is only clarifying whether municipalities.

[illegible]

MR. R. M. [illegible] (Member of Public Bodies): Mr. Chairman, I move, seconded by Mr. [illegible], that leave be given to introduce a bill [illegible]. "An act to amend the municipal [illegible] Act", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion carried by three quarters of the [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] said: Mr. Speaker, I do not [illegible] that this is not the proper [illegible] to [illegible] I would have to give my [illegible] [illegible].

This amendment is the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], as [illegible] in [illegible]. I think [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

across the province in caring for the aged people. This Act will provide an extra 10 cents per diem to any charitable institution caring for aged persons in Ontario, raising the amount from 10 cents to 20 cents.

THE DESERTED WIVES' AND CHILDREN'S MAINTENANCE ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act", and that same be read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: This new section adds a further means by which deserting husbands may be required to support their wives and children. It is designed to cover the case where the husband resides in Ontario at such a distance from the wife that it is impracticable, by reason of the expense involved, to return him for the hearing to the place where his wife resides.

THE COUNTY JUDGES' ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that

leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the County Judges' Act", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER: This amendment provides for the appointment of a Junior Judge in the County of Welland.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the General Sessions Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, This amendment provides for three sittings each year of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in the County of Carleton instead of two.

Subsections 2 and 3. Changes are made in the commencement dates of the sittings of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in the County of Lincoln and in the county of York.

These changes will permit these courts

to function more efficiently.

THE COUNTY COURTS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the County Courts Act," and that same be read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, this Act brings the County Court Act into line with the amendment which was proposed in the former Bill, and provides for three sittings with or without a jury and two non-jury sittings in each year of the County Court of the County of Carleton, instead of two jury sittings and two non-jury sittings.

It is also in line with the other Bill in that the commencement dates of the sittings will be changed accordingly.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE EXPENSES ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Administration of Justice

Expenses Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, this Act is simply for the purpose of correcting a typographical error in subsection (2) of Section 17 of the Administration of Justice Expenses Act, by striking out the word "within" and inserting the word "without".

THE JUDICATURE ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Judicature Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is designed to give power to the Judges to order the destruction of documents which have been accumulating in the courthouses over a period of years. At the present time that is done by the Department of the Attorney General, and it is considered more convenient to have it done by an order of the Judge.

THE DIVISION COURTS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Division Courts Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, this amendment deals with the payment to jurors in the Division Courts. The jurors in Division Courts are very seldom used, but, nevertheless, under the present Act they are entitled to only $3 per day. This Bill proposes to raise their fee, when they are called, to $6 per day, in line with the jurors in other courts.

Also it provides for the destruction of documents in a similar way to that proposed in the Bill applicable to the Supreme Court and District Courts.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF BOOK DEBTS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Assignment of Book Debts Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is designed to increase the fees for filing, and for copies of documents. Under this Act, the fee for filing is increased from 50 cents to $1.00, and the other fees are increased proportionately.

THE CONVEYANCING AND LAW OF PROPERTY AMENDMENT ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, for leave to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act makes provision for the designation of certain beneficiaries under a trustee, and this amendment is for the purpose of clarifying designations about which at the present time there is some doubt.

THE BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, for leave to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill provides for an increase of fees for registration and searches, and copies, in a way similar to that proposed in the Bill which was introduced in regard to The Assignment of Book Debts Act.

THE CONDITIONAL SALES ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, for leave to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act,"and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill also provides for an increase of filing fees under The Conditional Sales Act, in line with the other Bills which have been introduced.

THE JURORS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, for leave to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Jurors Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, it is sometimes difficult to get a quorum (three) of county selectors in York County owing to the pressure of business on the officials named. Under the subsection as re-enacted provision is made for an adequate number of alternatives.

Section 2: The deletion of these words will enable a sufficient number of jurors to be summoned for the county court of the County of York. The volume of business in this court is increasing, as it has been found that sometimes the Act does not provide a sufficient panel of jurors, and it is proposed that the limits be removed entirely and leave it to the Selectors to decide what may be necessary under any given circumstances.

THE DEVOLUTION OF ESTATES ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, for leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is for the purpose of clarifying the provisions contained in subsection (1) of Section 6 of The Legitimation Act which qualifies Section 26 of The Develution of Estates Act and subsection (2) of Section 6 of the former Act qualifies Section 29 of the latter Act.

The specific mention of the exceptions in the general provisions that they qualify will help to avoid the possibility of overlooking the exceptions when construing the general provisions.

THE INTERPRETATION ACT

HON. MR. DUNBAR (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend The Interpretation Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is not intended to interpret the explanation of the former one. This Act deals with the question of proclamation. It has been found that sometimes it has been necessary to prove proclamations in the courts by evidence. It is provided in this Bill that every proclamation shall be judicially noted by judges, justices of the peace, and others, without being especially pleaded.

THE REGULATIONS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, for leave to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Regulations Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is in line with the one which immediately preceded it, and provides that judicial notice shall be taken of the contents of a published regulation.

THE COLLECTION AGENCIES ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, for leave to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Collection Agencies Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, certain businesses have developed in which money is taken in instalments from debtors and distributed prorata amongst creditors. It has been found that certain difficulties have arisen in the course of this sort of business, which requires some control, and it is proposed the Collection Agencies Act should be made applicable to this sort of business.

THE LOAN AND TRUST CORPORATIONS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, for leave to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporations Act," and that same be now read the first time.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill provides for an addition to the schedule of fees for examining and passing each application

in connection with any matter not specifically referred to in the present schedule, and also for fees in cases where an Order in Council is applied.

THE MECHANICS' LIEN ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, for leave to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, occasionally the lien given by The Mechanics' Lien Act attaches to land that lies in two counties. This is a situation not covered by the present Act, and the amendment provides for that.

THE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend The Chartered Accountants Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

In consideration such any matter can amount-still
relating to be the general consulting, one also
the time to stand order to [illegible] to consult it
[illegible].

THE MOTION [illegible]

MRS. [illegible] (Attorney General):

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Lamont, the
House to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act to
amend the Workmen's Lien Act." [illegible] also
to now read the first time.

[illegible] for first reading of the
bill.

MR. [illegible]: Mr. Speaker, [illegible]
in the Lien Act [illegible] the Workmen's Lien Act
[illegible] to land that this is two months.
But is a [illegible] not [illegible] to the property
act, and the amendment provides for that.

THE MOTION [illegible]

MRS. [illegible] (Attorney General):

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Lamont,
that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled
"An Act to amend the Condominium Ownership Act,"
and that same be now read the first time.

Motion carried for first reading of the
bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill will enable the Institute of Chartered Accountants to build and manage an office building which they contemplate doing, in connection with their own business. It is intended to use this building for their own purposes, but with the right included for office space in the building which they may rent.

THE ARCHITECTS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, for leave to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Architects Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, the effect of this amendment will be to prohibit corporations from applying the term "architects" to themselves, or to hold themselves out as architects.

It was decided in a case recently that where persons were incorporated into a company, they could evade the provisions of this type of statute, and this is designed to prevent that.

THE PUBLIC OFFICERS' FEES ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, for leave to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Public Officers' Fees Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER said: Mr. Speaker, in 1951 the Public Officers' Fees Act was amended with respect to the earnings of the clerks of the Division Courts, and the way the Act was drafted it apparently was applied to bailiffs as well. This provides it shall not apply to bailiffs.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, that concludes the business for today, but before moving the adjournment of the House, it has been drawn to my attention that a gentleman who sat in this House for many years, Mr. Aurele Belanger, the former member for Russell, has passed away.

Mr. Belanger was a very versatile and able gentleman. He was elected, so the Clerk of the Assembly tells me, for the constituency of Russell, but he was so versatile that he was

able to run in the riding of Prescott and be elected there.

Mr. Belanger was a very colourful figure indeed. There are many of us here who can remember Mr. Belanger's impassioned oratory. He was very eloquent, and could speak with great eloquence on any subject. He had a great knowledge of history, and could go back to the days before the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, and speak with the utmost fluency. He was also a very attractive man.

As a matter of interest, I think Mr. Belanger was a notary in the Province of Quebec. He had some background in matters of education, and was a very learned and cultured gentleman. In any event, it was decided that Mr. Belanger should become a lawyer. Perhaps the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will remember that.

In those days one of the issues which always came up before members of the Legislature was the appointment of somebody to the status of barrister and solicitor, without going through the Law School, and these always caused a great deal of difficulty in the Assembly.

Mr. Belanger, as I recall it, was made a barrister and solicitor by an Act of this

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Legislature, but he had the distinction of being the last one, because the rules were amended to provide that before a Bill of that kind could be introduced it had to have the unanimous consent of the House, and since that time there have been no such Bills introduced.

I was very sorry to learn of Mr. Belanger's passing. He was a very interesting person, and made some very great contributions to this House.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with the hon. Prime Minister in noting the passing of our friend Mr. Belanger. As the hon. Prime Minister has said, we always considered Mr. Belanger as one of the last of the old-time orators. He had excellent speaking ability, and was a graduate of the old school in that very great art.

Mr. Belanger, as well, knew the rules of this House quite well, and as many hon. members will recall, many times he engaged in the defence and interpretation of those rules. He was a great legislator and a great speaker, and a fine Christian gentleman, and we are all very sorry to hear of his passing.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Leader of the Opposition in expressing my regret on hearing of the passing of Mr. Belanger.

He was in the House when I came here in 1943, and I have always admired him. He was of the old type of gentleman, and the old type of orator, and whenever he spoke in the House everybody listened, because they all respected Mr. Belanger and they expected to hear something of interest when he spoke. He would not get on his feet unless he had something to say, and we join with the others in our sorrow at hearing of his passing.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a word or two at this time. I had great admiration for Mr. Belanger. I had the privilege of sitting in the House with him, and found that in addition to being a gentleman he was the uncrowned champion of the rules of the House and the defender of the rights of the hon. members of this House.

I recall on one occasion the service he rendered, I feel not only to myself but to the House as well when, on a number of occasions, he

rose to defend my rights as a member, rights which were perhaps threatened by the very aggressive Prime Minister at the time.

Mr. Belanger was always ready to do what he sincerely believed was his duty, to protect the rights of every hon. member, to make sure that those rights were not infringed upon, and that the rules of the House would be upheld, and that every hon. member would have the right to express his opinion. I think that should be mentioned at this time.

He was a very lovable gentleman; he could always be depended upon to defend the underdog in the House, and I am sure that not only in this House, but outside as well, his passing is regretted and will be noted not only by hon. members of the House but by thousands of citizens outside who have known him and had association with him.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: There was one announcement I omitted. The Striking Committee will meet at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, as called for by the notice of the meeting.

Motion agreed to, and the House adjourned at 4.22 of the clock p.m.

ONTARIO

Third Session
of the
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

0

Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

0

Volume III

Monday, February 16, 1953.

0

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1953, ET SEQ.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies,
Speaker.

- - - - - - - - - -

Toronto, Ontario,
Monday, February 16th, 1953,
3:00 o'clock, p.m.

And the House having met.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT: The following etitions have been laid upon the Table.

By Mr.Nickle, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Peterborough.

By Mr. MacOdrum, the Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Almonte.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT: The following Petitions have been received:-

Of Edward Quentin Jennings, Roman Catholic Bishop of Fort William, praying that an Act may pass

incorporating the said Bishop and his successors as a corporation sole.

Of the Board of Education of the Town of Port Colborne, praying that an Act may pass providing that the membership of the Board of Education for the Union School Section of the Town of Port Colborne and School Section No. 8 of the Township of Humberstone, both in the County of Welland, shall be same as that provided for a town in clauses (c), (d) and (e) of subsection (1) of Section 7 of The Boards of Education Act.

Of the Corporation of The Young Men's Christian Association of St. Catharines, praying that an Act may pass exempting the buildings, lands, etc., of the Assocation from taxation for school purposes.

Of the Corporation of The Young Women's Christian Association of St. Catharines, praying that an Act may pass exempting the buildings, lands, etc., of the Association from taxation for school purposes.

Of Morley Aylesworth, Albert E. Silverwood, et al, praying that an Act may pass incorporating The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association of London as a body politic and corporate.

Of the Corporation of the Riverside Cemetery Company of Port Arthur, praying that an Act may pass confirming the incorporation of the Company.

incorporating the well known and the movements in a corporeal sense.

In the Land of Chemistry of the Sons of Four Quarters, meaning that we let our line extending that the necessity of the Land of Chemistry for the Sons Four. Again, in the Land of Four Quarters are known methods in a of the Chemist of Quarters, but in the Lands of Medicine, must be done in that provide for a from in Chemes (1), (a) and (b) of mentation (2) of section 3 of the Lands of Chemistry, are.

In the Foundation of the Lands Sons operative Institution of a, Chemistes, star in that we let our two Sensitive the Medicine, Health, etc., of the Chemist, Sons Lands of the Sons Quarters.

In the Organization of the Sons Chemist's Chemistes Institution of is Medicine, Health and we let us Sons Sensitive the Medicine, Health, etc., of the Institution Sons Sensitive the Sons Quarters.

Of Sons Chemistes, Albert E. Chemist, a, meaning that we let our Sons Lands Sensitive the Sons Sons, and Sons Health Medicine Sensitive of Sons a of Sons Health and Sensitive.

If the Sensitive of the Medicine Chemist Chemist of Sons Medicine, meaning that we let our Sons Sensitive the Sensitive of the Chemist.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Paris, praying that an Act may pass withdrawing the Town from the County of Brant.

Of Institut des Franciscaines Missionnaires de Marie d'Ontqrio praying that an Act may pass exempting its real property from taxation for municipal and school purposes.

Of the Corporation of the City of Kitchener, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the regulation of the erection of poles, wires, etc.

Of the Corporation of Assumption College, praying that an Act may pass enlarging the powers of the said College.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Hespeler, praying that an Act may pass withdrawing the Town from the County of Waterloo.

Of the Corporation of the City of Hamilton, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the regulation of the erection of poles, wires, etc.

Of the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the City of Peterborough, praying that an Act may pass changing the method of election and term of office of the Trustees.

Of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Peterborough, praying that an Act may pass clarifying the borrowing powers of the said Corporation.

Of the Corporation of the City of Windsor, praying that an Act may pass authorizing necessary by-laws to implement the two year term for Council and other bodies and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the City of Brantford, praying that an Act may pass increasing the membership of the Board of Governors of The Brantford General Hospital.

Of Walter Juxon Blackburn, Verschoyle Philip Cronyn, Roy Watt Robertson, et al, praying that an Act may pass incorporating The London Foundation.

Of the Corporation of the City of Stratford, praying that an Act may pass vesting Market Square in the said City, in the Corporation in fee simple.

Of the Corporation of the City of Owen Sound, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of $11,500.00 for the installation of a heating system in the Civic Auditorium.

Of the Corporation of the City of London, praying that an Act may pass ratifying an agreement with Canadian National Realties, Limited, and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the City of Welland, praying that an Act may pass confirming agreements for the construction of a reservoir and watermains for the use of the City and adjacent townships and authorizing

the issue of debentures for that purpose.

Of the Corporation of Societie Nationale de Fiducie, praying that an Act msy pass authorizing the said Corporation to carry on business in Ontario as a trust company.

Of the Trustees of Sir Henry Mill Pellatt, praying that an Act may pass dissolving the said Trust and transferring the assets thereof to the General Council of the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Of the Lakeshore District Board of Education, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the establishment of a pension plan for non-teaching employees.

Of the Trustees of the Congregation of Knox's Church, Toronto, praying that an Act may pass empowering the Trustees to enter into a new lease with the Robert Simpson Company, Limited, leasing to the said company, en bloc, all the lands at present leased by several leases.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Brampton, praying that an Act may pass confirming the title of the Corporation in certain industrial sites and confirming subsequent sales of parts thereof.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Orillia,

praying that an Act may pass ratifying an agreement between the Corporation and The Orillia Soldiers' Memorial Hospital for the free hospitalization of Veterans of World War II.

Of the Corporation of the Township of North York, praying that an Act may pass confirming certain agreements between the Corporations of the Townships of North York, Scarborough and East York for certain services and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the City of Guelph, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the regulation of the erection of poles, wires, etc.

Of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to make an annual grant to the Toronto Convention and Tourist Association and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Dundas, praying that an Act may pass confirming an order of the Ontario Municipal Board annexing part of the Township of West Flamboro to the said Town.

Of the Corporation of the Hospital for Sick Children, praying that an Act may pass enlarging the powers of investment of the Corporation.

Of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the appointment

of a special commission to inquire into the Manor Park Land Development and related matters, and constituting the Municipal Recreational Committee of Ottawa a Board within the meaning of The Community Centres Act.

Of the Corporation of the City of Kingston, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the regulation of erection of poles, wires, etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Reports by Committees.

MR. T. PRYDE (Huron): Mr. Speaker, I beg to submit the report of the Committee appointed to prepare the lists of hon. members to compose the various committees of the House as follows:

THE CLERK ASSISTANT: Mr. Pryde from the Committee appointed to prepare the lists of hon. members to compose the various committees of the House presents the Committee's report as follows:

(PAGE A-8 FOLLOWS)

Your Committee recommends that the Standing Committees ordered by the House be composed as follows;

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Messrs. Collings, Downer, Edwards, Elliott, Fishleigh, Frost (Bracondale), Hall, Janes, Leavine, Lyon, Murdoch, Nixon, Oliver, Root, Stewart, Thomas (Ontario),16.

The quorum of the said Committee to consist of seven members.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Messrs. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk), Beech, Brandon, Chartrand, Child, Cowling, Dent, Downer, Fishleigh, Hanna, Herbert, Janes, Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Kerr, Leavine, MacOdrum, Manley, Morningstar, Morrow, Murdoch, Nault, Nickle, Patrick, Pringle, Pryde, Robson, Root, Thomas (Ontario), Villeneuve, Wardrope, Whitney, Wren-32.

The quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS

Messrs. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk), Allen, (Middlesex South), Beckett, Brandon, Cathcart, Chartrand, Child, Collings, Cowling, Dent, Edwards, Elliott, Fishleigh, Frost (Bracondale), Fullerton, Gordon, Grummett, Hall, Hanna, Harvey, Herbert, Janes, Johnston (Parry Sound), Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Johnstone (Bruce), Kerr, Leavine, Lyons, Macaulay, Mackenzie, MacOdrum, Mapledoram, Morningstar, Morrow, Murdoch, McPhee, Nickle, Nixon, Noden, Parry, Patrick, Pringle, Pryde, Reaume, Roberts, Root, Sandercock, Stewart, Villeneuve, Weaver, Wren, Yaremko, - 52.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist

COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS

Messrs. Allan (Halidimand-Norfolk), Allen (Middlesex South), Beech, Carthcart, Chartrand, Child, Connell, Gordon, Grummett, Hall, Hanna, Harvey, Leavine, Lyons, Macaulay, Mackenzie, MacOdrum, Manley, Mapledoram, Morrow, Murdoch, McPhee, Nault, Nickle, Noden, Parry, Patrick, Pryde, Robson, Sandercock, Stewart-31.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of seven members,

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Messrs. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk), Allen (Middlesex South), Beckett, Beach, Brandon, Cathcart, Chartrand, Child, Collings, Connell, Cowling, Dent, Downer, Edwards, Elliott, Fishleigh, Frost (Bracondale), Fullerton, Gordon, Grummett, Hall, Hanna, Harvey, Herbert, Houck, Johnston (Parry Sound) Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Johnstone (Bruce), Kerr, Lyons, Mackenzie, Mapledoram, Morningstar, Morrow, Murdoch, Myers, Nixon, Oliver, Patrick, Pringle, Pryde, Robarts, Roberts, Robson Root, Salsberg, Stewart, Villeneuve, Ward, Wardrope, Weaver, Whitney, Yaremko-53.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITT EE ON PRINTING

Messrs. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk) Allen (Middlesex South), Beckett, Brandon, Collings, Connell, Cowling, Dent, Fullerton, Gordon, Hunt, Kerr, Manley, Murdoch, McPhee, Nickle, Pryde, Robarts, Sandercock, Thomas (Ontario), Wardrope, Weaver-22.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of seven members.

COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL LAW

Messrs. Allen (Middlesex South), Beckett, Beech, Brandon, Cathcart, Chartrand, Child, Collings, Connell, Cowling, Downer, Edwards, Elliott, Frost (Bracondale), Fullerton, Hall, Hanna, Harvey, Hunt, Janes, Johnston (Parry Sound), Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Johnstone (Bruce), Kerr, Leavine, Lyons, Macaulay, Mackenzie, MacOdrum, Manley, Morningstar, Murdoch, Myers, McPhee, Pryde, Reaume, Robarts, Roberts, Salsberg, Thomas (Ontario), Villeneuve, Weaver, Whitney, Wren, Yaremko-45

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON LEGAL BILLS

Messrs. Beckett, Chartrand, Dempsey, Downer, Grummett, Hanna, Macaulay, MacOdrum, Murdoch, Nickle, Nixon, Noden, Parry, Pryde, Robarts, Roberts, Root, Sandercock, Stewart, Wardrope, Yaremko-21.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of seven members.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

Messrs. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk) Allen (Middlesex South), Cathcart, Child, Connell, Dempsey, Dent, Downer, Edwards, Frost (Bracondale), Fullerton, Hall, Hanna, Herbert, Houck, Hunt, Janes, Johnston (Simc Centre), Johnstone (Bruce), Leavine, Macekenzie, Manley, Mapledoram, Morningstar, Morrow, Murdoch, Myers, McPhee, Nault, Nixon, Noden, Oliver,Parry, Patrick, Pringle, Pryde, Robarts, Robson, Root, Sandercock, Thomas (Ontari Villeneuve, Ward, Wardrope, Whitney, Wren-46.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON FISH AND GAME

Messrs. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk), Allen (Middlesex South), Beckett, Beech, Cathcart, Chartrand, Connell, Dempsey, Dent, Downer, Edwards, Elliott, Fishleigh, Frost (Bracondale), Fullerton, Grummett, Hall, Hanna, Harvey, Herbert, Houck, Hunt, Janes, Johnston (Parry Sound), Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Johnstone (Bruce), Lyons, Mackenzie, MacOdrum, Manley, Mapledoram, Morningstar, Murdoch, McPhee, Nault, Nixon, Noden, Parry, Patrick, Pringle, Pryde, Robson, Root, Sandercock, Villeneuve, Ward, Wardrope, Whitney, Wren-49.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

Messrs. Beech, Brandon, Child, Collings, Elliott, Fishleigh, Harvey, Herbert, Johnston (Parry Sound), Kerr, Macaulay, MacOdrum, Manley, Mapledoram, Morningstar, Murdoch, Myers, Nault, Nickle, Pryde, Reaume, Roberts, Robson, Salsberg, Stewart, Thomas (Ontario), Wardrope, Weaver, Wren-29.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of seven members.

COMMITTEE ON MINING

Messrs. Brandon, Cowling, Dempsey, Elliott, Fullerton, Grummett, Harvey, Herbert, Houck, Hunt, Johnston (Parry Sound), Johnstone (Bruce), Macaulay, Mapledoram, Murdoch, McPhee, Nickle, Noden, Oliver, Pringle, Pryde, Roberts, Stewart, Villeneuve, Ward, Wardrope, Weaver, Whitney, Wren-29.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of seven members.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONS

Messrs. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk), Challies, Cowling, Elliott, Grummett, Houck, James, MacOdrum, Patrick, Villeneuve, Weaver, Whitney-12.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of five members.

COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND FORESTS

Messrs. Allen (Middlesex South), Dempsey, Fullerton, Gordon, Grummett, Herbert, Johnston (Parry Sound), Lyons, Mapledoram, Myers, Noden, Villeneuve, Wardrope, Wren-14.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of seven members.

COMMITTEE ON TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY

Messrs. Brandon, Cathcart, Cowling, Edwards, Harvey, Morningstar, Murdocg, Noden, Roberts (St. Patrick), Stewart, Thomas (Ontario), Wren-12.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of five members.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

Messrs. Beech, Connell, Edwards, Fishleigh, Fullerton, Kerr, Leavine, Myers, McPhee, Reaume, Stewart, Thomas (Ontario)-12.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of five members.

(Take B follows)

CONDITIONS GOVERNING CONSTRUCTION

Water, Alum (Aluminum-Sulfate), Shallow, Cellar, Silicon, Concrete, Wood, Lime, Modern, Public, Sitting-Room, Water, Waiting-Room.

The Course of the Said Committee to consist of five members.

CONDITIONS IN LOWER BUILDING

Water, Alum (Aluminum-Sulfate), Sewer, Foundation, Garden, Concrete, Garage, Concrete (Very Good), Light, Bathroom, Open, Door, Sitting-Room, Kitchen, Iron-Ore.

The Course of the Said Committee to consist of seven members.

DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC ON BUILDING

Water, Fresh, Sidewalk, Small, Bungalow, Lawn, Bathroom, Wooden, Room, Ashes Lie, Iron-Stones, Stone (Cement), Ten-Ft.

The Course of the said Committee to consist of five members.

CONDITIONS OF STREET

Water, Tank, Overall, Concrete, Pin Lake, Bathroom, Beer, Lawns, Myre, Water, Sewer, Tanks, Stone (Cement)-Ft.

The course of the said Committee to consist of five members.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

HON. ARTHUR WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present to the House the following:

(1) The 35th Annual Report of the Civil Service of Ontario for the year ended March 31st, 1952.

(2) The 32nd Annual Report of the Public Service Superannuation Board.

(3) The Report of the Provincial Auditor of the Public Service Superannuation Fund for the year ended March 31st, 1952.

(4) Report relating to Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the Province of Ontario, for the year ended the 31st of December, 1950.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I would like to table a very important document which will be known in the future as the"Cummings Report", and a copy will be placed on the desk of each hon. member this afternoon, and I would like to say if more copies are required we have quite a number, and shall be glad to furnish them.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I should like to tell the hon. members something about the present position of the European flood disaster.

But before doing so, I think it perhaps is proper to mention that today, for the first time in history, we have a woman seated on the floor of this House during the Session of the Legislature. I am not sure that this is the only Parliament or Legislature in Canada which has had this innovation introduced. I do not think it applies at Ottawa. I am not sure that it applies in any of the other Legislatures; as a matter of fact, I do not think any of the Legislatures have Hansard reports, in any event.

I do think this situation does apply in the Mother of Parliaments, the United Kingdom Parliament. However, it is quite without precedent in Canada, but I do not think any hon. member here really was looking for any precedent, for the reason that this Legislative Assembly -- and, indeed, this Government -- has taken the lead in, if I may put it this way, "the emancipation of women". We have women sitting on juries, due to the advanced policies of this Government. I think they started sitting

on juries on the 1st day of January of this year, and their work is most acceptable.

In addition to that, in this Legislature we have very advanced legislation providing for equal pay for equal work. I hope that applies to the young lady who sits here as a reporter, and I have no doubt that it does.

In any event, this is one more stept to place women in their proper sphere, that they sit on the floor of this Legislature, which is, from an executive standpoint, something which has not been done in the first one hundred and fifty-one years of our history.

Today I just draw that to your attention, Mr. Speaker, and to the attention of the hon. members of the House.

In connection with the European flood disaster, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) mentioned it on the opening day, and perhaps I might bring hon. members up to date on what has transpired.

(C-1 follows)

When this disaster took place a few days ago, the matter was discussed here and the question arose as to whether we, as a province, would go in alone or whether we would link up with other bodies in Canada. As the result of that, I telephoned to the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. St. Laurent, and I told him that our feeling here was that we should be part of a national effort, that the facilities of the Federal Government for appraising the situation and finding out what the real needs of the situation were, were much better than our own, and if we were to enter into the picture, we naturally would be going over the head of the Federal Government to obtain particulars of the situation in the United Kingdom, Holland and Belgium. It was decided that we should offer the facilities and backing of the province here in any matters in which it would seem desirable.

As a result of that, the Federal Government set up a National Committee under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, the Governor General and with members of the Committee consisting of the Prime Minister of Canada and of all the provinces, the Leaders of the Opposition, and the leaders of the various parties. On Friday afternoon, a meeting of that Committee was held at Ottawa, I believe at Rideau Hall, and we were represented there by the hon. Minister of Planning and

Development (Mr. Warrender) and also by Col. MacDonald, my Deputy.

Perhaps I could give the hon. members here a report of the situation. The Committee is under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, the Governor General, and the members are those whom I have mentioned. All the provinces were represented on Friday, some of the provinces were represented by Ottawa members; the hon. Mr. Garson represented the Prime Minister of Manitoba and Mr. Low represented Mr. Manning. In brief terms, the meeting was called chiefly for the purpose of informing the official committee as to what has been done to date.

Present at the meeting was Dr. Stuart Stanbury, National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, who reported briefly on the flood situation in Great Britain, the Netherlands and Belgium. He also gave a short statement of the policy of the Canadian Red Cross Society in relation to disaster operations.

In very short terms, it is intended that the Canadian National European Flood Relief Committee will conduct an intensive campaign for donations of money to provide co-ordinated and practical aid to the affected areas. The machinery is simple. Donations may be made by individuals or by organizations and

are to be sent through banks, post offices, telegraph and express offices directly to the Committee. All banks, post offices, etc. have been instructed what to do with the money. They will issue official receipts and donations are deductible from income tax. Organizations, such as charitable groups, churches, service groups, employee organizations in industry, regions and so on, are being encouraged to conduct campaigns, and of course, to forward the funds in the same manner.

It was made clear that this is not a Red Cross appeal. The Canadian Red Cross Society, however, has undertaken to administer the funds and to buy and ship supplies which are essential and necessary. The Red Cross will, of course, act through the League of Red Cross Societies at Geneva, and the various national Red Cross organizations in the affected countries, and liaison is being maintained with Embassies and the High Commission in London. The acquisition of the necessary supplies and distribution will be made in accordance with actual need, and none of the funds collected will be used for the ordinary purposes of the Red Cross Society.

To date, by airlift from Canada, 3000 blankets, 1000 matresses, 2800 sheets, over 5000 pillows and pillow cases, 5000 pairs of waders, 50 outboards and 82 cases of clothing have gone forward. All shipping

costs are being absorbed by the air lines and communications are being provided free of cost.

The Committee includes a Public Relations sub-committee, which has been doing some intensive work. The Chairman is Mr. J. N. Kelly of Toronto and the Vice-Chairman is Mr. W. J. Dunlop of CBC. The appeal for funds was opened last night by an address by the Governor-General over a National Network.

In view of the shortage of time, and the urgency, there is no official canvassing organization, and the appeal is simply a request to people generally to send their donations to banks and other forwarding agencies, as mentioned above.

It was asked particularly that Provincial Prime Ministers make a proclamation in support of the campaign and to invite Mayors and Reeves to do likewise, and they were asked to use their provincial publicityy departments.

The appeal at the present time is limited to funds. As was remarked by one of the speakers: "This is no occasion to clean the old clothes out of your attics". Funds will be used to purchase and despatch high priority items urgently requested.

The meeting was given a brief evaluation of the situation, and I attach some material covering this.

The major problem is in the Netherlands. Approximately 1400 people are dead, an unknown number missing and over 300,000 have suffered considerable or total loss of dwellings and property. Very large quantities of cattle and other livestock have been lost. Almost 450,000 acres were flooded. 330,000 acres of the best land for cultivation have been seriously damaged, of which 225,000 acres were flooded by salt water.

The situation in Great Britain is not so serious as that in Holland. The flood covered approximately 140,000 acres, stretching from a point 12 miles north from Grimsby in Lincolnshire, down through Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, halting north of Deal on the Kent coast. The latest official casualty figures are 283 persons dead and about 50 missing. As in Holland, one of the serious situations was the loss of livestock.

The situation in Belgium is not serious, and in fact Belgium is giving assistance to Holland.

By way of summary, the situation is this:

(a) Nation wide collection of funds by the Canadian National European Flood Relief Committee.

(b) Donations may be made through banks, post offices and other forwarding agencies by

individuals or by organizations including organizations conducting their own campaigns.

(c) The funds will be administered by the Canadian Red Cross Society working through the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva and the national Red Cross organizations of the countries affected under its disaster operations policy of supplying urgent and real need on a co-ordinated basis.

(d) As far as possible, funds will be expended in Canada.

(e) Air lines and shipping companies are providing free passage.

(f) No limit has been set upon the amount of money required.

The amount required is really not known yet, that is the situation.

(g) Donations may be deducted for income tax purposes.

The report from England, in brief, discloses that in Lincolnshire there are 40 dead, 12 missing, 53 homeless, 17,000 acres flooded, with heavy losses in material. Norfolk, 87 dead, 23 missing, 9,150 homeless, 27,000 acres flooded, and again the same

heavy losses. Suffolk, 42 dead, 6 missing, 1,000 homeless, 20,000 acres flooded. Essex, 114 dead, 8 missing, 2,560 homeless, 35,000 acres flooded. Kent has 450 homeless, 40,000 acres flooded. So that gives roughly a picture of the situation. As regards the needs for funds, I might just refer you to what His Excellency said last night over the radio:

> "It may be asked what is the objective of the appeal. It is still too early to determine how much will be needed to help the victims of this disaster. I can only say it will be a very large sum indeed."

The Federal Government and the agencies overseas, the Red Cross and others, are going into the problem, and there is this aspect to the situation that the people of those countries know the people of the Western world including Canada, are behind them, and that in itself is a great lift for morale and it will be a great lift for them from a financial standpoint. There is no doubt about it that Canada and the United States will assist with the utmost generosity in this difficulty. The question may and undoubtedly will arise here as to what may be given by Canada. I think, Mr. Speaker, you will see the difficulty at the present time of foreseeing anything in regard to that matter. All we can say, is

that the Committee is headed by the Governor General and is represented by all the provinces of Canada and the Federal Government represented through the heads of the Government, and I think the people may feel that this country will do as it always has done, it will be generous in these matters.

Of course, such assistance may be given in the form of money to be determined by what the need shows, just as His Excellency has said, "It will be a very large sum indeed", which would appear to be the case particularly in Holland. It may be by building materials bought and shipped from Canada. I think the province of British Columbia had a good deal of lumber in the United Kingdom at the time of the disaster and this has been made available. Other things, of course, are engineering and technical skills, and this country has a very great deal to offer in connection with that problem. The third thing is the replacement of livestock when the problem is indicated.

That is as much as I can tell the hon. members this afternoon, I have abbreviated the reports I have obtained here or have obtained since Friday's meeting. I am sure that all of us here will want to do everything that is feasible and practicable and is needed in connection with the disaster which has over-

taken these countries.

MR. A. J. REAUME:(Essex North): Mr. Speaker, I believe this is one of the most important funds we have ever been asked about. I think this is a matter of organization and I think under the auspices of the province, that you should organize every city, every town, every hamlet, urge upon the people the importance of it. It is all well for us here to be speaking about it, but if there is not somebody who will carry on with the job of making certain that all of the places are organized, then probably the fund will not go over as it ought to.

In the instance of my own home town, under the auspices of the paper, they went out raising funds every day. First of all, the city opened the drive with a cheque, and after that, they are holding shows, benefits, and everybody, every person, is being urged to play a part in it because while people in England, Holland and elsewhere are out of homes, out of everything, I think it is certainly our job to do everything we can which may help these poor people. It is all well for the province to work under Ottawa, but I think here in the province it should be under the auspices of the province, first of all. There is no question about the fact that the province should start it off with a cheque and then urge all the towns in the province, every place

in the province to give something and they in turn go out and organize people of the communities. It is not going to do the job by we in the House making speeches about it, it is a question of organization. I can only explain to you what is being done in our own case, the appeal was made first under the auspices of the paper, Windsor gave its cheque, opened the drive, and after that, went out and organized the fund.

If this fund is going over and certainly in a province so big and so good and possessed of such fine people as our own province, it would appear that we should be the first people, we should be the first province to get out and organize, and to make certain that our own province gives more money to this very, very worthy and important cause, than any of the provinces in the whole of the country.

I would urge upon the hon. Prime Minister, the importance then of trying to organize everybody in the province because certainly I have never heard of any cause that calls more upon free men, nor any cause that is better, and one that we should work harder in.

(TAKE D FOLLOWS)

I think if the Government puts its shoulder to the wheel and follows it through from the cities to the towns, to the townships to the provinces, it will find that all of them will be glad to give a cheque and to urge upon their people the importance of taking part in the drive.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

MR. FARQUHAR R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition Mr. Speaker, before you call the Orders of the Day, and speaking to the remarks of the Hon. Prime Minister, I want to say in support of what the Hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume) said that the remarks by the Hon. Prime Minister set the pattern of organization through which this province will help those who are stricken in the flood disaster, and I would like to impress upon the Hon. Prime Minister the great need of the Province itself giving a lead in this particular matter. It cannot expect people from every walk of life to make donations out of their hard-earned money, unless the Province is seized with the importance of the situation to the point where it will itself make available an amount of money from the Provincial Treasury and I would urge upon the Hon. Prime Minister today to really take that into consideration and make the first donation to this fund, and then you can rightly expect the people generally to support it.

Mr.Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I want to direct a question to the Hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) based on the report in the Toronto Telegram of last Friday.

The report is headed "Builders May Get Grants for Schools."

> "School building grants will be paid to subdivision building contractors who wish to build schools in their subdivisions under Ontario Legislation likely to come up at this session.
>
> "Reeve Anthony Adamson, Toronto Township and Chairman Leslie Hughes, South Peel Board of Education, disclosed they have been informed such legislation is planned by the Frost Government."

Now, on that report I would like to ask the Minister of Education if that is the thinking of the Department of Education, and will legislation based on that report be introduced at the present session of the Legislature?

HON. W. J. DUNLOP (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I am glad that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) brought this matter up.

The Department of Education deals with Boards of Trustees. The Leader of the Opposition has indicated where the rumour began, but it has not been discussed in the Department of Education. We have no intention of bringing in any legislation of that kind. We simply propose to go on as we have been doing, dealing with Boards of Trustees. That term includes school boards and boards of education, so the answer to both questions is in the negative

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Before the Orders of the Day I further ask the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) for a statement in relation to the strike that has been in progress at the Durham

Furniture Furniture Company in the Town of Durham since the last of July.

Mr. Speaker, this has caused very wide-spread concern in the community and it seems to me that the only point at issue is whether the company shall accept the union as a bargaining agent. I understand there have been meetings with the Hon. Minister of Labour (Hon. Mr. Daley), and I would like to ask him to speak to the House on this matter. I am interested from a personal point of view and I am sure the general public would like him to make a statement with relation to that particular matter.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I cannot of course give actual dates or data because I have not the records or anything with me, so any statement I might make as regards matters at the time might not be correct but only approximate.

When this company found that its employees were organizing and had progressed to the point that they appeared before the Labour Relations Board here and were certified by them as the bargaining agency for that particular industry, which, of course, was done with the intention of establishing and working out an agreement between the employees and the management; they were unable to come to an agreement and the Union at that particular time followed the proper procedure, applied for conciliation, and it was later followed by a conciliation board and the report was received in my office and sent to the company and the union. After a period of so many days, if no agreement

had been reached it enables the organized group, the Labour Union, to strike legally, and that is the position that the strikers are in. They fulfilled the obligations and requirements of the law and they prodeeded to strike the plant.

At that time I attempted, - which I do not feel is an obligation on my part, but I have done it in a great many cases with a certain amount of success, - to bring the parties into my office to see if we could not in some manner bring about something that would be mutually satisfactory. At that time I was notified by the company that the Union had gone on strike, that they were no longer interested in manufacturing in that town of Durham and that they would be closing up their plant. The only help they would need would be some few employees to liquidate their inventory. So there was nothing further I could do. It was the right of the company to discontinue operations if they wanted to.

Matters went on, and it then became evident because of changing conditions or because of reasons I am not aware of, they decided they were not going to discontinue operations but were going to continue and they proceeded to gather together a staff of people to operate that plant outside the Union, which, again, is their right. In my opinion it was a rather undesirable thing to do, but this company felt that this union had hurt them, that they had treated their employees fairly, and that they just simply would not go along and deal with this particular Union. But they did start to muster a staff. This morning, I was

finally able to arrange a meeting between the employees and the employer which took place in my office this morning. I endeavoured to use all the persuasive powers I and my assistants had, but I find I was unable to do anything.

This company has mustered, so they claim, 116 people, who are now actively engaged in that plant, the number that went on strike was 147, so within a few of the entire complement of works back at work in that plant are different people, and of course the Union feel, and I think they are justified, that before they talk about an agreement with the company, they must agree to take all their men back who went on strike, which would necessitate dispensing with the services of those approximately 116 people who are now working there.

The company would not agree to any such thing. They do say that as the need arises and they can use a few more men, they will certainly take any of those men back, whose work they could use but they would not make any such an agreement, or make it any part of an understanding, with them that they would dismiss the workers presently engaged in the plant and re-emply the union people. They were very adamant they will not make a collective agreement with this Union.

Now that is where it stands at the moment. There is just simply nothing that this Department can do, nothing further in this matter, and as the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr.Oliver) knows, he and I

and many other people have discussed this many times during the period of this difficulty. I think I can say that as far as that union getting an agreement in that plant it is obvious that they are not going to get it. I do not know all the reasons but I have heard a lot, and I will not bore this House, Mr. Speaker, with the many things, and the many incidents that have occurred during the strike and the many things that have happened. However we do not pay too much attention to them but it has created in the minds of this company the fact that they will not do business with this Union, and there is nothing further that my department can do at this time.

(Take E follows)

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I rise on a point of privilege to deal with a matter affecting my own standing and position as a member of this House. The Toronto Telegram, February 14th, reports the following:

> "Premier Frost has called in the Greater Toronto M.P.P's, to iron out the details of the metropolitan merger."

Further on, the same news item says:

> "The Premier met the Toronto and York M.P.P's in his officer yesterday afternoon to discuss the Bill. They expect to be consulted several times more before the final draft is made. The meeting set at rest the fears of many M.P.P's that they would have only a token say in planning the new system of local government for their constituencies."

The Globe and Mail of the same day, February 14th, reports in the following words:

> "Premier Frost held an hour' long discussion with the Toronto M.P.P's after lunch, but did not reveal the contents of the impending legislation. The Premier dominated most of the discussion, although several of the Toronto members did ask questions and expressed opinions."

This is one part of the problem with which I would like to deal, Mr. Speaker. I want to make it clear -- and I hope the press will make mention of the fact -- that I was never invited and did not participate in any of these

"behind-the-door" discussions, which may have taken place, whether dominated by the hon. Prime Minister or anybody else. I also might say that the fact that I am the only opposition member from the Greater Toronto area who was not invited, would indicate that perhaps a velvet-glove attempt is being made to stifle opposition in the camp of the faithful, and I am not to be present.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I do not think that is proper, under the circumstances, at all. I do not think the hon. member, as a matter of privilege, has any right to say such a thing as that. However, in view of the source from which it comes, I shall raise no objection, but I would like to say something about it afterwards.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, a wrong impression was created by the newspaper reports saying that all the Toronto members were there. They were not. I want to make it abundantly clear that I was not, and also that I was not invited.

HON. MR. FROST: I will corroborate that, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SALSBERG: If it is true that I was not there because I was not invited, one can only

conclude that it was a meeting of the faithful, and I am justified in concluding that it was for the purpose of stifling the opposition in regard to this impending legislation.

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to allow the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) to clarify his position, but I do not think that anything should be inferred in regard to what took place at that time. The hon. member may justify his position, but let us have no insinuations as to what might or might not have taken place.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I just want to add that if future meetings are planned, as was announced, I will be happy to attend if the meeting will be of all Toronto members. I am a Toronto member.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the second item with which I want to deal,also affecting my standing in the House, concerns an editorial which appeared in The Telegram immediately following the fall Session, dated October 29th. The heading of this editorial is "City's Silent M.P.P's", and the editorial in this Toronto journal reads in part as follows --

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, that editorial appeared last fall. I think it is entirely

irrelevant to this issue today.

MR. SALSBERG: This is the first opportunity I have had, as a member of this House, to clarify my position in a matter which I believe was, perhaps inadvertently, misrepresented to the public. I think I am entitled to that.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, that was an editorial which appeared in The Telegram last October. I may say it appeared because of a misunderstanding of some things I have said in the House. It has nothing to do with this issue, and I do not think it affects any of the hon. members here, and I doubt if the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is in order.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I shall read part of the editorial and you will agree it affects my position as a member of this House, because I am misrepresented. I think it is the right of hon. members of this House to correct any misrepresentations either intended or otherwise made.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Let us be fair in this. The request of the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) was that he wanted to clarify his position as a member of this Legislature in so far as a report which appeared in The Telegram

was concerned. I think I was quite right in allowing the hon. member to clarify that point. That has been done. Is this a new request? If that be so, then the hon. member may submit the usual request to me, and if it is something which may be brought up before the Orders of the Day, I will certainly give it consideration, and allow it tomorrow if I deem it proper.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I notified you in writing about the first editorial, and the one I also wish to deal with now.

MR. SPEAKER: The request was made to clarify the hon. member's position with regard to some particular meeting. I stand to be corrected, but if it is contained in the letter, I shall be glad to give the privilege for discussing it tomorrow.

I think all hon. members realize that these things must definitely be placed before the Speaker prior to the sitting.

HON. MR. FROST: I think, Mr. Speaker, I should refer to what the hon. member (Mr.Salsberg) has said relative to the newspaper report which appeared in both the morning and evening papers at the end of last week.

First of all, I am not responsible for

newspaper reports nor for editorials, but I do say that the report, considering the fact that the Press were not there, was very reasonably accurate.

I sometimes have wondered how the newspaper reporters would be able to obtain information which would be as accurate as that was.

However, Mr. Speaker, first of all, this matter arose from an invitation issued to the Toronto and York members to attend at the Toronto City Council to discuss certain matters there. I assume the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr.Salsberg) was invited; in any event he was there, so I am told.

I would say that in meetings in caucus, it is not usual to ask the Opposition members to attend, let alone the hon. member for St.Andrew. Of course, this was a gathering of Government members which was held last Friday afternoon. My advice was this -- and this is my advice to every hon. member of the House, whether he may be in the Government ranks or in the Opposition, and is my advice to the hon. member for St. Andrew -- that you all should listen carefully and respectfully to any representations which are made in connection with this very difficult and complex problem of Toronto and the Yorks. By all means,

the hon. members should attend the meetings of the Councils in which they are interested, to hear what is said and give everything that is said due weight, and due consideration. That has always been our practice. Every representation, every statement, every presentation to the municipal board has been considered and reconsidered, and I have counselled hon. members to listen to everything that is said in connection with this complex problem. It is a problem which obviously has to be dealt with, and it has to be dealt with in accordance with the best judgment and reason obtainable.

I also offer this advice to the hon. members, as I said to the supporters of the Government who were present last Friday, do not go off half-cocked in regard to this problem; wait until you hear what the problem is and what the arguments advanced are before you start shooting off your cannons. And I say to the hon. member for St. Andrew that when they met this morning, and before he heard anything, he counselled the Opposition to close its ranks to anything that is advanced.

MR. SALSBERG: You are misinformed.

HON. MR. FROST: The hon. member is

content to let the people of this area --

MR. SALSBERG: You are misinformed. Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I say that the Prime Minister is misinformed.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, the hon. Prime Minister is saying or pretending to say what I counselled in a meeting this morning, and I am obliged to say that he has been totally misinformed. I did not counsel the City Council members nor the hon. members of this Legislature along the lines the hon. Prime Minister indicates.

If the hon. Prime Minister is interested in knowing what I said, I will gladly repeat it, but what I said is undoubtedly known to the supporters of the Government. I did not attack the Government, Mr. Speaker; I said that it is evident that the Government has made up its mind to deal with the question at this Session. It is further evident that legislation dealing with this problem will be brought down to the House within the next week or so, and I based it on the hon. Prime Minister's own statement to the Press. My suggestion, therefore, was that the City Council and Toronto members do not wait

until the legislation has been presented to the House but they make known their general position to the Government in an effective fashion prior to the introduction of the legislation so that they may influence the Government's action. I suggest to you that is a wholly justified counsel for an hon. member of this Legislature to give to his colleagues and to the elected representatives of the municipality.

Now, there is nothing wrong. The hon. Prime Minister knows that, and I appeal to him in his own fashion to be fair about this.

HON. MR. FROST:

Mr. Speaker, I would say to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) my counsel was along this line; to listen to every representation that was made, and then on the basis of everything that has been said and every good reason advanced, form your judgment.

The hon. member for St. Andrew has convicted himself; he says he went down there and he urged them to get up on their high horses and get in this position before knowing what was going on. I think that closes the incident, and I might again say to the hon. members here and to everybody else in this House and out, let us get our feet on the ground and let us try and do a good job

for the people of this area.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, on the Order Paper there are some twenty-six Orders of Bills that were introduced, but these Bills are just now available to the hon. members of the House, and it is not customary at this stage to proceed on second readings. Under those circumstances I would move the adjournment of the House.

On moving the adjournment of the House I might say tomorrow the mover and seconder of the Speech from the Throne will speak, after which the House will get down to more routine procedure.

Motion agreed to. The House adjourned at 4.16 of the clock p.m.

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ONTARIO

Third Session
of the
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

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Volume IV

Tuesday, February 17, 1953.

0

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1953, ET SEQ.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies,
Speaker.

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Toronto, Ontario,
Tuesday, February 17, 1953,
3:00 o'clock, p.m.

And the House having met.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and presenting petitions.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT: The following petitions have been received:

Of the Corporation of the City of Peterborough, praying that an Act may pass confirming the annexation of part of the township of Smith and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Almonte, praying that an act may pass confirming the agreement for the sale of a part of the "Gemmill park" reserve which is held by the corporation in trust.

MR. SPEAKER presenting report by Committee.

MR. Yaremko (Bellwoods): Mr.Speaker, I beg leave to present the first report in the Committee on Standing Orders, and move its adoption.

THE CLARK ASSISTANT: Mr. Yaremko, from the

Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presents the Committee's first report as follows:

Your Committee has carefully examined the following petitions and finds the Notices as published in each case sufficient:

Petition of Edward Quentin Jennings, Roman Catholic Bishop of Fort William, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the said Bishop and his successors as a corporation sole.

Petition of the Board of Education of the Town of Port Colborne, praying that an Act may pass providing that the membership of the Board of Education for the Union School Section of the Town of Port Colborne and School Section No. 8, of the Township of Humberstone, both in the County of Welland, shall be the same as that provided for a town in clauses (c) (d) and (e) of subsection 1 of section 7 of the Boards of Education Act.

Petition of Morley Aylesworth, Albert E. Silverwood, et al, praying that an Act may pass incorporating The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of London as a body politic and corporate.

Petition of Institutes Franciscaines Missionaires de Marie d'Ontario, praying that an Act may pass exemptin its real property from taxation for municipal and school purposes.

Petition of the Corporation of the City of Kitchener, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the regulation of the erection of poles, wires, etc.

Petition of the Corporation of Assumption College praying that an Act may pass enlarging the powers of the said College.

Petition of the Corporation of the City of Windsor, praying that an Act may pass authorizing necessary by-laws to implement the two year term for Council and other bodies and for other purposes.

Petition of the Corporation of the City of Welland, praying that an Act may pass confirming agreements for the construction of a reservoir and watermains for the use of the City and adjacent Townships and authorizing the issue of debentures for that purpose.

Petition of the Corporation of Knox's Church, Toronto, praying that an Act may pass empowering the Trustees to enter into a new lease with the Robert Simpson Com pany, Limited, leasing to the said Company all the lands at present leased by several leases.

Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Brampton, praying that an Act may pass confirming the title of the Corporation in certain industrial sites, and confirming subsequent sales of parts thereof.

Petition of the Corporation of the Town of Hespeler, praying that an Act may pass withdrawing the Town from the County of Waterloo.

Petition of the Corporation of the City of Owen Sound, praying that an Act may pass authorizing

the issue of debentures to the amount of $11,500.00 for the installation of a heating system in the Civic Auditorium.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) J. E. Yaremko,

Chairman.

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Doucett, that the following names of members be added to the Standing Committee:

To the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Mr. Myers.

To the Committee on Standing Orders, Mr. Yaremko.

To the Committee on Printing, Mr. Parry.

To the Committee on Lands and Forests, Mr. Connell.

To the Committee on Travel and Publicity, Mr. Dempsey. There may be other changes the hon. members may wish, and if so, please let us know.

Motion agreed to.

HON. ARTHUR WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

(1) The Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, for the year ended December 31, 1951.

2. The Annual Report of the Department of Reform Institutions, Province of Ontario, for the year ended March 31, 1952.

(3) Sixty-sixth Annual Report of the Niagara Parks Commission, for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1952.

9(4) The Twenty-sixth Report of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario for the twelve months' fiscal period ended on the 31st day of March, 1952.

(5) Sixth Annual Report of the Liquor Licence Board for the twelve months fiscal period ended 31st day of March, 1952.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills:

CITY OF OWEN SOUND

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker I move, seconded by Mr. Nickle, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled "An Act respecting the City of Owen Sound", and that the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to.

First reading of the Bill.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION OF FORT WILLIAM.

MR. C. MAPLEDORAM (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Fishleigh, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Mission of Fort William", and the same be read for the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,
TOWN OF PORT COLBORNE.

MR. E. P. MORNINGSIDE (Welland): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Child, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Board of Education of the Town of Port Colborne", and the same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

AN ACT RESPECTING INSTITUT DES
FRANCISCAINES MISSIONAIRES DE MARIE D'ONTARIO.

MR. C. E. JANES (Lambton East): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Nault, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Robson, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act respecting Institut des Franciscaines Missionaires de Marie d'Ontario," and the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

TOWN OF HESPELER.

MR. R. M. MYERS (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Whitney, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act respecting the town of Hespeler", and the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

CITY OF KITCHENER.

MR. R. ROBSON (Hastings East): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Leavine, I move, seconded by

BILLS OF INTRODUCTION
TOWN OF FORT COLLINS

MR. E. L. SCHEINHOLTZ (Delaware): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Ellis, that leave be given to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act Validating the Point of Inception of the Town of Fort Collins", and the same be now read for the first time.

Motion carried by first reading of the bill.

AN ACT VALIDATING INSTRUMENT OF
FRANCHISE RESTRICTIONS OF WATER DISTRICT.

MR. J. E. ROSS (Larimer East): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Ahrens, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Ertmann, that leave be given to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act validating instrument of Franchise Restrictions in Water District", and the same be now read a first time.

Motion carried by first reading of the bill.

BILLS OF INTRODUCTION

MR. M. H. ISSIG (Weld) (Morgan): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Whitney, that leave be given to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act repealing the term of Assessor", and the same be now read a first time.

Motion carried by first reading of the bill.

CITY OF STERLING

MR. W. ROBSON (Weld East): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Lessure, I move, seconded by

Mr. Hall, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "AnAct respecting the City of Kitchener", and the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

TOWN OF BRAMPTON.

MR. S. L. HALL (Halton): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, I move, seconded by Mr. Robson, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "an Act respecting the town of Brampton", and the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

KNOX CHURCH, TORONTO.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act respecting Knox Church, Toronto", and the same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
LONDON.

MR. J. P. ROBARTS (London): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Patrick, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association of London", and the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

Mr. Hill, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "Under restricting the City of Kitchener", and the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

[illegible]

Mr. J. E. Hall (Halton): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Lennon, I move, seconded by Mr. Johnson, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Town of Longford", and the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

[illegible]

Mr. A. K. Fraser (Peterborough): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frank, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act respecting Toronto", and the same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Mr. A. K. Roberts (London): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Patrick, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association of London", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE.

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled , "An Act respecting Assumption College,"and the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

TRIBUTE TO MR. NORMAN HIPEL.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr.Speaker, the flag in front of the Building today flies at half mast in memory of a former distinguished member of the House, the Hon. Norman Hipel. I well remember Mr. Hipel in this House in the fall of 1937, when he was the Speaker, and I may say he was a very kindly individual, who was able to maintain order in those days of sometimes very difficult circumstances. That is my first recollection of Norman Hipel. Afterwards he became the minister of Labour, then the minister of Lands and Forests. He was the type of person who always gave his very best to the business of the province.

Mr. Hipel, in training, was a business man who had come up the hard way. I believe in his early days he learned his trade as a carpenter, and worked at that trade until he came into his position in public life. In those fields he devoted to his native province of Ontario his public service with great distinction and

ability. I remember throughout my acquaintanceship with Mr. Hipel that he was always a very popular member of the Assembly, popular on all sides of the House, and I am sure we regret his passing, and we extend to those who are left to mourn the sympathies of this House.

MR. FARQUHAR R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition) Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with the Hon. Prime Minister in paying tribute to Norman Hipel. Those of us who are in opposition have lost a great and staunch friend, and the Province of Ontario has lost a man who was, in his day, a very able administrator, and one who, as the Hon. Prime Minister has said, held very important positions in the Government of the Province, and discharged the responsibilities accruing to him in those positions in a very creditable way indeed.

Mr. Hipel came into the House by a by-election, as I recall, in 1932, and from the time he first took his seat in the Legislature he proved himself to be a very valuable member. Never a great orator or speaker, he made up for that by his painstaking accuracy in administration, and his attention to detail of every subject he discussed in the Legislatures. His abilities were soon recognized, and he held many important positions in the government of his day.

We, on this side of the House, naturally feel that his passing is very close to us, and we feel, and I am sure all hon. members join with us, when I say that in Norman Hipel we had a true servant of a very high character.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, while it was not my privilege to sit in the House with Mr. Hipel nor to know him personally, from reput I knew him to be an able statesman and a well-known and well-loved member of this House, and I wish to join with the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Leader of the Opposition in extending to his family our sympathy in his passing.

It seems that during the past weeks a number of former distinguished members of the Legislature have passed on. Mr. Hipel is the third, within a few weeks, and I would like to note that all three of them have been members of the party with which the Official Opposition is affiliated, that is, the Liberal Party. Three former Liberals have passed on in the past few weeks, all of whom, at one time, were distinguished members of this Legislature.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, before the rders of the ay, I rise on a point of privilege that may seem to be a continuation of my remarks yesterday. I rise to correct a wrong impression created about my work as a member of the Legislature in the House, in an editorial in the Toronto Telegram, dated October 29th, 1952.

(TAKE B FOLLOWS)

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is true that this editorial appeared some time ago, but this is the first opportunity I have had to correct the impression this editorial left since it appeared, and I want to read just a small portion of that editorial. It is entitled, "The City's Silent MPPs." The portion of the editorial I wish to read is as follows:

> "City Council, hesitant about biting the hand that has slapped it but from which it eventually hopes to be fed, has expressed in mild terms its disappointment at Premier Frost's refusal to provide interim aid. It need not, however, be so timed in dealing with the city's representatives in the Legislature to whom the despatch of a vigorous and caustic protest would not be out of place."

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might rescue the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) and straighten this out? May I say that we had at that time an abbreviated Throne debate and it was my privilege to wind up that debate. What I said on that occasion was the wind-up of the debate, and at that time there was no opportunity for the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) or any other members from the City of Toronto or any other hon. members of the House to reply or comment on what I said.

I think the point which the hon. member made yesterday and is about to make again today

is well taken. I want to absolve him, I want to absolve all of the hon. members, I want to take all of the blame. Everything I said on that occasion was something to which they really could not reply. I did not intend to engage in anything controversial at that time and obviously there was no opportunity for the hon. member for St. Andrew or anyone else to say anything because the vote was being taken and the House was being prorogued.

It was the privilege of any hon. member to take what I said at that time and comment on it at this Session, and I would be the first one to say to the hon. member for St. Andrew that he is absolved and I take full responsibility.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) for his generosity, but I really was not going to seek any assistance from him, nor, for that matter, was it my intention to criticize him. The hon. Prime Minister at this early stage of the Session should not be on the defensive and give all hon. members a chance to say what they wish. I am sure he can take care of himself very ably.

What I was about to say, but which I did not because of the hon. Prime Minister's statement, was to read a portion of the editorial:

[illegible]

> "These MPPs, seven of them, sat complacently and compliantly silent after hearing the Premier accuse the city they represent of exaggerating its financial difficulties in an effort to obtain additional aid, after listening to his admonishment to civic officials to 'use a little courage and toughness in cutting down expenditures,' after hearing his refusal to assist their constituents by sharing with the municipalities of the Province, the rebate, in income tax derived from the Dominion-Provincial tax agreement as he had intimated last April he would do."

Mr. Speaker, the point I wish to make is this, that the impression this editorial creates is that every Toronto member in this Legislature failed to speak up during that Session on behalf of our good city. That is not the fact as every hon. member of this House will recall; at least this one hon. member who is now on his feet did speak and spoke very energetically about the need of giving assistance to our municipalities.

Not only that, Mr. Speaker, but I think you will agree with me that at great pains to myself I tried to goad, press, coerce the other hon. members to get up and speak on that issue. I think the record will bear out my statement that I did try and it hurt me to do that. I was not anxious to call upon my colleagues from our city to get up and if I recall my phrase, I said, "Speak

in November as you spoke in April."

Now then, with regard to the handicap of the supporters of the Government from our city in such circumstances, I did, nevertheless, want to correct the record, but as far as the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is concerned, he did speak up.

I conclude with the expression of the hope that with the change of ownership of The Telegram, and with Mr. Buckland now the editor in chief, no such slip-up and no such unintentional misrepresentation of the action of an hon. member of this Legislature will take place in the future.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 1; consideration of the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session.

MR. W. M. NICKLE (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I beg to leave to move, seconded by Mr. Connell (Hamilton-Wentworth) that a humble address be presented to the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, as follows:

> "To the Honourable Louis Orville Breithaupt, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:
>
> "We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, now assembled, beg leave to thank your honour for the gracious speech your honour has addressed to us."

I feel sure that the people of Kingston and the Islands of Wolfe, Amherst and Howe will be happy and pleased at the honour conferred on me as their representative in the Ontario Legislature, to move the adoption of this House of the speech from the Throne by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. I have made a thorough search and my information is to the effect that today is the first time the member for Kingston in either the Ontario Legislature and/or the House of Commons has been given the great privilege that has been conferred on me in moving the adoption of the Throne speech by the representative of Her Majesty. The speech from the Throne is not the expression of the divine right of kings but the recognition of the right of responsible government

to the members of the Legislature.

It took most of the eighteenth century to establish beyond question the rule that the King must choose ministers who enjoy the confidence of Parliament. The basic principle of the British Constitution is the complete supremacy of Parliament. Any and every law passed by Parliament is constitutional.

Kingston was the first capital of Canada when Upper and Lower Canada were amalgamated and the first Canadian Parliament was held in Kingston in a stone building which now forms part of the Kingston General Hospital. Kingston might easily have been the capital of the Province but this honour was denied us by reason of our location at the head of the St. Lawrence River and the foot of Lake Ontario, which geographically brings us so close to the American boundary. The people of Eastern Ontario and of Kingston have,with a proud satisfaction down through the years, watched the magnificent growth of the City of Toronto as the capital of the great Province of Ontario.

It may interest you, Mr. Speaker, to know that Governor Simcoe held the first meeting of his Legislative Council in Kingston in 1892, in a little frame building, which is now, I regret to say, in a bad state of disrepair.

to the members of the Legislature.

It has been at the Lunenburg company's additional hearing question has only that the line must stand statutory and apply the conditions of assessment. The basic principles of the British constitutions is the complete supremacy of Parliament. Any and every act passed by Parliament is unquestionable.

Canada was the first capital of Canada when Upper and Lower Canada were amalgamated and it was therefore proclaimed the capital in 1857. As a result building which was home part of the Canadian Parliament Buildings. Canadian might really have been the capital of the Province but this honor had called to be a result of the location on the river if the cr, Lawrence River and the fact of the Ottawa, which geographically rather is a view in the western Canada. The people of Upper Canada and of Lower Canada because a great centralization from Quebec and Ontario, which is the requirement number of the city of Ottawa or the capital of the joint provinces of Canada.

In the Parliament from the Parliament, in fact also Parliament Upper and in the City Parliament of our Legislative Council in Canada in 1876, in a little frame building, which is now, I think, in the, in a old state of disrepair.

In 1812 the mighty fighting battle ship, the St. Lawrence, was built in Kingston to prevent any American fleet coming from Osewago in an attempt to capture the old historic city of Kingston. The St. Lawrence, in her day, was the largest ship on Lake Ontario. She was the fastest, and her guns had the longest range, and history teaches us that the knowledge of our potential enemy of the existence of this good ship prevented any attack on Kingston.

As far back as 1831 history records that the people of Kingston and the surrounding district were a cultured people for the reason that many of its homes had in its proud possession, a piano.

In the crash of thrones, built, some of them on unrighteousness, propped up in other cases by a brittle fabric of convention, the throne of the British Empire stands unshaken, broad-based on the people's will. It has been reinforced, which it is impossible to measure, by the living example of our Sovereign, Elizabeth II, who has always felt and shown by her life her indescribable interest and affection for her people.

Last summer I was in Edinburgh one evening, when Her Majesty drove down Princes Street, on her way to the station, returning to London, after having been in Scotland for a week

or ten days. Thousands upon thousands of people lined the street to see the Queen. She drove in an open automobile very slowly. A few policemen were posted for duty along the way. No motorcycle police escort was near her car. I inquired of a police officer what security measures were in effect to protect the safety of this fine woman. He replied that no security measures had been taken for the reason that the people of Scotland who lined the street, wishing her godspeed, would see to it that no harm would come to their Queen, Elizabeth the First, of Scotland.

We are all conscious of the tension and the strain that rests so heavily on the shoulders of the Prime Ministers of all the Governments throughout the British Empire. I picked up in London last year, a notice in a public building which read as follows: "You can't be certain -- you can be ready." In a word, it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that there was never an hour in the life of the British Empire more important than the present, that the world should know that we stand together in unity, shoulder to shoulder against any foe who might attack us.

Her Majesty the Queen, speaking from Sandringham last Christmas to her people, said in part:

> "Above all, we must keep alive that courageous spirit of adventure that is the finest quality of youth -- and by youth I do not just mean those who are young in years; I mean, too, all those who are yound in heart, no matter how old they may be. That spirit still flourishes in this country and in all the younger countries of our Commonwealth.
>
> "At my Coronation next June, I shall dedicate myself anew to your service. I shall do so in the presence of a great congregation."

The Prime Minister of this Province is a son of Rifleman William S. Frost, who, in 1882, was on the strength of the Queen's Own Rifles. In the first World War, he left the university to join the Simcoe Foresters and while serving as an officer with the 20th Canadian Infantry Battalion was seriously wounded in the fighting around Arras.

The Prime Minister in his day was a brave soldier. In public life he has been acclaimed as a model of tact, a pillar of discretion and a statesman of the first order.

Mr. Speaker, it is the fond hope of the people of Ontario that the Prime Minister of this Province, accompanied by his charming, vivacious and gracious wife, shall attend the Coronation of the Queen in London this June, and form part of the "great congregation" who will be privileged to witness this great event.

To be honest with the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Kennedy), I cannot go the length of saying that viewed from his personal point of view I was sorry to learn of his retiring to the pleasantries of private life, although I do regret, as so many will, that the people of the Province will in the future be deprived of his wisdom, knowledge and foresight. Having known the hon. member for a great many years, I cannot but always be impressed by the fact that wisely he took his public responsibilities, his duties, seriously, but not himself. A sense of humour is a saving grace.

Appreciating the inevitable frets of public life and the pleasure incidental to domestic quietness, with sincerity I wish the hon. member for Peel many years of domestic happiness, coupled with good health and prosperity.

To the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mr. Warrender) this House extends sincere congratulations on his appointment to Cabinet rank as Minister of Planning and Development. The hon. member comes from a great industrial centre and before joining the Government he served Hamilton faithfully and well, first as an Alderman and later as a Controller. The new Minister has all the qualifications to fill his new appointment with credit to himself and the Government of

To be consent with the hon. member for Lac
(Dr. Kennedy), I think in the langues of saying
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To the hon. member for Hamilton Centre
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months confidently had will, first is in his own
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the day. In the course of his duties the hon. Minister of Planning and Development will have to meet many delegations in reference to the establishing of housing projects. He will be well trained in knowing how to receive these delegations, as the result of personal experience gained when he was in municipal politics and had occasion from time to time to meet different Ministers of the Crown.

It seemed to follow, as day the night, that the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Thomas) should succeed Mr. Kennedy as Minister of Agriculture. The hon. member for Elgin was bred and born on a farm; he worked hard to save the dollars to give himself the opportunity of attending the Ontario Agricultural College, from which school of learning he graduated. For years, the new Minister was the agricultural representative in the County of Elgin. In the First Great War the Minister served his country faithfully and well as a gunner. The people of Ontario heard with satisfaction and expressed their approval accordingly when the news was made known through the press that the hon. member for Elgin was to be the new Minister of Agriculture.

The hon. member for Windsor-Sandwich (Mr. Griesinger) has taken over a new Department

as Minister of Public Works. He is well trained for this appointment in that he has been in the lumber business, knows the problems incidental to the making of a contract and appreciates the materials required to do a good job. The Minister of Public Works, with his rugged honesty, will do thoroughly and well the work incidental to his new high office.

Mr. Speaker, in the early part of January the Province was shocked to learn, within four days, of the death of two former Prime Minister, the Hon. Mitchell Hepburn and the Hon. Gordon Conant.

Mr. Hepburn went from the office of the U. F. O. Secretary to the House of Commons; thence to the Liberal leadership of Ontario, and then to the Premiership at the age of thirty-seven years. Youngest Premier in Ontario's history was the unparalleled record of this man. The Leader of the Government (Mr. Frost), on learning of Mr. Hepburn's death, called him a fearless and forthright person who never hesitated to follow the course that he thought best. In 1945, Mr. Hepburn retired from active politices as he said, "to listen to the grass grow." Poor health prevented him enjoying that pleasure to the full.

Mr. Gordon Conant of Oshawa, an outstanding lawyer, succeeded Mr. Hepbrun as Prime Minister of Ontario, in 1942. Mr. Conant was a very human character who loved the people of Ontario and rendered to them, while the head of the Government, a great service. Many of us who were on the Private Bills Committee last year remember Mr. Conant appearing before us concerning some problem that arose out of the annexation proceedings of the City of Oshawa. At that time it was my privilege to say to Mr. Conant how happy the members of the Private Bills Committee were to have him with us, as a former Prime Minister, as an ex-Attorney General, and, at one time, Master of the Supreme Court, and it is a pleasant memory to recall the cheerful way that Mr. Conant indicated to us the pleasure it gave him to be back with so many of his friends, active in Ontario politics and representing all political parties.

I believe that was the last time I saw him in harness. He was full of action and full of vigour, and as far as I am concerned, and I am sure as far as my colleagues in the Private Bills Committee are concerned, that is the way in the future we wish to remember a very great man.

The Government is to be congratulated for seizing the opportunity last August to give a

dinner to those who were in Toronto representing sixty-nine nations attending a meeting of the International Red Cross Society. It is my view that those who came to this meeting must have been impressed with the great development of the City of Toronto. The meetings, as I understand it, were held in the Royal York Hotel, and many of the delegates stayed there. They could not help but see the natural harbour, the airport, the great railway yards of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific. From the windows of the Roy York the delegates could see the tremendous industrial development, and they did not have to go far to see the grand old building known as Osgoode Hall, the fine stone buildings that go to make up the University of Toronto, and our Parliament Buildings; I am sure that tours were arranged for the delegates, to show them the lovely homes that are here in Toronto.

To summarize, as a result of the Red Cross meeting last summer, sixty-nine nations know, as they probably never knew before, much about the capital of Ontario, all that it stands for and all that it means in relation to the life of the Province of Ontario.

I think it is fair to say that it is difficult for any Government to have a glorified

panacea for every ill affecting the body politic to be taken, whether well-shaken or not. I think it can be truly said of our Prime Minister that he has given to his province, irrespective of the temptations of political strife, offers of a loyalty that has never faltered; that in spite of difficulties that might have baffled a weaker man, he has been successful in welding, with the co-operation of his colleagues, a solid and enduring Province.

The next fifty years belong to Ontario. Great problems must be faced by the Government. Decisions of far-reaching importance must be made. I was nurtured at the knee of a father who taught me the philosophy of Sit John A. Macdonald, known, when he was in active politics, as "Old Tomorrow." This name was pinned on the great statesman because he refused to be hurried. He pondered all sides of every controversial problem. He considered each issue that had to be decided from every angle, and it is fair to say that his philosophy was right because Canada has yet to produce this man's equal.

Snap decisions are never as good as those made after great deliberation. You cannot drive machinery by exhausted steam, any more than you can expect the people of the Province of Ontario

to support a Government that is indifferent to the welfare of the Province.

What a magnificent record this Government has established for itself since November 22nd, 1951. Our credit is good, and if you travel in the Continent, as I did last summer, you will find that the Belgians do not wish to take the French franc, any more than the people of Holland wish to take the Belgian or the French franc, but wherever you go on the Continent the Canadian dollar is not only accepted but is sought after as a safe, solid medium of currency. I was quick to observe that in the British Isles the Canadian dollar was accepted without question.

Sometimes I wonder if the people of this Province realize that during the last ten years aid to municipalities has jumped from $19 million to $120 million. Some of the great achievements of this Government since they came into office should be briefly summarized.

(1) The St. Lawrence as a power project and as a seaway is now within our grasp.

(2) An Old Age Pension plan, universal at the age of seventy, as a result of a Federal-Provincial agreement is now in effect.

(3) As of January 1st, 1952, a pension is available to people between the ages of 65 and 70, subject to a means test.

(4) Legislation has been passed to provide financial assistance in the building of houses in villages, hamlets and in other rural areas.

(5) A sound foundation has been laid by Federal-Provincial tax agreement establishing a rational tax system in Canada.

(6) Housing and conservation legislation has been extended and is the most modern anywhere in the North American continent.

(7) We have under way the greatest highway programme in the history of the province.

(8) An Act has been passed to provide financial assistance for young farmers.

(9) Provision has been made for the taxation of provincial Crown property by local municipalities.

(10) An Act has been passed to provide financial assistance for persons totally disabled, between the ages of 18 and 65.

(11) We have the best labour relations Act on the North American continent.

(12) Ontario leads the world in the war against cancer.

(13) Ontario was the first province in Canada to institute capital grants for our hospitals.

(14) The Department of Education gives free school books and free milk to our children in the elementary schools.

The responsibility of the Government in reference to the mighty decisions that have to be made can be favourably compared with the problems of Queen's University, as indicated by her great Principal, Dr. William Archibald Mackintosh, on the occasion of his installation, when he said in part:

> "With the responsibilities of these days Queen's has grown. Like a great oak it has become more firmly rooted in our soil. Today we see a great university pre-eminent in scholarship, research and teaching -- indeed a mighty factor in our nation. The work of the University has been broadened to serve the nation in all branches of education.
>
> "Everywhere in Ontario one runs across "Queen's spirit' -- in engineering, medicine, in the mining industry, in pulp and paper, the development of electric energy. In almost every field of endeavour in this land one feels the influence of Queen's. Canada is only on the fringe of her industrial growth and expansion. This great half continent of ours abounds in opportunities awaiting the genius of man. We shall need your imagination, your guidance and your capacity for research to promote

> the development of our resources of mine, field, stream and forest and their conservation and perpetuation. As important is the improvement of the standard of living of our people, the elimination of pain and suffering, the conquering of great scourges such as cancer. In all of these things we need our universities. They are our power houses in the things of the mind. From them we must get men and women of imagination, of trained and disciplined minds and who can see the things that are to be done."

Last fall, as the result of a suggestion that was made when the House was in session, a large number of our members of all political parties availed themselves of the opportunity to visit Northern Ontario that we might see for ourselves, as the representatives of the people, the development that was taking place in this great area. As one who made this trip, the first observation I would like to make is this, that I returned from the North country, after having had many talks with men and women of every walk of life, with the firm view that Northern Ontario is completely satisfied with the appointment of the hon. member for North Cochrane (Mr. Kelly), as Minister of Mines. I have on a number of occasions read press reports of speeches made by the Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) concerning the policy of his Government in reference to Northern Ontario.

I am not unmindful of the fact that the

hon. Prime Minister is the Provincial Treasurer of this Province and my leader will probably smile at the observation I am about to make, thinking that I am, in a subtle way, as a member of the legal profession, attempting to make a good case for the Faculty of Science at Queen's. I read a very interesting book not long ago -- The First Fifty Years -- which was a history of the Science Faculty at Queen's University, written by the then Dean of the Faculty, Dr. A. L. Clark, and in this book I found that the School of Mining came into effect as the result of an Act of Parliament passed in 1893, and my information is to the effect that Queen's had the first Faculty of Applied Science which, for the information of the hon, Prcvincial Treasurer, is a very expensive Faculty to maintain.

The early development of Northern Ontario, to a large extent,was made possible by men from Queen's, who, at the beginning of the centuryd went to the North. Men who specialized in geology, chemistry, metallurgy, as well as chemical, civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, and at every mine I visited in the North I found there men from Queen's. The present administration has been good to Queen's from the point of view of capital and maintenance grants.

non. Since Kingston is the industrial capital of this Province and we cannot well complain and to the organization I am loath to make, thinking that I am, in a subtle way, as a member of the local profession, attempting to make a good case for the Faculty of Science at Queen's. I read a very interesting book not long ago -- the first fifty years -- which was a history of the Science faculty at Queen's University, written by the then Dean of the Faculty, Dr. A. L. Clark, and in this book I found that the School of Mining came into effect as a result of an Act of Parliament passed in 1893, and my information is to the effect that Queen's had the first Faculty of Applied Science which, for the information of the hon. Provincial Treasurer, is a very expensive faculty to maintain.

The early development of Northern Ontario, in a large measure, was made possible by men from Queen's, who, at the beginning of the century, went to the North. Men who specialized in mining, chemistry, metallurgy, as well as geology, civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, and of every kind I visited in the North I found there were men from Queen's. The present industrial life of the North owes much to Queen's from the first of its capital and maintenance grants.

One fact stands out, the financial assistance given to Queen's by the Province of Ontario has been a sound investment. The Province has collected a lot of money from taxes as the result of what the men from Queen's have done for the North country. The Provincial Treasurer should get great satisfaction when he pauses to appreciate that the support his Government has given to Queen's has directly helped in such a material way the magnificent development of the North up to the present time.

Those of us from Eastern Ontario came back from Northern Ontario with a broader vision of provincial problems. We know something about the nickel, iron, copper, gold and silver mines. We went down in the McIntyre Mine some 7000 feet. We saw the conditions under which the miners worked. We saw what industry was doing for the employees. We went into the lumber mills and I was impressed with the fact that the slabwood is not wasted but is used to fire the boilers. We visited large areas in reference to reforestation, and from North Bay to Moosonee we travelled on the Ontario Northland Railway, which means so much to the North Country. I am proud of this provincially-owned railroad. A large amount of money is collected every year in taxes by the

Department of Mines. One-fifth of the total goes back to the North country for the development of roads, which will lead into new mines. The hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Kelly) has an important department. His responsibilities are great and from what I heard said about him, I am convinced that he has the capacity to discharge the responsibilities of his high office with credit to himself and to the people from Northen Ontario.

The leaders who opposed King John met him on June 15th, 1215, at Runnymede, a meadow by the River Thames, near Windsor. The King yielded to their demands and signed the Magna Charta, sometimes known as "The Great Charter of Liberties for the British people," and from this document flowed the right of trial by jury, established by the Bill of Rights, in 1689. From that time until now, men of the armed forces of the Empire have fought for,and indeed died for,the great right of Democracy to give a man the right in a great many cases to have the merits of his action and/or the indictment preferred against him by the Crown, determined by a jury.

According to press reports, I observe that a number of Her Majesty's Judges have assumed unto themselves the responsibility of criticizing some of the findings made by Ontario juries and at the same time

I am not unmindful of the fact how often I read in the Ontario Weekly Notes a Judgment of the Court of Appeal of Ontario directing a new trial in certain actions for the reason that the trial judge improperly instructed the jury. If trial judges cannot properly instruct a jury then it follows they cannot properly instruct themselves, which seems to be a very good reason for preserving our jury system. When taxpayers are called on for jury duty,and should they become part of a jury panel, they are sworn to bring in a true verdict according to the evidence.

Sometimes it disturbs me, as a member of the legal profession,when judges on the Bench condemn a jury for the verdict they have brought in. One case in particular comes to my mind where a Supreme Court Judge at Napanee denounced a jury for their indecision, and this is what he said:

> "I have never heard a case that was simpler, and why a jury cannot decide it, I can't understand. I could decide this in five minutes. This is the sort of thing that may lead to the jury system being abolished."

The Bench made this observation after the jury had been out for over three hours, and the men who were on that jury, in my opinion, properly so, resented the comment from the Court. I think, Mr. Speaker, if the judges will construe the law

I am not convinced of the fact how often I read in the morning weekly issue a judgment of the court of appeal or federal circuit granting a new trial in criminal matters for the reason that the trial judge improperly instructed the jury. If such judges cannot properly instruct a jury then it seems they cannot properly instruct themselves. When comes to be a very good reason for modifying our jury system. When recognizes the ruling of the judge, and should they become part of a jury panel, they are prepared to listen to a true verdict according to the evidence.

Sometimes it occurs to, in a country of the legal profession, such judges on the bench condemn a jury for the worthless duty they already in. One case in regulation court in my mind where a federal court judge or judges condemned a jury for their decisions, and stated it what he said:

> 'I have really believed I have that case counsel, and not a jury member decide it, I really believed. I really believe this is the case. This is the kind of thing you can find in the jury system today decisions.'

The trial was still circumvention, for the jury had been out for over three days, and all was one more on that day, as an operator received a, requesting the counsel from the court. I learn, in Spencer, if the judge, all conditions the law

which we, the lawmakers of the Province, make, they will be fully occupied and we, the members of this House, will decide what interference, if any, is going to be made in reference to jury trials.

I have never been able to reach the conclusion that the appointment to the Bench of a member of the Bar immediately endowed him with the wisdom of Solomon and vested in him the omnipotence of the Almighty.

I should like to direct the attention of the hon. the Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Cecile) to the fact that the office which was established in Kingston, having to do with rental regulations, has served a good purpose. I should say to the Minister that in January, the Kingston City Council refused a suggestion that rent restrictions should be lifted in my riding.

I have in my hand a letter from The United Steel Works of America, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, International Union of Machinists, and from the Kingston Trades and Labour Council, all of whom have gone on record as indicating that in the best interests of the hourly-paid employees in Kingston, the rental regulations should not be lifted for some

considerable time to come. With this view, I agree. I should like the House to know that the Trades and Labour Council are affiliated with fourteen local unions, which include carpenters, plumbers, musicians, freight handlers, firefighters, meat cutters and butchers, painters, boilermakers, masons and bakers.

One of the problems we have in Kingston is a land assembly area for the building of houses. It is my view that there should be top level co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments and the City of Kingston in acquiring the Kingston Penitentiary farm, which consists of about five hundred acres of land, for a housing development. This farm, in my opinion, acts as a road block to the development of Kingston. This farm is operated by inmates of the penitentiary who offended against the criminal law of Canada.

I can see no good reason why this farm should be kept, to give agricultural employment to a few convicts, when a housing area is so necessary to Kingston. The milk that is produced by the cattle on the penitentiary farm could very easily be purchased from some County of Frontenac farmers. There is a shortage of housing

accommodation in Kingston. The situation would be greatly relieved if the hon. Minister of Planning and Development for Ontario, working in co-operation with the hon. Minister of Justice for Canada, could have this penitentiary farm made available for housing. Let me be frank to say that the citizens of Kingston are entitled to be housed in buildings as good as the cattle barns on the penitentiary farm.

Part of my riding is rural, and is made up of the famous islands known as Wolfe, Amherst and Howe. I met the Councils of these municipalities, and as a result of our conference the municipal clerk of each of the Islands sent in a brief to the Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to study the matter of lake levels in the Great Lakes. I should tell the House that by reason of high water last year the county roads on the Islands were flooded, the cellars in the homes, and the rural telephone poles in places were washed out. There was from a foot to eighteen inches of water on the docks, and the briefs that I have mentioned include the observation that hundreds of acres of good farm land will be carried away each year by erosion unless there is some way of working out an agreement with the International Joint

Commission to provide for the taking away of the surplus water in Lake Ontario when it is at high level.

The elected representatives of the Islands have indicated to me that the wisdom and foresight of the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett),in establishing a pool grader system, has been of tremendous benefit to these municipalities.

Every member of this House was shocked at a statement made by the hon. Minister of Highways that 1952 was our blackest record in reference to the fatal traffic accidents on our highways. The Minister was so wise when he made the observation: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." He stated that this Golden Rule would save many lives for the motoring public in this province.

I am impressed by the number of young people who are in accidents, and I have come to the conclusion, prompted by the confidence I have in the Minister of Highways, that the time has now come when boys and girls of fifteen should no longer be given a chauffeur's licence. My view would be that no chauffeur's licence should be given to any boy or girl permitting them to operate a motor car until they are at least

sixteen and a half years of age, and should they be found guilty of speeding, the Government, in their wisdom, might think well of the suggestion of putting into effect a regulation to cancel their driver's permits for a year.

There is a matter to which I would like to direct the attention of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost). It is this. Representations have been made to me that the Surrogate Court Judges for Lennox and Addington and for Prince Edward Counties are insisting, before a grant of Letters Probate and/or Letters of Administration can issue, that with the papers that are required to be filed there must also be filed a copy of the Province of Ontario Succession Duty schedules, which include a minute break-down of all the assets of the deceased, which, in my opinion, is secret and confidential information to the Succession Duty Department of the Province.

Busy County Court Judges, who pass on a great number of Surrogate Court matters during a year, do not insist, and in my opinion properly so, on the Succession Duty schedules being filed in their Court. Anyone, for 30 cents, can go into a Surrogate Court and have the Surrogate Court papers produced in reference to any estate, and I

should say that experience has taught me that curiosity is not confined to any particular group.

I want the hon. Provincial Treasurer to know that I am well aware of Section 32 of the Surrogate Courts Act, which states that no probate or Letters of Administration shall be granted unless and until the Judge is satisfied that there is no under-valuation of the estate, and if the County Judges of Lennox and Addington and Prince Edward are to be allowed to construe this Section to demand the Succession Duty affidavits and schedules, which, in my opinion, are none of their business, then, with very great respect, I submit that the Provincial Treasurer might be well advised to forthwith put into effect a regulation that the Succession Duty schedules are required to be filed in his Department, and nowhere else.

In small places, inquisitive individuals are prone to inquire as to what the deceased left, and how his estate was made up; and how easy this information is available to him or her by checking the detailed breakdown of assets in the Ontario Succession Duty schedules, wrongly filed in the Courts I have mentioned.

May I put this hypothetical question to the Provincial Treasurer? Should a Surrogate

Court Judge write to your Succession Duty Department and ask for the schedules filed in any estate, would you release this information, or would you say it is confidential to you? If your Department would refuse to release this information, then what right has a County Judge to insist that he have the information filed in his Court?

It is a great honour for a member of the legal profession to be created a Queen's Counsel, and I assume that before these appointments are made the Government gives great consideration to who the recipients should be. I can well understand and appreciate why some gentlemen who are not members of the legal profession have been created a Q. C., but one thing I hope will never happen in the life of this, or any other, Government, is that a man who has given up his practice to become a magistrate shall be appointed a Queen's Counsel.

When I was in England last year I visited Ontario House. I also had an opportunity to have some talks with British industrialists, and as a result of the way British industry was bombed in the last war, I gather from what was said to me that British companies are very strongly inclined to the view that instead of enlarging their plants

in the Old Land, they will establish subsidiary companies in Canada.

It is my view that Ontario House can play a very important part in seeing to it that this Province gets its fair share of any industrial development that may come to the Dominion.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that from the record of this Government it can be honestly said that they have established a good, basic standard of living for the people of this Province.

Let us so regulate our lives that when this time next year comes, those of us who remain may be able to say that we left little undone that could have been done for the further advancement of the great Province of Ontario.

And finally, may I express the sincere wish that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) may be blessed with the best of good health to give us in the future, as he has in the past, sound leadership.

(C-1 follows)

MR. R. CONNELL (Hamilton Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to second the motion of the hon. member for Kingston for the adoption of the address presented to this House by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario. I appreciate most sincerely the honour thus extended to to me and to the constituency which I have the honour of representing in this House.

In recent days it has been the lot of Her Majesty, the Queen, to observe the initial anniversary of her accession to the Throne. Previously, accompanied by her gallant and distinguished husband, she had visited our shores. This gracious and welcome visit was clouded because of the continued ill health of her father, His Majesty, the King. The memory of the sorrow attendant upon his passing still remains in the hearts of his loyal subjects.

Her Majesty had already won the hearts of her people whose affection, respect and loyalty has been enhanced because of her admirable personal qualities, and because of the ability and dignity with which she conducts the affairs pertaining to her high office. Her royal birth, her fine character and her long years of training enable her to maintain the highest traditions of British Royalty.

In recent days Britain has suffered tragedy once again, this time as the result of flood and tempest. It has been an inspiration to all of us to see our Queen pictured as moving freely and informally among the stricken members of her people, giving them womanly comfort and queenly leadership in their time of trial and distress.

In the near future the Imperial Crown will be placed on Her Majesty's head with all the pomp and ceremony imposed by ancient tradition. From all the outposts of Empire and from all the friendly nations distinguished representatives will gather in old London, each to play his part and to give honour in one of the great pageants of all time.

At this time the eyes of the world will be upon a slight, girlish figure as she formally receives the symbols of authority which are also the tokens of a very great responsibility. It is fitting indeed, that representatives of so many of our Canadian governments will be present to pay their homage on this, one of the great occasions in British history.

Our good wishes on this approaching occasion are extended not only to her Majesty but also her gallant and charming husband, His,Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, who shares with her Majesty the esteem and affection of her subjects throughout the Commonwealth.

I do not know the plans of the Government of Ontario as to official representation at the Coronation. I am sure, however, that every member of this House will join me in the hope that the hon. Prime Minister and his charming wife will find it possible to lend their presence on this historic occasion.

It is not my intention to enlarge on the subject of the warm expression of confidence extended to this Administration in November, 1951. In the period of a little more than a year which has elapsed since the last general election, the hon. Prime Minister and his colleagues have given what appeals to me as a convincing demonstration that there was no misplaced confidence on the part of our people.

I think I may say that in the long history of Ontario no leader, regardless of party, has ever exceeded our present Premier in winning the respect and esteem of our people, regardless of their political affiliations. His sterling character, his profound knowledge of provincial affairs and his long experience in public life have enabled him to make an outstanding contribution to the welfare of Ontario. His capacity for negotiation, his avoidance of snap judgments, his patience, his respect for the opinions of others -- all these qualities have aided him in the performance

of a heavy task. My earnest hope is that he may continue for many years to direct the affairs of this great province and of the party which he leads with such great distinction.

Change is the rule in the fast-moving society of today. In any free land changes occur in political life as an accepted factor in the democratic scene.

It is a matter of regret to all of us, I am sure, to see the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Kennedy) laying down the burdens of the office he held for so long a period. In thinking of the career of my hon. friend, I recognize so many outstanding characteristics that it is difficult for me to attempt to arrange them in any sort of order. His love of the land is instanced by the fact that he still resides on a farm which for 150 years has remained in the family. His love of country is demonstrated by his service in World War I, and indeed, by his lifetime participation in military activities. He has made a notable contribution to church and community effort in the home community. Since 1919, with the exception of the life of one Legislature, he has represented the Riding of Peel in this House. I do not need to enlarge on the fine contribution he has made as Minister of Agriculture. You will agree with me that

in his brief term as Prime Minister his tact and experience enabled him to carry on the duties of his high office with efficiency and dignity. I am sure we all wish for the hon. member for Peel long years of health and happiness.

May I here offer a word of congratulation to the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Thomas) on the assumption of his post as Minister of Agriculture. His rural background, his struggles of early years ending in his graduation from the Ontario Agricultural College, his years of service as an agricultural representative, his apprenticeship as a private member of this House, and his outstanding service in the Public Works portfolio -- these many factors amply fit him for his present post. I predict for him a brilliant future in the task upon which he has lately entered.

I am sure that the hon. member for Windsor-Sandwich (Mr. Griesinger) will serve the province with credit in his new post as Minister of Public Works. His long and successful business experience coupled with his apprenticeship as a member of this House and as the occupant of other Cabinet posts guarantee his success in a very important department of government.

Since our last regular session, the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Kelly) has been called upon to assume the important Mines portfolio. I am

sure that his long experience in Northern Ontario will give him a special insight into the problems of a department concerned with one of our most important basic industries. I know he enjoyes the good wishes of all of us.

I regret the return to private life of the hon. member for Peterborough. I am pleased that his counsels are still available to the Government as he remains as Minister without Portfolio. He established an enviable reputation in administering the affairs of the Department of Lands and Forests.

My good wishes are also extended to the hon. member from Sudbury (Mr. Gemmell). He had already won a fine reputation during his incumbency of the Mines portfolio. I am sure that he will give an equally good account of himself as Minister of Lands and Forests. I know the problems and the welfare of Northern Ontario are matters which lie very close to his heart.

I should like to offer a special word of congratualtion to my good neighbour, friend and colleague, the hon. member from Hamilton Centre (Mr. Warrender). It is eminently fitting that the City of Hamilton with its expanding suburban area should have representation in Cabinet ranks. The hon. member is one who has won his own way in his professional and

his public career. He has rendered sterling service to his community as alderman and controller in the City of Hamilton. I am glad that his ability and energy along with his devotion to the cause of good government have won him recognition to the point where he has been asked to serve as Minister of Planning and Development. Here, I know he will find opportunity to render efficient service to the people of this great province.

In recent weeks the passing of two former Prime Ministers has brought sorrow not only to their families but also the the members of this House.

The death of Hon. Mitchell F.Hepburn has removed a colorful and dynamic figure from the Ontario scene. In his day the late Premier loved life, he loved the turmoil of politics, he loved his native acres which were his home while life remained. I am sure that his passing is regretted by all of us, and more especially by those of us across the way who in days gone by were permitted to enjoy his counsels.

Another distinguished figure has passed from the scene in the person of the late Gordon Conant. The former Premier during his brief tenure of office carried on with quiet dignity, and displayed a real understanding of the problems of his high office. He leaves behind him a long record of service to his own

community and to Ontario. I am sure the members of this honourable House join me in extending sympathy to the families of two men who had attained distinction in their high offices.

May I, Mr. Speaker, at this time offer my sincere congratulations to the hon. Prime Minister and the members of his Administration on the tremendous record of accomplishment which they have compiled since we last met in regular session. One year is not a long time. It seems even shorter as we become older. Yet in this year just past the Progressive Conservative Government of this province has, in many fields, shown an acute awareness of the needs of this great and growing province. More than this, it has accomplished many monumental tasks.

To give one example, the St. Lawrence development appears now to be within our grasp. Later, I shall speak briefly of Hydro. At the moment, I merely mention that 2,200,000 horse-power is going to waste down the St. Lawrence rapids. We need our share of this power -- 1,100,000 horse-power. Otherwise we are faced with the certainty of having to establish numerous and costly steam generating plants. I do not need to reiterate the quarrels of a former Administration with Ottawa on this subject. I merely point out that so far as Canada is concerned and so

far as Ontario is concerned, there now is mutual agreement. In a word, Canada and Ontario are ready to go. How long it will take to overcome the long-sustained United States policy of evasion and obstruction, I cannot say. I think that the favourable attitude of Washington will very shortly overcome what are actually narrow and sectional objections.

It is my privilege to represent in this House a riding in which I might say 75 per cent of the people are urban-minded. Twenty-five per cent are from a large rural area containing some of the richest farm and garden lands in the province.

Many of us -- most of us, I think -- are aware of the special problems which exist in areas bordering on large cities such as Hamilton. There are ever-increasing building problems, annexations, rising school costs, road building operations, hospitalization and so on. In degree, these problems are common all across Ontario.

In recent months we have heard much of the troubles afflicting Toronto and the great Toronto Metropolitan Area. Toronto, with its environs, has become one of the great urban areas of North America. Its rapid growth poses tremendous problems, the solution of which is by no means easy.

Let me say merely this in passing. We have

a population well in excess of 4,000,000 people in Ontario, and when we realize that about one quarter of them live in the Toronto Metropolitan area, then this section of our province becomes indeed, of major importance.

I have heard many comments, favourable and otherwise as to the recent report of the Ontario Municipal Board. Whatever may come before us in the way of legislation in our endeavours to help solve a huge, complicated and vexatious problem, may I suggest that we approach the subject in a spirit of tolerance and mutual goodwill. After all, the Toronto area is a big and important part of Ontario. If Toronto draws heavily from the wealth of our countryside, yet Toronto makes a great contribution to rural Ontario even if we consider it only as a marketing centre. It offers great opportunity to our youth -- in education -- in the professions -- in industry and in commerce. What is good for Toronto is good for Ontario and what is good for Ontario is good for Toronto. It is, after all, our capital city. Whatever may be before us, I am sure that our only desire is to contribute to the present and future welfare of one of our greatest centres of population. Now may I turn for a moment to one of the really great departments of government.

May I congratulate the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) on the great job he is doing. It is a real pleasure to all of us to see him back in his accustomed place, restored to health and strength and fully able to join in our deliberations.

Speaking for my own riding, I think that the hon. Minister is dealing with us very fairly. He has a big job, not the least factor of which is to collect from the driving public the funds to finance our huge highways programme. The appropriations must be divided on a fair and equitable basis. A very large percentage of Highways revenues are collected within a radius of 60 or 70 miles from Hamilton, but at the same time things must be kept in balance. The needs of the North, for instance, must be met. Only thus can we be assured of continued prosperity, for good roads are an absolute necessity today to our agriculture, commerce and industry.

My years in municipal life showed me the municipal appreciation of the vastly increased provincial subsidies now paid respecting municipal roads. Back in 1943, these subsidies amounted to $3,600,000 a year and were paid to fewer than 400 local units. Today, they exceed $30 millions a year, and they go to nearly 1,400 local units. Cities, towns and villages now get a break as well as the counties

and townships.

Speaking for my own part of Ontario, may I say that our roads would have been in deplorable condition had it not been for the increased scope of provincial aid. Our Country Engineer points out that since 1946, the travel on county and suburban roads has increased five or six fold. Much of the traffic on our local roads is of non-local origin -- tourists and truckers for example. Real estate taxation, the backbone of local revenues, is just about at its maximum. It follows that additional sources of municipal revenue must be found. Perhaps as this session proceeds we may be able to find some solution arising from the discussion of inter-governmental problems.

Here I should like to say a word on behalf of our Divisional Highway Engineer and his capable staff. I should like to commend the excellent work being accomplished -- repairs, sanding, snow-ploughing, and all the other details of highways maintenance. In an area where wages generally are high and where competition for good men is keen, the Department of Highways has maintained an excellent staff, seasoned with years of experience in its work, and always on the job.

No. 5 Highway running across the width of Wentworth County and carrying a heavy truck and tourist traffic between Windsor and Toronto, has undergone a renovation and repaving process with very little interference in the normal traffic flow. I hope this work will be carried to completion before too long. Our people in Hamilton-Wentworth will be glad to know that a diversion from Freeman, north of Aldershot to Wolfe Island is now taking form on the Department's drawing boards. This work is of some urgency for our people at Aldershot feel, with considerable justification, that the present route, one of the most heavily travelled in Ontario, presents undue hazards to local residents.

In recent days the hon. Minister of Highways has outlined to the Ontario Good Roads Association something of what has been accomplished in the last year or two. Such projects as the easterly extension of Highway 2A to Newcastle, the completion of the magnificent new Toronto-Barrie highway and the rehabilitation of large portions of Highways Nos. 11 and 17, are major works of themselves. The hon. member from Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Lyons) will rejoice, I am sure, at the pending completion of a high standard paved highway all the way from his native city to Southern Ontario. The new, dual-lane

highway leading easterly from Windsor and joining the Queen Elizabeth near Hamilton is another mammoth project with province-wide implications. It is also gratifying to mark the progress being made on the Trans-Canada Highway, a route of national as well as provincial importance.

The hon. Minister is to be commended for the safety campaign featured by his department. With a million and a quarter licenced motor vehicles on the highways, with a million and a half licenced drivers, a continuing program as to safe driving and indeed, safe walking, is of benefit to our citizens generally. For those who will not learn except by bitter experience, there are other and sterner methods of traffic education. Perhaps most of us do not realize that each year about 20,000 drivers find their licences under suspension. I congratulate the hon. Minister on his recent announcement that the traffic laws of other states and other countries are under examination with a view to tightening and improving our own statutes and regulations.

On July 1, 1947, the provisions of the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund became of effect. Since that time payments in excess of three million dollars have been made from the Fund to judgment creditors who otherwise would have been without financial address.

This legislation protects even the victims of "hit-run" accidents; it protects the visitor within our borders, and in addition, it protects us against the foreign motor vehicle operator. It is interesting to know that our legislation, a pioneer effort on our part, has been copied in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, North Dakota and New Jersey.

I have already spoken briefly of the service rendered to Ontario's agricultural community by our recently retired Minister of Agriculture. I might mention in particular the operations of the Ontario Junior Farmer Establishment Loan Corporation. Most of you will recall the discussions that accompanied the enactment of the necessary legislation. The day has long since passed when a few hundred dollars was adequate capital for the young farmer. The cost of land, stock and equipment has reached imposing figures, often beyond the reach of the young farmer desiring to set up for himself. I was gratified to learn that up to the end of last month 183 loans totalling $1,227,075.00 had been granted. Altogether, 445 loans totalling nearly $ 3½ millions have been applied for. Many of these applications, of course, are still in process. In my own County of Wentworth 12 applications have been filed of which nine,

covering $70,000. have been accepted.

During this present fiscal year to the end of January, 90 grants totalling nearly $174,000 have been made to assist in the establishment of community halls, arenas, rinks and athletic fields. The encouragement and financial aid furnished by this Administration have encouraged in marked degree the establishment of these facilities that mean so much to our rural communities. They are a real help in keeping our boys and girls down on the farm, and indeed, where can they find a better life?

There are certain items on the agricultural front which would seem to require frank and open discussion and perhaps legislative action. The increasing use of vegetable oils in all sorts of products which have been regarded traditionally as dairy products is causing our dairy farmers more than a little concern. For example, if ice cream, so-called, contains no real cream but rather some vegetable oil product, then it is not ice cream in the accepted meaning of the term, and I suggest it should not be permitted to be sold under such a name. Again, our dairy herds are a most important factor in ensuring restoration of our soils and in maintaining nature's balance.

I also mention the long-standing embargo against Canadian animals and meat products, an

embargo imposed by the U. S. Government immediately after the discovery of foot and mouth disease in Western Canada. There is no doubt as to the maintenance of this embargo long after the danger had passed. I do not need to tell you of the huge loss sustained both as to the export of dairy and beef cattle. Perhaps our government at Ottawa should begin to do a little "Canada First" thinking, and perhaps some day we may have to practice just a little retaliation. I think if we placed an embargo on the export of, say, newsprint or nickel, we should almost at once find very little objection to the export of live stock and meats across the border. I do not like the thought of using such weapons, but it is just as well that our rich and powerful neighbours know that we have them in our arsenal.

I have no doubt that as time goes on the hon. Minister of Agriculture will give us his views on these and other matters related to our major basic industry. I would make one or two suggestions for his consideration.

The fruit frowers are more or less compelled to destroy quantities of small and inferior fruits that are not marketable through ordinary commercial channels. Much of this fruit has real food value and it would seem that in this hungry world some more

economical way could be found to make use of this by-product of our orchards. Again, there are occasional complaints about fruit grading, arising mostly, I think from inexperience on the part of a few of the inspectors. Perhaps the hon. Minister in his wisdom could arrange for an overhaul in this section of his department.

Here let me interject a word as to what has been accomplished in my part of the province through leadership on the part of the Department of Agriculture, plus co-operation and hard, intelligent work on the part of our farm community.

In 1948, farmers from four counties, Wentworth, Haldimand, Lincoln and Welland joined forces to establish an artificial breeding unit. Last year units of the Counties of Oxford and Waterloo joined with the Hamilton District Cattle Breeding Association to make services available from all breeds of cattle without the purchase of extra sires.

The four counties I first mentioned proceeded to build a barn at a cost of $37,000, a house for a veterinary surgeon, a house for his assistant, and an office building. This plant cost altogether $66,000. The provincial grant totalled $10,000.

To date $56,000 has been spent on the purchase of thoroughbred sires. Here, the Government pays a

grant amounting to one third of the purchase price of each animal with a limit of $1,800 as to each grant.

In five years of operation, 76,579 cows have been inseminated. Services from all breeds of cattle are available to the 2,250 members of the Association.

I scarcely need point out that leadership and financial aid from the Department of Agriculture, plus the enterprise of our agricultural community here enables a large and important group of our farmers to raise materially the standard of their herds through the use of superior types of sires.

I must congratulate the hon. Minister of Education on his clear and forthright radio address of a few days ago. His frank and refreshing views as to teaching elementals in our schools are indeed opportune, and I hope our teachers and our school boards will give them the attention they deserve. Those of you who heard or read the hon. Minister's address will recall that he has set his face against further overloading of the curriculum. He demands higher standards in the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic, history and geography -- the very foundations of a sound education. I was impressed and I think others were impressed with the hon. Minister's declaration that "no one, no reasonable person, can

expect the school to do its own work, plus the work of the home, plus the work of the church". Surely this is sound common sense, but there are too many people who today do not realize this simple, homely truth.

I am sure that the hon. Minister and perhaps the hon. Provincial Treasurer will in due course deal with the financial aspects of the province's education programme. It is a matter for congratulation that the provincial treasury now makes grants of more than $50 million yearly to help support our schools, as against about $8 million a year under a former Government. There is also aid for the provision of free milk for our school children, also free text books for pupils in Grades I to X.

The Department is desirous of a close liaison between its teachers' colleges and the universities of the province. Here, a new system has been set up for the preparation of teachers for the elementary schools of Ontario. Next year, standards are to be revised and the professional preparation of teachers will be more intensively stressed. Young men and women who have completed Grade XII in the secondary schools will spend two years in teachers' colleges while those who have completed eight papers of

ordered the project to fit its own needs, plus the need of the home, plus the work of the "master". Clearly this is about another order, but there are too many people who today do not realize this simple, obvious truth.

I am sure that the new, Minister and Premier the Hon. Provincial Treasurer will be due credit with the Provincial objects of the government's economics measure. It is a matter for congratulation that the provincial treasury now owes grants of more than two million dollars to help us pay our expenses, as compared about to collect a year under a former government. There is also aid for the provision of farm mill for the rural children, also free text books for pupils in Grades I to V.

The department is desirous of a close liaison with the teachers' colleges and the universities of the province. Here, a new course has been set up for the training of teachers for the elementary schools of Ontario. Each year, graduates are in demand and the production of teachers will be more intensively attended. Young men and women who have completed Grade XII in the secondary schools will spend two years in teachers' colleges while women who have completed eight years of

Grade XIII will spend one year. These plans will no doubt be amplified by the hon. Minister. Needless to say, there is here a notable educational advance. Without good teachers, well prepared, there can be no satisfactory educational system.

Here, I would like to say a kind word for the benefit of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley). During the past year there have occurred a number of strikes or threats of strikes, some of them carrying grave implications as to their effect on the public welfare. The conciliation services of the department have been of great value to employers, to employees and to the province. In a number of instances the hon. Minister tendered his personal services with very marked success. It is a tribute to his tact, skill and diplomacy that his efforts were almost invariably crowned with success.

I wish to commend the hon. Minister for his sponsorship of the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, an outstanding piece of legislation that meets, I think, the general approval of all those most intimately concerned. It is worthy of note that the use of the stamp credit system has placed in the pockets of casual workers who tend to move from job to job, the sum of around $25 million in vacation money.

Also I should like to congratulate the

hon. Minister of Labour and the Workmen's Compensation Board on the steady broadening of our compensation laws in the interests of our working men and women. Increased scales of allowances, a shortened waiting period, increased death benefits and the inclusion of scores of new classes of employees -- all these tend to assist the working man and his family. It is, I am sure, a matter of gratification to all of us that this important Board will presently occupy new qaurters of its own, favourably located on Toronto's waterfront.

A few days ago the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) declared that today the people of Ontario are receiving the benefit of the best health services in Ontario's history. Health expenditures in Ontario are now in the neighbourhood of $50 million a year -- a large sum indeed -- but how, I ask you, could it be spent in a better cause?

Out of this big sum more than $7 million a year goes to general hospitals and sanatoria by way of maintenance grants -- a direct contribution to help guarantee adequate care for the sick and disabled. These grants were less than $1 million in the 1943 fiscal year. In 1947, the capital grant system of aiding hospital construction was formally adopted. In the past five years new hospital construction

involving $29 million in capital grants has been approved. In the last 21 months more than $13½ million has been paid out in capital grants. Compare this, I suggest, with the sum of less than $1 million paid out in capital grants in the period of 1943 to 1947.

What is the result of this programme, giving, of course, credit to the public spirited men and women who back the local hospital campaigns? Ontario's programme in the last five years has resulted in the addition of just about 17,000 beds to the Province's hospital establishment --enough bed space to accommodate every inhabitant of a fair sized city. A feature of the programme is the establishment of psychiatric units to care for and treat early cases of mental disease -- surely a worthwhile and humanitarian step.

In tuberculosis prevention and cure, Ontario leads the way. The 1951 death rate from tuberculosis was 12.6 per 100,000 population; final figures for 1952 will show a reduction to about 9.5 per cent -- lowest in Ontario's history. The government's program, however, does not end with assistance to hospitals and sanatoria. Nearly 20,000 patients are cared for in the provincially owned and operated mental hospitals.

A continuous campaign of renovation, repair and fire-proofing is carried on in these huge institutions. But more space is needed; it is being supplied.

Up at the Lakehead there is under construction a new, 1,100-bed mental institution. A similar hospital is projected for the North Bay area -- a tangible recognition of the needs of our North Country.

At Brockville, construction is nearing completion to provide for 600 additional patients. At Kingston, this present year will see the commencement of a 500-bed addition. Here in Toronto an addition for 100 beds is on the programme.

One of the first projects of this Administration was to add a 300-bed addition at the Ontario Hospital, Orillia. Another similar unit of 300 beds is being added to provide for defective children of tender years.

At the Smith's Falls Hospital and School for mentally defective children construction is being pushed to a conclusion. Here, space is being provided for the care of 2,400 patients, mostly children -- a necessary and humanitarian project of a size that must be seen to be appreciated.

I believe that consideration is being given to an addition of substantial size at the Hamilton institution, a fine and well managed hospital that has

rendered fine service to a huge and growing community over a very long period. I should be very happy to see this work not too long delayed. Here, I should like to say just a word as to another Department carrying on a great humanitarian task.

My colleagues of this Assembly will recall that we were summoned into special session to help clear the way for adoption of the universal old age pension. We were, I believe, the first province to make this necessary move.

We are now, with the co-operation of the Government of Canada, paying old age pensions to the 65-69 age group, subject to a means test. About 20,000 persons have qualified already in this connection. This programme has reduced materially the municipal welfare rolls.

More than 7,500 mothers and more than 17,000 dependents are qualified under the Mothers' Allowance legislation, the provisions here being the most generous in Canada.

As of January 31st last, applications have been received from 6,969 persons under the Disabled Persons Allowance programme, and 3,000 applications have been granted. The cost of this programme is borne, as you know, entirely by the provincial Treasury.

The province now shares 50 per cent of capital and maintenance costs related to Municipal Homes for the Aged. At the present time a programme involving a capital expenditure of about $15 million is being implemented.

On September 1, 1952, an agreement was completed with the Ontario Medical Association increasing the per capita medical services cost from 83¢ to $1.05 monthly. It is not as well known as it should be that the governmental expenditure in this work for the benefit of our aged and dependent citizens amounts to about $2 million a year.

There are numerous other departments of government which have compiled equally impressive records of achievement, and I am sure that as this session proceeds, we shall hear with interest the various Ministers of the Crown as they give us some detail of what has been accomplished.

At all times the Department of Public Works has in hand an impressive programme of new construction, renovation and repair. As we look about this historic building in which we meet at this time, we can sell all about us many evidences of a vigorous programme of renovation and modernization.

The Department of Reform Institutions is giving Ontario a penal and reformative system second

The problem now shaped up has only of logical and institutional costs related to decisions about how to act. At the personal level a programme for giving a limited appreciation of human aid utilize is being implemented.

In conclusion, in brief, we recommend the adoption of a strong United Land Aid Unit supplying the two cattle medical services that they do so in a month. It is not at all well known or is doubtful be that the necessary decisions in this matter for the benefit of our more far expensive military account be taken in a year.

There are additional [illegible] or programmes which have complied [illegible] by research of [illegible], and I do not know that at this certain [illegible], we shall make this [illegible] the various activities of the [illegible] to that effect as time [illegible] and the [illegible] accomplishment.

At all times the importance of [illegible] must be kept in mind [illegible] of the [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]. As we look about this [illegible] [illegible] to make at this time, we can [illegible] all [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible].

The [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

to none. I commend the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote) for his efforts in stressing education, reformation and rehabilitation rather than punishment. The destructive riot at the Guelph Reformatory some months ago appears to have been a spontaneous and unreasoning demonstration, arising from no discernable cause. I am sure the hon. Minister deserves credit for his prompt and forthright action in meeting the emergency, and for his firm and just handling of the instigators of an unfortunate episode. Likewise, I feel that the recent reorganization at the Toronto gaol, handled promtply and with fairness, reflects credit on the hon. Minister and bodes well for a general improvement in gaol conditions throughout Ontario.

The Department of Travel and Publicity is performing a most laudable task in furthering our immense tourist trade, in giving wide publicity to our province generally, and latterly in administering our rent control legislation.

In furthering the cause of conservation and the restoration of natural resources the utmost credit goes to the Department of Planning and Development. The immense improvements effected or in progress in the Grand River watershed, the Thames Valley and many other parts of Ontario will have a very decided bearing

on great sections of the province. Again, a fine job is being done in attracting foreign industry, more notably British industry to Ontario. It is also my sincere hope and expectation that the planning activities of this important branch of Government will aid our suburban areas in avoiding the creation of traffic problems of the type that are so very trying in all of our older urban centres.

There are other departments I should like to mention but I must not trespass too freely on the time of the hon. members who are good enough to listen to my remarks. I should, however, like to say a word about Hydro.

I am sure the hon. member from Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies) will give us some detail about the program of conversion from 25-cycle to 60-cycle current. This monumental job required governmental courage at its inception. My understanding is, however, that it is now well under way and I am sure that its completion will be a great blessing when the future is considered.

It has been said that Hydro's accomplishments in the last five or six years exceed those of the previous forty years. Suffice it for me to say that new developments, completed or in progress, are adding more than 3,420,000 horse-power to Hydro's power

potential. Well over 200,000 new rural services have been installed since 1944, thus bringing the benefits of cheap and dependable light and power within reach of perhaps an additional one million of our people. It is difficult at this time to appraise the immense benefits that have thus been conferred on the people who live in our rural areas. Truly, Ontario has entered the electric age.

Now let me stress just a few items of accomplishment in the short period that has elapsed since the general election of November, 1951. Some of these points have already been touched upon by the hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Nickle). They will bear repetition.

Our Administration has co-operated in establishment of the universal old age pension applicable at age 70.

We have co-operated in establishing the old age pension for needy citizens in the 65-69 age group.

At provincial expense we have established pensions for the totally disabled.

We are providing financial aid for the establishment of young farmers.

We have arrived at an agreement with the Government of Canada as to allocation of tax fields.

We have launched and in large part completed the biggest highways programme in Ontario's history.

During the life of this Administration we have increased our grants to municipalities from $19 million to nearly $120 million a year.

We have completed the biggest forest survey in history.

This list I could extend at length.

The confidence the hon. Prime Minister has shown in the members of this Assembly is in accord with the highest concepts of democratic government. By making free use of committees composed of representatives of all parties, I believe he has found an effective means of working toward the correct solution of many problems of Government. I might mention the committee appointed to study lake levels and the committee on conservation. I also have in mind the committee on provincial-municipal relations. Again there is the committee headed, as I recall it by my very able colleague, the hon. member for Toronto, St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) which will report on the revision of the important and complicated Ontario Companies Act. I am sure the knowledge gained by the committee members will be of great value during the deliberations of this House.

I should like here to suggest that some consideration be given to a reallocation of the costs of administration of justice.

I think a majority of my colleagues have had some municipal experience. Those who have not have missed something of real worth. I suppose the foundation of our municipal system goes back to the Municipal Act, passed in 1849, more than a hundred years ago.

Administration of justice is costing Wentworth County and the City of Hamilton a great deal of money. Most of this cost comes directly from taxation on real estate. Other sources of revenue are very limited indeed. Now one would scarcely argue that the cost of administration of justice is a service to real estate. However, I do not want to venture into deep water on this point.

Perhaps the Committee on Provincial-Municipal relations has dealt with this point. If not, perhaps this committee or a similar committee to be constituted under the general direction and advice of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) could give this problem its attention. Some more equitable distribution of these costs would seem to be in order. I leave this thought with you, Mr. Speaker.

Before I conclude, may I direct a word of appreciation to the members of our Civil Service. The patience, the courtesy, the pains and the efficiency displayed toward me as one of the younger members of this Assembly are appreciated to the full. The task of doing my duty toward my constituents has been greatly lightened by the kindly and unselfish assistance rendered by the members of this fine body of men and women. They are doing a fine job for Ontario. Without them the machinery of Government would grind to a sudden stop. I am sure that all the hon.members of this House join me in expressing these sentiments.

May I also speak a word of appreciation as to the work of the Ontario Provincial Police. We have suffered a great loss in the death of the late Commissioner Stringer, but I am sure this fine body of public servants will maintain their high traditions under the direction of his worthy successor.

Never before, Mr. Speaker, in Ontario's history have we seen in this great province the development that is proceeding before us today. We have an abundant land. None of us know what riches still remain to be brought to the light of day. We have a high living standard which we may hope not only to maintain but to increase. We enjoy a priceless heritage of freedom and we have a duty to hand that

heritage unimpaired to our children and our children's children.

In these coming days my hope is that we shall retain in our thoughts the determination to do all within our power to make this a better and happier land for this and coming generations.

(TAKE D FOLLOWS)

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House I should like to revert to the Orders of the Day. It has just been drawn to my attention that there is an item in the Star under the heading of "European Flood Relief Aid is Turned Down By Frost".

MR. ARTHUR REAUME (Essex North): Was that the Windsor Daily Star?

HON. MR. FROST: No, the Toronto Star. It goes on to say further down in the article that Mr. Frost indicated Ontario would not be making a contribution.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I cannot understand how that could be. I have not had an opportunity of reading Hansard. Perhaps this is a good time to prove that Hansard is of some good, and perhaps I should see what is said. I will read this. I hope I did not indicate anything of the sort in what I said yesterday. I said:

> "As regards the needs for funds, I might just refer you to what His Excellency said last night over the radio:
>
> > "'It may be asked what is the objective of the appeal. It is still too early to determine how much will be needed to help the victims of this disaster. I can only say it will be a very large sum indeed.'
>
> "The Federal Government and the agencies overseas, the Red Cross and others, are going into the problem, and there is this aspect to the situation that the people of those countries know the people of the Western world including Canada, ---"

--- I hope we are still part of Canada here in Ontario. We have endeavoured to make that plain. Reading further on:

"--- are behind them and that in itself is a great lift for morale and it will be a great lift for them from a financial standpoint. There is no doubt about it that Canada and the United States will assist with the utmost generosity in this difficulty. The question may and undoubtedly will arise here as to what may be given by Canada. I think, Mr. Speaker, you will see the difficulty at the present time of foreseeing anything in regard to that matter. All we can say, is that the Committee is headed by the Governor General and is represented by all the provinces of Canada and the Federal Government represented through the heads of the Government, and I think the people may feel that this country will do as it always has done, it will be generous in these matters.

"Of course, such assistance may be given in the form of money to be determined by what the need shows, just as His Excellency has said, 'It will be a very large sum indeed', which would appear to be the case particularly in Holland. It may be by building materials bought and shipped from Canada. I think the province of British Columbia had a good deal of lumber in the United Kingdom at the time of the disaster and this has been made available. Other things, of course, are engineering and technical skills, and this country has a very great deal to offer in connection with that problem. The third thing is the replacement of livestock when the problem is indicated.

"That is as much as I can tell the hon. members this afternoon. I have abbreviated the reports I have obtained here or have obtained since Friday's meeting. I am sure that all of us here will want to do everything that is feasible and practicable and is needed in connection with the disaster which has over taken these countries."

The point is this, Mr. Speaker, I was going to refer to this tomorrow, in fact, but perhaps it would be a good time to refer to it now. In connection with the Winnipeg disaster I might say

that I telephoned to the Right Hon. Mr. St. Laurent and put at his disposal anything and everything we had here, and everything that could be useful to the National Committee and the Federal Government is naturally in the same position as ourselves and the rest of the provinces. We are all anxious and we are all willing to do everything we can in connection with this problem and I would state that as soon as the needs are indicated, of course, we will be in this job in a big way.

Having regard to what I had intended to say but did not due to the pressure of business at the end of the last Session I did not see this letter from the Hon. Mr. Campbell until the conclussion of the Session a year ago. I should have tabled it when the short session was held last Fall but I overlooked so doing.

This is in connection to the Winnipeg disaster. This Province contributed $194,899.74 which included sandbags that we sent out, some $95,000.00, rubber boots, $23,900.00,air freight which we had to pay on all of these things, $67,000.00,and then some odds and ends making a total of $194,000.00, which this Province donated.

I might read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Campbell, Prime Minister of Manitoba. At that time we took the same course we are taking at the present time.

That is, we waited to ascertain what we could best do in the situation. In this case we are now awaiting word from the National Committee and others as to what we might do , as to the form of our contribution, whether it should be in the form of cattle or seed or foodstuffs or the necessities to re-establish farming or whatever it may be.

That was the course we took in connection with the Winnipeg disaster. I have the letter from the Hon. Mr. Douglas Campbell dated March 21st 1952 which reads:

"Dear Mr. Frost

It is quite in line with the kindness and modesty of you and your Government in such matters that we in Manitoba have had to learn of your generosity to the Province during the great Red River Flood emergency of 1950 through such a prosaic medium as the Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for 1950-51. These have just come to hand within the past two days.

"We had, of course, realized that you made freely available to us at your expense some of your ablest people to assist us with help and encouragement during the emergency period, and that some of our tuberculosis patients received excellent treatment in your Ontario sanatoria at no cost to us. We also remember how your Government assisted in the evacuation of persons by offering to pay the transportation expenses of those people in Manitoba with homes or relatives in Ontario to which they could go, and thereby helped to clear the flooded areas and relieve our strained facilities from the necessity of caring for so many people.

Now that your Public Accounts covering the flood period have been published we have finally been able to discover that your assistance on these and other important accounts totals almost $200,000.00. I speak for my colleagues, for the members of the

Legislature, and for all the people of Manitoba, when I say 'thank you' for not only the amount of your help but for the thoughtfulness and quickness of your Government's generosity.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Douglas Campbell."

Mr. Speaker, may I assure the hon. members of this House that will be the case in connection with this disaster overseas. If there is any error -- if it can be called an "error" on our part -- it will be on the side of generosity and helpfulness to these good people.

I have written, in the meantime, to every mayor and reeve of every municipality in Ontario asking that elected representative to head up the drive for funds from private persons and private organizations. I made it plain to the municipalities that in writing the letter there was no suggestion on our part that the municipalities,as such, are under any obligation to contribute themselves, because, as a matter of fact, I think it is not really within the scope of the Municipal Act. Also, in these days, I felt that perhaps it would not be in keeping to importune the municipalities to give money in every way, but I do think that that the councils,and members of councils should encourage their citizens to contribute generally to this fund. This is in accordance with the request

of the Governor General, and in accordance with the request of the Right Hon. Prime Minister of Canada , in connection with the work of the Committee on which all of the Premiers of Canada are serving.

This morning I received an intimation from the people living in the Holland Marshes, on those very fine properties up there, that they had contributed over $10,000, and paid it into the bank at Bradford, and they were going to continue their drive and hoped to reach $15,000, and perhaps better it. We have other information from private sources coming in following the direction of the Governor General, who asked us specifically to make this appeal to private people.

Mr. Speaker, may I say that we have already set in motion in connection with the Red Cross an investigation as to what we might give specifically to assist in the rehabilitation of the flooded areas over there. This may be in the form of seed or cattle or a combination of things from this country, not only to help these people, but to help in their rehabilitation.

I must admit I was amazed to see this heading in the Toronto Star, because I am quite sure I did not say, even by implication, anything of the sort. And I can assure the hon. members now, Mr.Speaker, that the assistance we gave in connection with the Winnipeg disaster, and indeed that which we gave in connection

with the fire disasters they had in the province of Quebec I think in that same year, will be followed out in connection with the flood disaster, the flood disaster overseas, and I imagine that the bill will be big enough to satisfy everyone here.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

MR.FARQUHAROLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before the Hon. Prime Minister moves the adjournment, may I say just a word? As I listened to the Hon. Prime Minister speaking yesterday in regard to this matter, I gathered that he told the House of the formation of a Committee which was to be charged with the responsibility of organizing this whole effort, and he intimated to the House that in his capacity as Prime Minister he had been asked to say to the people of the Province of Ontario that a great need existed, and to call upon them to make donations.

What I said yesterday, Mr. Speaker, I repeat today. I suggest to the Hon. Prime Minister that one of the first things he should do is to say on behalf of the Province of Ontario that which will make it known at once that the Province of Ontario will give substantially out of its funds for this purpose. The Hon. Prime Minister says that he will

do this when the situation clarifies. I would say again that in spite of what we might do subsequently when the whole picture is before us, that right now, at the initial stages, nothing could make this drive a greater success than a declaration on the part of the Prime Minister, speaking for the people of Ontario, that he will give a subbstantial cheque, and then he will be in a position -- but not before -- to call upon the province to follow suit.

HON. MR. FROST: I have already given that intimation to the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, and I would say that we are following the guidance we received from the Committee at Ottawa on Friday. None of the governments of Canada, Federal or Provincial, have given any indication of what the combined effort will be, -- and that includes ourselves -- but that will be determined by the circumstances of the case.

In the meantime, there is every reason and every necessity for providing donations from private parties. That is where Ottawa lays the emphasis, and that is where I am laying it, and we are following the guidance and direction of the Committ ee headed by the Governor General, and by the Right Hon. Prime Minister of Canada, and I can assure you that the matter will be approached with diligence, and I am

sure that, as in the case of Winnipeg, the hon. members will be quite satisfied with the sum total of the assistance, when it is all added up.

(Take E follows)

I might say in connection with the municipalities that there are some municipalities that have given contributions. Windsor, I think, has indicated a contribution of $500 -- I will stand corrected; I do not know what the amount was, but I thought it was $500. In Toronto I think the amount indicated was $1,500, and there are other contributions throughout the province.

My request to the municipalities is not for municipal contributions but it is to head-up the work in the services in the communities, as I said yesterday, in Legions, Service Clubs, individual contributions and the like. Nothing indicated and no one anticipated that the Winnipeg disaster contributions would approach $200,000, but it has, and I think when we have finished our work with this Committee in that way, in partnership with the Dominion of Canada and all the provinces, that our contribution will be substantial and we will stand behind that.

I am sure that Canada, of which Ontario is a part, will give substantially and in a useful way to this great project.

HON. W. K. WARRENDER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Speaker, I was present at the Committee and one of the representatives of

one of the provinces asked what the objective in money was. His Excellency did not wish to answer that question, but said that we would wait and see how things develop, and then each province would be told approximately what may be expected of it. I think that answers the question of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver).

MR. OLIVER: It does not answer the question at all.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): I might say, Mr. Speaker, that is the way it is going to be.

MR. SPEAKER: We are entering into a full-fledged debate on a statement. A statement was made, and it is not open to general debate. I think all hon. members will agree that I have been quite lenient in allowing the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) to speak, and a further statement by the hon. Minister (Mr. Warrender). I think that ends the matter unless we go into a general debate, for which at the present time there are no grounds.

Motion agreed to. The House adjourned at 5.25 of the clock p.m.

ONTARIO

Third Session
of the
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

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Volume V

Wednesday, February 18, 1953.

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HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1953, ET SEQ.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies,

Speaker.

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Toronto, Ontario,
Wednesday, February 18, 1953,
3.00 o'clock p.m.

And the House having met.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

THE SECURITIES ACT

HON. MR. PORTER moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Securities Act".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: This Bill covers one amendment of a slight nature which deals with the definitions of "investment counsel" and "security advisor", under the Act.

But there are two other sections of somewhat more far-reaching importance. Under the Act there are certain types of security dealers who are exempt. For instance, a security dealer who deals in trustee securities is exempt, under the provisions of the Act, and cannot be dealt with by the Securities Commission.

In a recent case which occurred, there was one of those dealers who went into default in Toronto, resulting in possible substantial losses to customers, and this amendment is to enable the Securities Commission to deal with firms of that kind where it deems advisable, and gives the Commission power to bring into the scope of the Act any classes of businesses which are not now under it, under this exemption section.

This merely extends the power of the Commission to that extent.

In the second place, the definition of certain offences are broadened to some extent, so that, in addition to the person who actually commits an offence under the Act, any person who

abets another person or company in the commission of the offence, or any person who counsels or procures another person to commit an offence, is equally guilty of the offence.

It has been found that very often dealers who wish to evade responsibility under the Act actually do their business through some agent who, under the Act, may be guilty, but the person really responsible for initiating the transaction now might go free. So it is intended to broaden the Act to that extent.

THE MORTGAGES ACT

HON. MR. PORTER moves first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Mortgages Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, under a certain rule of practice -- one of the rules of Court passed a number of years ago -- provision was made to protect the mortgagor under the acceleration clause in the mortgage. As hon, members are no doubt aware, most mortgages contain a clause which provides that in the event of any failure to meet the interest payments or failure to meet any of the principal payments which occur between the date of the mortgage and the date when the final balance becomes due -- where there is default of payment of that

kind, the mortgagee is entitled to sue for the whole balance due on the mortgage.

By the rule of Court which has been followed for many years, relief is given to the mortgagor. He may, by paying up the amount due at the date of default, reinstate himself and be able to carry on until the whole mortgage becomes due.

This matter came before the courts recently and it was decided this rule of court dealt with a matter of substance of law rather than procedure, and, therefore, it was not effective in protecting the mortgagor, so it is proposed by this amendment to enact the provision which will give the same protection that it was generally considered was given under the rule of practice of the courts.

THE INSURANCE ACT

HON. MR. PORTER moves first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Insurance Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill covers certain amendments to The Insurance Act. First, it will enable fire insurance contracts to cover electrocutions of livestock by means other than lightning. At the present time powers are given

to fire insurance companies to cover losses as the result of electrocution of livestock by lightning, and this will instead give them power to cover by contract the electrocution by other means as well.

Secondly, there are certain types of Mutual companies -- the Farm Mutual Fire Insurance companies, for instance -- which may repay out of surplus certain portions of the premium in any year, providing their capital is kept up to the requirements of the Act, and providing that certain other safeguards are met. That is a contract into which they may enter. This amendment extends that type of provision to Mutual Weather Insurance companies as well.

There is also a provision as to certain types of special insurance brokers who are licensed, which enables the licensee to negotiate, continue or renew contracts of fire insurance on property in Ontario with unlicensed insurers. This amendment extends the rights of these licensees so that they may carry on this type of business in all fields of insurance, except life insurance.

There is also another provision which determines the par value of exchange, which is somewhat indefinite now, under the Act. Instead of referring to it as "par of exchange" the

expression will be "current rate of exchange", in order to have as definite and equitable methods of computing the assets of foreign insurers.

ARCHEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITES

HON. MR. DUNLOP moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act for the Protection of Archealogical and Historial Sites."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill proposes to prevent unauthorized excavating of relics, archealogical objects and historical objects, by people unauthorized to do so, because there has been a movement in recent years on the part of a good many persons from other countries to come to Ontario and do excavating, and to carry away and sell archaeological and historical objects which are of considerable value and of great interest to the citizens of Ontario.

THE MINING ACT

HON. MR. KELLY moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Mining Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purposes of the amendment are, in the main, as follows:

Section 1: The expressions "mine", "mineral", "mining rights","mineral rights" and "surface rights" are redefined. The new definitions are based upon recommendations of the Mine Ministers' Conference.

Section 2: Heretofore the orders in council prohibiting mining operations near highways have varied from time to time as to the width of the prohibited area. The new section will unify the situation.

Section 3. Subsection 1. Self explanatory.

Subsection 2. At the present time leases of mining lands in provincial forests are issued for 10-year periods and they are renewable for 10-year periods. The rent charged on an original lease is $1 an acre for the first year and 25 cents an acre for the next 9 years. The renewal rental is 10 cents an acre. In addition, the lands are subject to acreage tax under The Mining Tax Act. In order to cimplify this situation and the accounting in connection with it, it is proposed to exempt these lands from the acreage tax and to increase the renewal rent to 25 cents an acre. The net result of these changes will be that a lessee will pay 10 cents an acre less for the first 10 years, but in succeeding years he will pay 5 cents an acre more than he does now.

Section 4: This section is new. The need for it is created by the development of geophysical methods of prospecting. Large areas, thought to be suitable for agricultural purposes only, now have a potential mineral value.

Section 5: These provisions are brought into line with the practices of the Department of Lands and Forests under which 66 feet along lake shores are reserved for access purposes, and provision is also made for a road allowance at the rear of these sites.

Subsection 6, which is new, makes statutory what is now the practice of the Department of Mines.

Section 6: Self explanatory. This additional information is necessary in order that the resident geologist may know the exact location of drill holes.

Section 7: Subsection 1. Where diamond drilling is claimed as an assessment work credit, the core must be labelled and made available for examination.

Subsection 2. The provision is enlarged to cover all types of mechanical equipment approved by the Minister of Mines.

Subsection 3. The first amendment is

complementary to subsection 2 above and the second amendment brings the provision into line with the present cost of labour.

Section 8: In order to encourage development and prevent mining claims being held for long periods without assessment work being performed, the rights of claim owners are restricted.

Section 9: This section is new. It is self explanatory.

Section 10: Subsection 1. The individual miner's licence fee is $5, but if issued after October 1st the fee is $3. The effect of the repeal of item 2 will be that all miners' licences will cost $5 regardless of the time of issue.

Item 4, which is repealed, provides for a half fee where a miner's licence is issued to a company.

Subsection 2. This fee is increased from $3 to $5.

Subsection 3. This fee is changed from a rate of 10 cents per folio (minimum, 25 cents) to a flat rate of 50 cents.

RESEARCH COUNCIL ACT, 1948

HON. MR. WARRENDER moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Research Council Act, 1948.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, when the Council first was set up it was composed of twelve members. All of these members were appointed for a three-year period, except for the first appointee. The purpose of this amendment is to permit any number of additional three-year terms.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I wish to say something about a certain incident which took place on the Queen Elizabeth highway the night before last. I say this in view of the fact that although this matter is now under investigation and a coroner's inquest is to be held, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has made a statement to the press about it in which he apparently has come to certain conclusions. I would have hoped he would have waited until all the facts had been disclosed.

I am not in a position to deal with all the facts in this case, but in view of the impression which may have resulted from the statement which was made, and other speculations which have been circulated, I think I should, at least, give some

of the information we now have about this matter, and ask the hon. members of this House to reserve any judgment as to the rights and wrongs of the situation until a complete investigation has been held.

This case is now being investigated by Inspector Wright, of the Criminal Investigation Branch, and also a coroner's inquest has been directed, which will further investigate it, by way of public procedure in cases where death has occurred.

Apparently on that evening one of the Provincial Police cruisers was going east on the Queen Elizabeth highway, when a car passed it at a speed which must have been a very high speed indeed. The cruiser immediately set off in pursuit. It reached a speed of 95 miles an hour, which is the maximum speed at which a police cruiser can go, and at one time was close enough to get the licence number of the pursued car. The car then accelerated its speed and pulled away from the police cruiser, so that its speed must have been greater than 95 miles an hour.

The police cruiser which was pursuing it had its red flasher light turned on so that it must have been apparent to the driver of the pursued car

that the cruiser was following.

The constables in the pursuing car radioed Dundas stating that they were following a car which they believed to be stolen, and asked Dundas to check the numbers of stolen cars, and also requested that instructions be given to set up a road block. Constable Puffer, who was also cruising east on the Queen Elizabeth highway, heard the radio message and decided to take action.

(B-1 follows)

He stopped a tractor-trailer (a large van painted silver) and had it pulled across the highway. He then took his flashlight and a flare and walked up the middle of the road 250 or 300 feet waving the flashlight and flare. He flagged down either two or three cars and allowed them to proceed around the road block. He saw the pursued car coming at a tremendous speed and also saw the police cruisers red flasher light following it. He continued to wave the lights until he had to jump out of the way of the pursued car which I am informed barely missed him. Without slackening speed, the car crashed into the road block.

It may be that the police were wrong or they may have been right in deciding to put this road block where they did, however, that depends upon various considerations. After all, the police have a duty to the public, and if a car is travelling at the furious rate of speed at which they say this car was travelling, there is a hazard to the public. Suppose this car had been allowed to follow its course and had collided with some other vehicle on the highway, perhaps resulting in the death of a number of innocent people, if it had gone off the highway, it might have killed people on the side of the highway. When a situatio of this kind arises, the police find themselves in an emergency, and they have to act quickly.

Whether they acted rightly or wrongly, as I say, is not a matter for us to decide, so I cannot express any opinion on that at the moment, but whether it was right or whether it was wrong, they did use every means available to them, and they did it with great promptness, to stop the course of this fast-moving car. If this car had been moving anywhere approaching a legal speed, there is no doubt that it could have stopped in plenty of time to prevent the disaster that occurred.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that when this sort of thing happens, we cannot come to conclusions too quickly about the correctness or the propriety of the actions of the police or any other persons who are faced with an emergency, a very grave emergency in this case in view of the danger that was let loose upon the public. I am merely presenting some of the facts that we have from the information gained from the police themselves, and no doubt in due course, maybe further aspects of this case will be fully aired in the proper tribunal.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, I would just say this by way of comment. I did not know we had gone so far in this Legislature that I had to ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) as to when I could make what I consider fair comment on a public matter. I

do not intend to subscribe to any such doctrine, whether it be today or in succeeding days of the Legislature. If the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) wants to read scriptures to me, he can also read them to the Globe and Mail, who said the same thing this morning that I said. I am not retracting anything I said, I think it was a fair comment, and justified under the circumstances.

HON. MACKINNON PHILLIPS (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I wish to table the report of the Ontario Health Survey Committee. Before doing so, I would like to make to the hon. members of this House, certain explanations. In the first place, this report was not based on health conditions as we have it here in Ontario today; it was based on the year 1948 and this Government has made tremendous advances in the field of health since 1948. I am sure I do not know how it could be done differently because it takes time to gather all this data, put it together in proper form and have it printed. I hope to have in my possession within a week, about 5000 copies, I hope to have 100 copies by Friday of this week and there will be one copy on the desk of each hon. member of this House.

In spite of the fact that we may say this booklet is out of date, nevertheless, this data which

the Committee has accumulated is going to be of tremendous value to a great number of organizations such as hospital boards, medical students, nursing students, et cetera. I want to congratulate and pay tribute to Mr. George Davis, who was Chairman of the main committee. I want to congratulate every member of the main committee, of the sub-committees, and, in fact, everyone who had something to do in gathering this important information. I do not know how they could have gathered a more detailed description of every field of health. As a matter of fact, it goes far beyond any survey made in the past.

Let us consider two or three other things and compare them with the rest of the world, and if you have any criticisms to offer, keep in mind this comparison which I am going to make. In 1951, I had the opportunity of visiting four states of the United States of America, the States of Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and my Director of Public Hospitals also visited the State of California. We were told the same thing every place, that there was no capital or maintenance grant from either their Federal or State governments. Then, I come home to Ontario and I find that this government in the spring of 1947, started the first capital grant system for hospitals known either in Canada, or the United States, and I think I can include

the whole world. They created a formula on a bed basis. The following year, the Federal Government, seeing that this was on a sound basis, created a formula for all hospitals across this great Dominion, and I congratulate them for taking that step. On the whole, their grants are not on a dollar for dollar basis, they amount to something between 66 percent. and 75 percent. of the province of Ontario capital grant. Last fall, I had the opportunity of visiting our four western provinces and I found there, that our grants are also 66 percent. to 75 percent. greater than theirs, because the policy throughout was to match the Federal Government dollar for dollar. May I say, Mr. Speaker, it would solve many a problem in many cities, for the governments and particularly for the hon. Minister of Health and his officials if that was the ruling in this province, but it would be detrimental in a financial way to every hospital, and we are very anxious that every municipality will go ahead and provide hospitalization facilities for the people of the community.

If we are to look at the times when hospitals were built, we would find this, that over 80 percent. of the hospitals built since the turn of the century was since 1895. There was a group built between 1895 and 1902, a second group between 1909 or 1910 and 1914;

a third group between 1925 and 1930 and the fourth group came after the last war, in 1946. The other 15 percent. or 20 percent. were built in between times, but I think that information is most interesting.

May I say regarding recommendations made in this report that practically all these recommendations have either been implemented or they are in the process of implementation, or else they are not implemented at all because of one big factor, and that is a shortage of manpower. You cannot lay that at the door of any government, but lay the fault on the conditions which are present throughout the whole world. We went through a depression in the 1930's, this was followed by the war and then came the new era in which we are living today. During the 1930's and during the war, we had practically no specialists in the psychiatric field, in the oculist field, and all the other specialists who take these courses. The building of hospitals suffered no more than the building of roads, the building of schools, and all the other things, because every state in the United States and of the Allied countries had one thing in common, and one thing to do, and that was to go out and win the war, which I feel was the only course to be taken.

I am only going to point out one recommendation where the Committee says that we should add 10,429

hospital beds by 1954, which is next year. By that time, we will have exceeded that number by 2000, we have already approved them, they should be built and in use, the 10,000 plus another 2,000. The same picture is repeated as far as our mental hospitals are concerned and our sanitoria. I am very happy to say to the hon. members of this House that our officials in the tuberculosis division feel that now that we have the Sudbury hospital finished, we doubt we will need any further sanitorium beds than we have at present. If you realize that in 1900, we had 102 cases per 100,000 people; a few years ago, it was 27, it dropped to 15 and then to 11. Last year, it was around 9. That is a record we can be very, very proud of. Canada is low, but Ontario holds the record of having the lowest mortality rate of any of our provinces.

I am just going to mention one other thing and that is the psychiatric units in general hospitals. The Health Survey report recommended these, and they also recommended travelling mental health clinics. The travelling mental health clinics are good, but in spite of expert personnel, they cannot do the work, it is not possible for them to do the work the same as a psychiatric team which is on the job day in and day out in the local general hospitals. The top psychiatrists

tell me that out of the next 20,000 mental patients, similar to our 20,000 of today, 36 percent. of them can be saved by early diagnosis and treatment. That would save this province $7 million a year and that is only the mercenary side. We have to think of the social side, the work that would be accomplished by the individual if he was cured, and we must not forget the fact that the loved ones would have that person in their own general hospital close to home at all times.

The Government has already approved of eight units, comprising 215 beds with out-patients' departments and several of these are already under construction. Two of them are in the final stages of construction.

Mr. Speaker, as I stated before, I hope to have a copy of the Survey report which is tabled today on each hon. member's desk before the end of this week.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips). In view of the great importance of this report and in view of the fact that the tabling and presentation of it has been delayed for so long, and in view of the fact that changes have taken place, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) has

indicated, in the interval between the time the study was made and the presentation, would it be possible for the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) to prepare an addendum either in printed or mimeographed form and make it available to the hon. members of the House, and to the press, to go with the printed report indicating, even if in the most brief form, the changes that have taken place, some of which the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) has alluded to.

I have in mind, Mr. Speaker, such facts as the percentage increase of certain hospitals, beds, and so on, and to what extent the improvements keep apace with the growth of population, and so on. I think it would help the hon. members to understand the problem far better with such an addendum than without. We have been waiting for this report for many years. There was for a long time discussion as to whose responsibility it was, the province or the Federal. I think both were remiss, I think a good case could be made against the Federal authorities, but that is neither here nor there. I would ask this question, and ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) to agree to it. I imagine it would be possible to prepare such a brief addition and put it inside the volume so we would have it.

MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to the hon. member that I will take this matter up with Mr. Davis and his Committee, but I feel a brief about which the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is speaking, should be done every so many years, say, every ten years, and added to this, the same as the census is taken. This cost a tremendous amount of money and of the recommendations, we have already 75 percent., 80 percent. or 90 percent., as I stated in my remarks, either being implemented or in the process of implementation, or awaiting professional manpower.

(TAKE C FOLLOWS)

However, I will certainly see what the Committee has to say, but I feel that the answer to his question is that this survey should be made on either the same scale or a smaller scale periodically every so many years.

MR. SALSBERG: If the hon. Minister (Mr.Phillips) will permit me, Mr. Speaker, I think he did not get my question. I would just like to explain.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he has. Instead of adding his opinion to it, if he had asked a direct question, the hon member would have probably received a direct answer. I would suggest a direct question be asked because it is not open for discussion now.

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Speaker, I would be very glad to provide the hon. member with a brief giving the difference between the Ontario Health Service as i was in 1948, and what it is today. Is that not what you want?

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, but even more modest than that, Mr. Speaker. All I suggested is not that the Committee be reconvened, but that the Health Department provide a very brief statement together with the report indicating the changes which have taken place since 1948 in regard to the department.

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Speaker, I would be very glad to.

MR. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr.Speaker, I beg leave to present the report of the special Committee of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario charged with the revision of the Companies Act, Ontario, and Related Acts, and with your permission, sir, I would like to

illustrate the scope of this report for a few moments.

We will have for the benefit of all hon. members, copies of the report within the next few days. I think that perhaps it would be more appropriate if on second reading of the Bill which I anticipate will be introduced as a result of the report, I were to deal more exhaustively with the work and the recommendations. But at this time I would like to say just a word or two about the actual committee work itself.

It is just slightly less than a year since the Hon. Prime Minister named this committee and it went to work immediately it was set up. It had some twenty-five separate hearings and at fourteen of those twenty-five evidence was taken. The proceedings have been reported, that is, wherever evidence was taken, and something in excess of three thousand pages of proceedings are available for reference later if required.

Many witnesses attended and many briefs were presented. In Appendix A will be found a list of those who gave evidence and a list of various organizations whose briefs were presented.

I think it can be said that all elements of society, management, labour and the public were presented from time to time during the hearings, and in fact the public was represented at all times because this particular committee was made up entirely of elected representatives of the public.

A great deal of research work was done thanks to the availability through the courtesy of the

Ontario Provincial Secretary, of skilled staffs in his Department, of a Secretary and an Accountant Adviser to the Committee.

Actually, we reviewed all the ten Provincial Acts; we digested the other nine and made comparisons under main headings of the provisions and requirements of other jurisdictions within Canada, including the Canadian Act itself, in the course of the study.

Then we went somewhat afield and we examined what is commonly known as the Cohen Report, a report made by a special committee of England set up by the President of the Board of Trade there under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Cohen. That particular committee sat for two and a half years and brought in a very exhaustive report.

For light summer reading last summer I did actually go through all the evidence personally, and a number of members of the Committee studied certain sections of it. So that we have the benefit not only of the findings there, but also of the evidence which was presented to that Committee. The English Companies Act came into effect as a result of that work. The 1948 Companies Act, was also studied and a good deal of help and information was found in that study. The hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Nickle) was in England last spring and at no added cost to the Committee was good enough to interview the President of the Board of Trade and a number of top officials there and brought back to us first-hand information from Great Britain on the working of the latest Act there.

Then I might just say in passing, Mr. Speaker, when the members do get this report, if they would like to see an example, just to pick out at random one of the recommendations we made as a result of the study of the Act, they can look at Section 308, which is just one illustration, and is well worth looking at.

Then we went to the United States for assistance also in our research work and we had a digest made of State laws from all appropriate states, particularly the larger financial ones where the larger financial business is carried on, the State of New York, the State of Delaware, the State of Michigan, the States of Ohio, Wisconsin and Texas. Actually, we had the benefit of a very recent report made by a special committee in Texas. We also had the benefit of a leader of the American Bar coming here and giving evidence dealing with the United States Special or Model Act which has been in many respects the Model Act adopted in whole or in part by various States from time to time during the last two years and which is constantly being reviewed and revised and kept up to date.

We had the benefit, also, of a visit to three places on the one trip, to Chicago, Cleveland and New York and hearing men there who are experts in this field and who gave us the benefit of their views and their knowledge and experience which I think was of great value to the members of the Committee, and incidentally, particularly in the West, in Chicago

and Cleveland, as a matter regarded of some international value as a bond of fellowship and good feeling between our two countries.

The volume of business which is done in some of those States such as Michigan, Ohio and New York, enabled us to compare it with Ontario, and we were able to note a very appreciable growth in our own province in this field, a growth which is now faster, I would say, than is occurring in these particular older financial fields.

As I said, our object is to get a practical, workable, fair Act and to avoid being classified in any way as was one distinguished cleric on one occasion by a junior cleric as being "so heavenly-minded that he was no earthly use."

We think that what we have produced here is practical, workable and fair, and in our report we recall the work of Alexander Pope in his essay on "Criticism," "Be not the first by whom the new are tried, nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

We have produced as Schedule B, a new bill, with 361 sections, and we have done this, I think, at a modest cost as a Committee, and we have produced it by the unanimous report of all the nine members of the Committee.

I would ask the House when studying this Bill and dealing with it section by section to please keep in mind what I have said today with respect to the amount of work and study and consequent experience and value in that connection that can be found in our findings

as a result of the work which we have done.

I would not wish to conclude my remarks without paying tribute to all the hon. members for the help and work that they have done, and particularly also to the staff headed by the Deputy Provincial Secretary which was afforded to the Committee for their continuous hard and continually co-operative assistance in the work that has been done. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I would just say to the House that I believe the members generally appreciate the work that the Committee has done under the Chairmanship of my hon. friend and I think it might be worth recalling to the House that during the interval between the last session and this, three Committees of the Legislature have been working on various problems, and the three of them, I understand, have their reports ready for presentation at this session of the Legislature.

The Committee that my hon. friend has told us about, and I know the House will appreciate this fact, has done a very exhaustive job on a very big problem, and I think it stands to the credit of the members of the Legislature, and reflects the wisdom of the House itself that these Committees within the period between sessions can go into the thorough examination of these various problems and present to the House after consideration their views and their conclusions thereon.

That brings this point to my mind, and it is a very interesting point, that we have found from experience in the work of Committees that when the Committee is composed of members of the Legislature and when a set time is given that Committee in which to conclude its work, that invariably that Committee reports on time and invariably I would say that the report is not questioned to any great degree. It does not suffer to any extent by the limiting of the time afforded the Committee.

It seems to me that the moral that we can draw from work of these committees is that such a committee composed of members of the Legislature can best do the inquiry job that needs to be done in the various aspects of public business, and the contrast to that, of course, is the Provincial-Municipal Committee which is not a committee of the Legislature composed of legislative members. They have been sitting much longer than the committees referred to a moment ago. The other committee, the Hope Commission, took years to report. I think the moral that we can learn is that when we have a job to do, the people to do it are the elected representatives of the people, as they have demonstrated from time to time they can discharge their responsibilities in a very creditable manner.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS ACT

HON. MR. PORTER moves second reading of Bill No. 38

"An act to amend the Commissioners for taking Affidavits Act".

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I think this was a Bill introduced on the first day of the Session, and I thought at that time we did not get full information on it. Perhaps the Hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) would explain more fully, or is this simply a formal bill introduced on the first day, about which nothing further will be heard?

MR. PORTER: I hope I can dispose of this expeditiously, Mr. Speaker. This is a Bill which repeals a section of the Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act. Under the Act, the judges of the Supreme Court -- or any two of them -- may issue, under the seal of the Court, a commission empowering persons to take affidavits. That was a power given to the Courts. It has not been exercised for many years. These commissions are now issued by the Lieutenant-Governor under sections 5 and 6 of the Act, so that this Bill simply repeals section 7, and takes away that power which has not been used , and apparently there is no particular need for it at the present time. I would suggest that this Bill, No. 38, be referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; Bill read the second time, and referred to the Committee on Legal Bills.

THE COUNTY PUBLICITY ACT

HON. MR. DUNBAR moves second reading of Bill No. 39, "An Act to repeal the County Publicity Act".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW moves the second reading of Bill No. 40, "An Act to amend the Unemployment Relief Act".

He said: Mr. Speaker, this amendment to the Unemployment Relief Act is simply a clarification of the residential requirements. In some cases it has been found that relief recipients become more or less transient, and have no permanent residence. Sometimes it creates a misunderstanding between the municipalities. We hope, by this amendment, that we can alleviate the minds of the municipalities in this regard.

MR. OLIVER: Will the Hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) explain where the difference comes in, between the new proposal as against the old ?

MR. GOODFELLOW: I will read the section;

> "(2) For the purposes of this Act, a person shall be deemed to reside in the municipality or district in which he has last resided for a period of twelve consecutive months since the 1st day of April, 1948, or such other date as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may substitute therefor, and where a person has not resided in a municipality or district for a period of twelve consecutive months as aforesaid he shall be deemed to reside in the municipality or district in which he resided on the 1st day of April, 1948, or such other date as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may substitute therefor."

We can now set the date by Order in Council.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St.Andrew): Mr. Speaker,

I am greatly disappointed, as I am sure the municipalities will be, with this Bill. All it seeks to do is to divide the burdensome task which is left on the shoulders of the municipalities. In other words, it seems merely to spread the misery more evenly, while the request of the municipalities for years has been to be relieved entirely of the cost of unemployment assistance.

(Take D follows)

This adds up to a very large sum of money. I checked this morning with the officials of the Department of Public Welfare in Toronto, and find that in the year 1952, the cost for relief in the city was $2,677,900, a very large amount, of which the province gave less than half, although the formal arrangement is for a fifty-fifty division of financial responsibility. There are many cases in which relief is given but which the province refuses to acknowledge as within the accepted understanding of such relief.

The responsibility for supporting unemployables should not be that of the municipality and we are entering a period when the number of people and families who are requiring assistance will be greater than in the past, and the burden on municipal taxpayers will, therefore, be greater than it was. It seems to me that this Bill helps no municipality, it will be listed as an Act adopted at the 1953 session of the Legislature, on Unemployment Relief, but it will not result in assisting the city of Toronto or any municipality by a single penny insofar as this province is concerned. All it will do is perhaps enable a certain community to collect from another community, a few dollars that neither community can spare. I say that is certainly an unsatisfactory, totally inadequate approach to a serious municipal problem

in this province.

MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) knows very well that in the first place the Unemployment Relief Act only deals with unemployable people, not unemployed people as such. This Government is undertaking to relieve the municipalities greatly through taking people off the relief rolls who formerly were on them, through the Old Age Assistance for that group between 65 and 70, and also our Disabled Persons Allowance, which has also relieved the municipalities greatly. I might say our schedules insofar as the Unemployment Relief Act is concerned are found to be quite adequate with the exception of the city of Toronto, We have been raising them consistently from time to time with the rising costs of living, and that is the reason that possibly in the city of Toronto, we are not paying 50 percent. of the total cost charged to the city for unemployment relief for unemployables.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) acknowledge the fact that the province of British Columbia assumes 80 percent. of the cost of relief of such cases, whereas this province, a far wealthier province than British Columbia, is only sharing it by 50 percent. Certainly we can do as much as British Columbia in helping the

municipalities in these circumstances. The highest you go is 50 percent., British Columbia goes 80 percent. So we have nothing to boast about.

MR. GOODFELLOW: Actually, Mr. Speaker, there is only a small residue of unemployable people left with the municipalities at this time due to the Old Age Assistance and the Disabled Persons Allowance, which we have in the province of Ontario, which they are not receiving in any other jurisdiction in Canada.

MR. SALSBERG: It costs Toronto a mill and a half on its taxes.

MR. GOODFELLOW: That will be down next year.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS ACT

Hon. William A. Goodfellow moved second reading of Bill No. 41, "An Act to Amend the Charitable Institutions Act".

He said: Mr. Speaker, this amendment to the Charitable Institutions Act is just another part of the policy of this Government to recognize the need for proper accommodation for aged people in the province of Ontario. If you will recall, we have our home for the aged programme, whereby we assist municipalities up to 50 percent. of capital cost and

maintenance and we also recognize in this province that there are a great many charitable institutions which are doing a splendid job of caring for aged persons, and we want to encourage them in every way possible to continue that good work. For instance, we passed legislation here two years ago whereby we can contribute $1,000. a bed towards capital costs for any charitable institution which is building accommodation for aged people. This particular amendment raises the provincial contribution in connection with the per diem cost for the care of patients in the many charitable institutions across the province. I want to commend the persons who have the care and responsibility for the operation of those institutions, I think they are doing a splendid job by and large across the province, under our supervision. We are very pleased with the job they are doing, and we do want, in every way possible, to encourage the private charitable institutions to the utmost, and that is the purpose of this amendment at this time, to raise the per diem rate.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Could the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) tell me what the average maintenance cost is in the institutions, and what proportion the Government is now paying?

MR. GOODFELLOW: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I have not the average rate here. I have a list of all the private institutions in the province -- there are 44 institutions with approximately 3500 patients at the present time, but I have not their per diem rates here..

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St.Andrew): Mr. Speaker, this is an extremely disappointing piece of legislation which we have before us, and I think this Government will be hard put to explain the reasoning, the motivation for this legislation. What the Bill proposes is that the Charitable Institutions Act be amended so that the per diem allowance be increased from 10 cents a day to 20 cents a day. That is a 100 percent. increase, but what a shameful increase it is for a Government which is floating in surpluses from liquor and other such liquid sources, a Government that can forget, overlook, lose sight of, $40 million here, $20 million there, says to the private institutions who care for the aged in this province, that they will be very magnanimous and increase the allowance from 10 cents per day to 20 cents per day.

This is really an insupportable position for the Government to take. I am aware that the Government has, in the last few years, taken a number of important steps to assume a greater responsibility

for caring for the aged, that is true, and everyone in the province as everyone in this House, acknowledges these steps were taken. However, while this Government has taken a forward step in accordance with the public institutions, that is homes for the aged operated by townships, counties or municipalities, it continues to deny the elementary assistance required for the privately operated, what we call charitable institutions. Now, in the city of Toronto, there are 12 homes for the aged, they are operated under the Charitable Institutions Act, and they are Protestant homes, Catholic homes, and a home operated by the Jewish people. These institutions, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) says, are doing a very good job, I am sure they are, and I want to give credit to the Department and to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) for insisting on raising the standards of these institutions. These institutions have attempted to meet the requirements of the Department, but while the costs of services have risen in a large measure, due to the very correct and necessary recommendations made by the Government, while the cost of operation has risen, while the cost of food has risen, the costs of services have risen, this Government is offering them now another 10 cents a day. I say this is a very hard hearted, cruel attitude

on the part of the Government towards such excellent institutions.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that I consulted a municipal authority for some information on this matter, and I understand that the 10 cents per diem was introduced sometime around 1926. Now, more than a quarter-century later, with costs skyrocketting in every direction, this Government is increasing it by 100 percent., from a dime to twenty cents. I think we should revive the old song with a minor change instead of singing "Brother, can you spare a dime", ask this Government if it can spend more than an extra dime after a quarter-century to institutions of this sort.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): I might say to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that all of these things are relative. The gasoline tax, for instance, is 11 cents, and that means $75 million or $80 million, so you cannot tell what this may mean.

MR. SALSBERG: I am glad the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has mentioned the rising income from the gasoline tax, but the people who operate these homes do not seem to get a share of it. A question was raised by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) about the cost per diem. Well, I am not able to answer it with any degree of finality. I have in my hand, a clipping, from a

Toronto newspaper of March, 1952, in which Miss Philpott, who I understand is the executive secretary of the Toronto Welfare Counsel is quoted as saying:

> "Under the Charitable Institutions Act, the province made a grant of 5 cents a day per child and 10 cents per day for an adult. While this amount has not varied in several years despite the tremendous increase in the cost of living, it has imposed further higher standards on the institutions. The actual per diem cost per person ranged from $2.50 to $7.00 per day."

I am unable to say what it is at the moment and there is a great gap there between $2.50 and $7.00, but obviously the cost per diem is very high, certainly higher than it ever was and the Government is giving them very little assistance. You are giving a starving man not enough to live on, and yet will claim credit for assisting them. Last year, the city of Toronto presented a brief to the Government, in which the Mayor said that the cost of welfare has increased fifty times in some branches. Now, that is true, and I cannot see how this Government is living up to the elementary responsibility which it should have towards institutions which will be affected by the amendment which is before us.

By the way, Mr. Speaker, whether the amendment will help the Children's Aid Society, whether

that means that their rate will be increased from 5 cents to 20 cents, or whether it will remain, I do want to suggest to the Government that they do not rush this Bill through, because it is hopelessly inadequate. I have been told by civic officials that a new organization came into being known as the Association of Children's Institutions. Now, if this increase is to go also to children's homes, then certainly they should be consulted before the Act passes through the House.

Insofar as homes for the aged, I say do not rush the Bill through, but let us invite representatives at least of the Toronto twelve institutions to appear before some committee of the Legislature, a standing committee, or before the Government, and let them present their problem, and then bring in an amendment which will meet their needs.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, this Bill in no way meets the minimum needs of these excellent institutions. You will continue to starve them, place the burden on the charitable institutions instead of assuming the responsibility which is that of this Government, and a responsibility that it is financially able to discharge without discontinuing or curtailing any other service which the provincial Government is rendering to the people of Ontario.

MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question from the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), I am advised by an official in my Department that the average cost is approximately $2.00 a day in the charitable institutions. The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has presented a pretty grim picture of these charitable institutions and their great need. I might say that the 20 cents a day is just about what the charitable institutions requested that the Government grant them. Let us not lose sight of the fact that since the time the 10 cents a day was granted to the charitable institutions, old age security has come into effect, whereby everyone over 70 in these institutions is receiving $40. a month. Let us not forget that Old Age Assistance has come into being whereby persons between 65 and 70 in these institutions are receiving $40. a month, and let us also not forget there are a number of disabled persons in these institutions who for the first time last year were receiving $40. a month. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the charitable institutions are going to be reasonably happy with this increase, which the Government is making to them at this time.

I might say that this amendment does not affect the per diem rate which at the present time is

being granted to children's institutions.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I must, as an hon. member of this House, accept the statement of another hon. member, especially from an hon. Minister but I cannot imagine that the institutions affected, have asked for only 20 cents per diem, because if that is all they are asking, the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) should not have said that they are reasonably happy, he should have said they will be happy. Why just "reasonably happy" when you get all you ask for. I undertake to communicate with every one of these 12 institutions and inquire further if all they asked was 20 cents per day, if they are happy with the result of this legislation, even reasonably happy. I will come back to this House, and if that is so, I will state it, and if it is not, I will state it too. I am going to ask them, each one of the 12.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I might say to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that there are 44 such institutions, so if he is going around, he had better ask them all.

MR. SALSBERG: I understand there are 12 in Toronto.

HON. MR. FROST: Yes, but for instance, there is the Independent Order of

Foresters Home at Barrie, there are many of them here, there are some here in Toronto. Let us take the Salvation Army in Toronto, Eventide Home and Sunset Lodge, those were started by that great religious organization in the city, a number of years ago. They never received any assistance at all until 1927. Those homes were doing their great work altogether from the collections and revenues which that Organization has. They received nothing until 1927, when they received the Government contribution of 10 cents per day, which has persisted until this time. Today, those homes receive the Old Age Pension for all of the inmates over 70, for all of those inmates between 65 and 69 because they would be, I presume, all of the indigent class, they receive $40. a month, also for all the totally incapacitated, under our legislation, and on top of that, 20 cents a day for all inmates. That, I think, is reasonable and I think the Organizations are pretty reasonably satisfied. I think that is very generous treatment, and the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) ought to be commending the Government instead of throwing sticks and stones where really it is not justified. I suppose across the board, they would be getting assistance from the Provincial and Federal Governments, which would amount to about $46. a month, and that is quite substantial. The hon. member should be satisfied with that.

(TAKE E FOLLOWS)

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, the record will show that I have acknowledged and have given credit to the Government and previous Governments for every forward step taken.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Not much.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Prime Minister did not have to remind me to do so, because I have acknowledged it and have given credit; but having done that, it is still correct and certainly I think the duty of an hon. member of this House to demand enough from a Government that is able to meet such requests, so that the institutions will not have to go begging and not have to deny the essentials of life to --

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): May I point out that most of these organizations are fraternal and religious organizations and religious homes. Some of them are endowed. Surely these people are expecting to contribute. As a matter of fact what it amounts to really is that the Government is putting on the plate every month about $46 for every inmate. Now that is a pretty good collection. If my hon. friend does that when he is going to church, he is doing well.

MR. SALSBERG: The Federal Government does that, not you.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): We are doing that every month.

MR. SALSBERG: The Federal Government pays $46 a month and you take credit for it. We had to battle for that $40, and we have to battle for more, because it is not enough. No institution can take care of a person on $40 a month; that is well known. I am sure the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) will agree.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): They were doing it themselves before.

MR. SALSBERG: I will write a letter to one of those homes in Lindsay and if I have enough time I will go down and speak to them about it, too.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): You go down.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE COUNTY JUDGES ACT

HON. MR. PORTER moves second reading of a Bill intituled "An Act to amend The County Judges Act."

He said: This Bill should be referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; Bill read the second time and referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS ACT

HON. MR. PORTER moves second reading of Bill No. 44, "An Act to amend The General Sessions Act."

He said: This Bill also goes to the Legal Bills Committee, Mr. Speaker.

Motion agreed to; Bill read the second time and referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

THE COUNTY COURTS ACT

HON. MR. PORTER moves second reading of Bill No. 45, "An Act to amend the County Courts Act."

He said: That also, Mr. Speaker, should go to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; Bill read the second time and referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE EXPENSES ACT

HON. MR. PORTER moves second reading of Bill No. 46, "An Act to amend the Administration of Justice Expenses Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, in view of the importance of this Bill, I think it also should go to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; Bill read the second time and referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

THE JUDICATURE ACT

HON. MR. PORTER moves second reading of Bill No. 47, "An Act to amend the Judicature Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, this also should go to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; Bill read the second time and referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, that concludes the business which we wanted to deal with today, so I shall move the adjournment of the House.

Tomorrow we shall continue with the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Motion agreed to; the House adjourned at 4.42 of the clock p.m.

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ONTARIO

Third Session
of the
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

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Volume VI

Thursday, February 19, 1953.

0

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1953, ET SEQ.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies,
Speaker.

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Toronto, Ontario,
Thursday, February 19, 1953,
3:00 o'clock, p.m.

And the House having met.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: As is our custom, we welcome the students of the various educational institutions of the province to our sessions day by day, and today we have representations from three different schools, the Humberside Collegiate in the East Gallery, the Loretto Abbey students in the East Gallery, and in the West Gallery, the students of the Western Technical School.

I hope your stay with us will give you a greater appreciation of the effort put forth by the

hon. members to give us good government in the province of Ontario.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

HON. ARTHUR WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House, the following:

"Annual Report of the Department of Highways, Ontario, for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1952.

Annual Report of the Ontario College of Art for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1952.

Annual Report of the Research Council of Ontario for the year ended March 31, 1952.

Copy of Order-in-Council numbered OC-828/52 under The Northern Development Act.

Financial Statement of the Settler's Loan Commissioner for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1952.

Report of the Commissioner of Agricultural Loans for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1952. "

MR. E. P. MORNINGSTAR (Welland): moved first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act respecting the City of Welland."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First Order, consideration of the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in rising to make some remarks in this traditional debate, may I say at the outset that we appreciate once again the opportunity that is ours of congratulating you upon being again in the position of presiding over this Assembly. We have, in the years which have gone, come to recognize your sense of fairness and the quality of understanding which you exhibit throughout your work.

I want also to congratulate, Mr. Speaker, the mover and seconder of the address, the hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Nickle), and the hon. member for Hamilton -Wentworth (Mr. Connell). They will pardon me I hope if I do not deal exhaustively with the subject matters they brought to the attention of the legislators. There will be ample time, as days go along, to take full notice of what the hon. members have said, and to assess their remarks in the quietness of the days that lie ahead, in order that we may place upon their remarks, a true and just valuation.

Speaking in the House this afternoon, Mr.

[illegible] of [illegible] Bonds: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Speaker, I find it just a trifle difficult for me, because of the fact that today is the funeral of Norman Hipel. I would very much have liked to have had the opportunity of attending that funeral and paying my last respects to a firm friend and fine citizen of the province of Ontario. But I do appreciate the problems we face in the Legislature itself, and the necessity that arises of getting along with the work of the Legislature, particularly in its early stages, because it seems to me it is very difficult to get down to the real meat of the session until we get the Speech from the Throne and like matters out of the way. Anything I may say this afternoon, Mr. Speaker, is said with that restraint in mind, and, and it is said also in anticipation that today from Capitol Hill in Ottawa, we will no doubt receive such good news that it will overwhelm, overcome and overshadow what the hon. Prime Minister and myself may say this afternoon. All of us, even the hon. members on the other side, are looking forward to the message which will come and the help which will come to the people of this province and of Canada, in the announcements in the budget speech tonight.

Before I go into the body of my remarks, Mr. Speaker, I want to say on behalf of all the hon. members of the House that in this year in which this Legislature

presently is sitting, we are to have in the British Isles, a great event, a moving event, an event which will have its good effect not only amongst the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, but amongst people the world over, and I refer, of course, to the crowning of our new Queen, and the taking of her proper place in the affairs of men and in the doings of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Not that the Monarchy in this country has any legal implications of any great consequence. That is not the thread which binds us to the British Commonwealth and to the British Throne. It has always seemed to me that the symbol of leadership and the symbol of example practiced and exemplified by those who occupy that exalted position, serve as an inspiration to the men and women in this country and throughout the world, and all of us in this Legislature I am sure join in saying to the new Queen that we wish for her a long reign, a happy one, and one that is full of goodness, not only for the British Commonwealth of Nations, but that the goodness may radiate and spread around to help the affairs of men generally in all parts of the world.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say one more thing in a sort of introductory way, and that has to do with the strike at Durham -- and I want to say this particularly to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley).

Personally, I feel quite unhappy over the situation which has developed at Durham, and over the eventual outcome of that particular matter. In this House and in this Legislature, we have for many years recognized the rights of men to join together in a union for the protection and for the extention of their particular rights. It seems to me in this particular case that the time has come in this province when we must give men the right to form a union, and that we should provide by legislation in some way that they should also enjoy the benefits of collective bargaining, and in this case in Durham, that was an outstanding issue. I say it is unfortunate in this day and age that men cannot join a union, and have that union the instrument for collective bargaining for their own good, and for the good of the union, and the good of the country in general. And I want to say to the hon. Minister of Labour - - and I say this quite frankly this afternoon -- that insofar as his participation in this matter is concerned, I believe he went to the limit, I believe that he exercised the office which he holds, in any way he could, to bring about a satisfactory settlement to this unfortunate affair, but I do express the hope that we may yet devise some way to correct not only the right to work and the right to join a union on the part of the worker, but also the right

that the union shall engage in collective bargaining, and then if collective bargaining fails, a strike under those circumstances would be in an altogether different category, but to refuse men and women in this day and age, the right of collective bargaining, seems to me we are not going as far as we should, and not learning the lessons of history and applying them at the present time to the best of our ability.

---Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.

MR. OLIVER: I want to say a word or two, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in respect to the world-wide situation in which we find ourselves today. There was a time, as all of us appreciate, when it did not matter very much what happened in other parts of the world. We pursued in our own country our normal course, and we did not find that normal course was interfered with very much by what happened in other parts of the world. But in this day and age, events which transpire in faraway countries have an impact and an effect on our way of life, and our way of living, on our very existence, to a point and to a place where we cannot ignore, even though we wanted to, the lessons as well as the tragedies of any world-wide picture.

When we look at that picture today, as we see it, -- the international situation -- it is not one

which inspires very great confidence that things are moving along in the direction of a permanent peace and stability for the people of the world.

We have in the Kremlin, an agency that is primarily and all the time engaged in trying to stir up discontent, and in sowing the slimy seeds of disunity in all parts of the world, attempting their new experiment -- or an old experiment, renewed, I should say -- where they are seeking to trample on the rights of the minorities in every country in the world in which they wield their evil influence. In this particular case, it is the Jewish race, which seems to be the particular target for their venom, and their dominant spirit along the ways of aggression and evil, and they are by every means at their command, seeking to wipe out and crush out of existence, that race from the face of the earth. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is beyond my comprehension how any man can give voice to an expression from the Kremlin, how any man can salute the flag of Stalin in this day and age, when that country and that leader are leading the forces of evil against this minority and then against that, by seeking to throw people one against another, and setting one race against another, and to stir up animosity and hatred out of which they hope to gain an advantage, even though it be temporary, and then they can go on to new

exploits, and perhaps gain another victory, from their point of view.

I believe, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that the time has come when everyone should stand up to this situation as best we can, and it ill behooves anyone, and particularly one of the Jewish faith, to stand up in this day and age under the present conditions, and say that Moscow and Stalin are great institutions, and we should bow to them, and work toward unity with them. There is no use in trying to work for unity with a crowd like that. The only thing that would teach these people a lesson is the forces of free people throughout the world, the combined forces of the people of Canada, the United States, England, and other free people, who will say, in very distinct terms, to this dictator and to this aggressor that, "In this country, we believe in freedom; we will give our lives if necessary to protect that freedom, and you are not going to institute a system in our land that will have as its slogan, the tyranny and oppressions you have practiced in other countries of the world". It seems to me, in this day and age, that we not only should say these things, but to the limit of our ability, should give expression to them on every possible occasion.

I think I can say this on behalf of all hon. members of the House, that each one of us appreciates

and we welcome the fact that in Canada, there is no minority, so to speak; that our Canada from one end of the country to the other is a Canada of goodwill, giving an example to the rest of the world as to how to assimilate people into a national spirit and into an appreciation of the national fabric that is this Canada of ours. It may well be that Canada, being in that fortunate position, can give an outstanding example to the rest of the world.

Now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to discuss for some few minutes, something related to the particular session of the Legislature in which we are now engaged. I want to speak first about the committee work of the Legislature itself. The hon. Prime Minister, from time to time, has said that he favours much of the work of the Legislature being done by committees. I want to particularly emphasize two particular committees, and this has to do with the committee which has been set up on Lands and Forests, and the committee on Crown Corporations.

I want to say at once that I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Prime Minister in that he does not want this to be a roving commission, one which will keep burning the midnight oil, and so on, and I want to point out to him, as to the House, that in respect to the Lands and Forests Committee, it is dealing with

a vast portion of the province of Ontario, with a great slice of Ontario's wealth; that it is dealing with a department which has an hon. Minister with very wide powers, a Minister who can, in co-operation with the Cabinet, bring life and sustenance to many people, or he can on the other hand, cut it off.

I suggest to the House that if the Committee on Forestry is going to be worth anything, it is certain we should come to some agreement as to what should be examined by that Committee. It is not enough to say that the Committee should study things referred to it by the House. It is not enough to say that the hon. Minister shall come and make a speech to the House in regard to the activities of his Department, or that any of his officials shall do that. If that Committee is going to serve a very real function in the affairs of the day, then I think it must be empowered so that the hon. members can go to that Committee, and ask for information in relation to specific items or subjects, and the Department should furnish that information. If that is not done, then the usefulness of the Committee is very little, I would say. I can understand how we could go to this Committee and suggest to the Government that we want information along certain lines, - -

---Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. OLIVER: -- I do not think it would be very difficult to arrive at a decision. Certainly the hon. members of this Legislature and all others under present conditions have very little record as to the actual working of the Lands and Forests and other Departments, and I think the Government is anxious - - and I hope it is - - to make the fullest possible information available to the hon. members of the House, and I hope that when that Committee meets, we can evolve a plan which will work to the satisfaction of the members, and that we will all be able to get all necessary information.

(TAKE B FOLLOWS)

Then, of course, the Hydro is another Crown corporation about which the ordinary hon. member knows very little, and he knows very little because there is no ample opportunity of discussing the various aspects of the Hydro situation. The hon. Minister who speaks for Hydro (Mr. Challies) in the House oftentimes tacks himself on to one particular item in the estimates having to do with rural hydro, and many times he makes a comprehensive speech to the Legislature on that particular item, but there really is not any recourse on the part of hon. members to find out if the things that are done in Hydro are done in the best interests of the people as a whole and whether they are done with an eye to economy and whether the things that transpire in Hydro would, if the full light of publicity were placed upon them, win the stamp of approval of people generally.

I suggest to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and to the House that today with Hydro with a budget greater than that of the Province of Ontario itself, there is ample justification for the ordinary hon. member seeking further and wider scrutiny of the affairs of Hydro.

We have had, as hon. members are aware, substantial and excessive increases in Hydro rates

within the last few months. These increases, I say, are substantial; the people were not expecting them; the people had the idea that we had got to the place in respect to Hydro rates where we could expect a measure of stability and they were not looking for increases in the rates for Hydro Electric energy, and yet we have had them, and substantial ones.

Today we have the question of conversion from 25 to 60 cycle. I remember quite well in the House in the days when this was made an election issue, back in 1948, the then Prime Minister said that the outside cost of converting from 25 to 60 cycles would be $191 million. Now, I see by the press that there is a revision of this figure about to be brought about, and it is suggested it might run to $275 million. Well, if the $275 million is no more accurate than the $191 million, it may well run to three and one-quarter hundred million dollars or three and a half hundred million dollars.

I suggest to the House when you are talking about Hydro today you are talking about big business. Someone may say that as a Legislature we have not any direct contact nor any direct responsibility for Hydro or for what it does, but the House need

Mr. Kim: Why did they pay people. Under Lenin, I see, are successful the people were not encouraged from the middle and the idea that we had put in the place in regard to study issue about of field report a measure of activity and they have are leading the increase in the area for power electric energy, and yet we have had them, not qualitatively study.

Today we have the question of conservative time to 60 years. I remember quite well in the house in the days when this was make an electric power plant in 1949. The Lenin Prize Minister was just in making that to convertible time 60 to 40 years since we did action. Now, I am of the idea that there is a revision of this issue to be freely study, and it is suddenly a 40 point for to 1973 action. Well, if the 1973 action is no more remote from the 1951 action, it may well be time to take and immediately involved million dollars or this, and a full fourteen million dollars.

I remember in the House when you are talking about years today you are talking about big problems. Because the, that is a qualitative we have left and other particles and direct responsibility the years to for what it does, but the House need

only be reminded that on the back of all Hydro bonds are the names of every one of us and we are guaranteeing that these bonds will be good when they are called for payment, so that we have a very real and abiding interest in what happens to Hydro.

In connection with this conversion we have the work of the Comstock Company. I would suggest to the House that by and large the cost-plus basis for contracts is not a good one;if there is any other way of doing it, it should not be done on a cost-plus basis. We have had this $191 million; we will perhaps double it in the two or three years that lie ahead, and we are still going on the basis of a cost-plus contract, which in my opinion should at least be examined into carefully to see that we are getting full value for our money and that we are getting value for the dollars that we spend.

It seems to me that another reason why we have expensive power is because of the steam plant; that is one of the reasons given. One cannot quarrel very much with that as a reason because the generation of electricity by coal is undoubtedly more expensive than by water power itself.

Those are the factors which if added to the increase in the cost of power and to the comprehension, Mr. Speaker, in the public mind that the day of cheap power in this province is gone and that we can, not only for the present, have high prices for the users of electricity but that we can have successive raises in the years that lie ahead.

I say this to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the House, that this whole problem of Hydro is worthy of the most exhaustive examination. In the first place, it should be examined to see if the Comstock Company is doing the job as cheaply and as well as it can be done, and in the next place to see if we are getting value. I think we should examine to see if the cost of administration of the Hydro is being kept down as low as possible because if we are going to havea fight on our hands to keep Hydro on a competitive basis so far as costs are concerned then one of the things we should bear in mind would be the administration of Hydro itself and whether that can be lessened and by lessening it lessen the cost of power itself.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say just a few more words about Hydro and it has particularly to

Those who the industry which is added to the increase in the sale, of power and by the "conversion", i.e. therefore, in the public mind that the buy of these power in this province is more and more in use, but away for the present, have been active for the years of electricity but only the life indefinitely related in the years that is there.

I may take to your Mr. Lowrey, and to the House, that this which product of power is making of the fully commercial consumption. In the first place, it should be economically as not if the Commission company is doing for you as strongly and it will be it can be done, and in the next place it is not of any civilized value. I think we should examine to and if not free of monopolistic time if the power is going back down as low as possible because it is the one point to have that on our duty to keep going on a responsible basis as the at rate the concerned than one of the "Hydro" so should that is what would be in a monopolistic position of Hydro itself and consider that can be "Hydro" and by lowering it reduce the cost of power itself.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I am sure which house under and it has previously to

do with Hydro in Northern Ontario. I have no doubt that the hon. Minister who speaks for Hydro (Mr. Challies) in the House is quite well aware of this problem. There is, I might tell the House, quite a serious problem affecting Hydro and affecting the mines of Northern Ontario. This controversy has been going on for some time, and I think it is not yet resolved. This problem, I would say to you, Mr. Speaker, is a very serious one from two or three aspects.

In the first place, it is a fact, whether we like it or not, that this is leading certain areas of the North to feel they are being discriminated against,and weaning them away from the philosophy of Hydro Power in the Province of Ontario.

I have in my hand the issue of The Northern Miner, dated December, 1952, and I want to read just shortly from an article in that paper. The heading of the article is, "Hydro Crucifying North for South Blunders?" I shall quote from the article:

> "Resentment is growing over the big increase in power rates demanded of mines in Northern Ontario by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission.
>
> "Contracts for new mines are now $33.58 per horsepower. As old mine contracts expire, Hydro is demanding the higher rate. And there is no assurance that the Hydro will not

boost rates higher, for its contract, which is a 'take it or leave it' thing has a one-sided clause that permits the Commission to reopen the question of price at the end of any year.

"Another one-sided provision relieves Hydro from any responsibility should it have a strike, but would have a customer pay power charges as usual should he suffer a strike.

"In contrast, the privately-owned power company in Quenec is maintaining its rate at the lower figure of $30 a horsepower to Quebec mines and out of the $30 is paying $7 or more in taxes and dividends to shareholders in addition. There are no joker clauses. Apparently private enterprise in Quebec can produce mine power at two-thirds the cost of public ownership in Ontario.

"And Ontario's public ownership operation becomes even worse when it is recalled that the backbone of the northern operations is the Grand Canyon development on the Abitibi River, a development which Hon. George Henry, the Ontario Premier at the time, said was the cheapest capital cost development in Ontario.

"Still grimmer does Hydro show up when it is recalled that rates for mine power set 20 years ago anticipated amortization of plants in less than 15 years. By 1937 all deficits had been repaid the province and the accumulation of a surplus started. But it would appear that the original Hydro idea of giving the customers the benefit of surpluses has been forgotten. There is bitter criticism in the North which the Frost Government, as owner of the plants, cannot disregard.

"Public power ownership in the North is not being worked out the way Premiers G. H. Ferguson and

> George S. Henry planned. Instead of providing cheap power to assist mining development, the power system of the North has obviously become involved in the difficulties of the Hydro in Southern Ontario. The original idea of the Hydro going into the North was that cheap power was essential for the full development of natural resources. Can the Hydro any longer provide it? Should HIGH-PRICED HYDRO quit the field and turn the North over to Low-Priced private ownership?"

I will not read any more of this article; it is quite a lengthy one, but I want to say thereof that there does seem to me to be some questions that should be answered in regard to that whole matter.

For instance, after the properties have been paid for is there a surplus; are we charging them again as if the property had not been paid for the first time, and are the new contracts, as is stated in The Northern Miner, subject to what is called these "joker clauses"?

I want to read one more article from The Northern Miner, and then I am going to make some comments on it. An editorial appearing in the Northern Miner of January 1, 1953, charges that the Dominion Magnesium Company was forced to locate its new million dollar ferrosilicon plant at Beauharnois, Quebec, because Hydro boosted its rates so high it could not operate it

profitably in Ontario.

I just want to say to you, Mr. Speaker, in regard to that fact, it was established at Haley, just twelve miles from Renfrew, during the war to produce metallic magnesium from dolomite. There were large bodies of dolomite in this area. The Northern Miner, commenting on this, had this to say:

> "One of these days, the Ontario public will wake up to the fact that they have no longer a 'cheap power' province, and that Hydro rates to industry are driving plants to neighbouring Quebec where private companies offer power cheaper, stable, joker-free contracts."

I think for those of us in the House that is a matter of very great concern. As this article points out the companies in Quebec supplying power to Quebec mines do so for $30 per horsepower, and besides that pay charges amounting to some $7 per horsepower, as the article states. I think in this House we should come to this decision, whether we are going to put ourselves in the place of competing on an even basis at least with the power companies in the Province of Quebec.

I would like as the session goes on to have the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) deal with this matter and deal with it extensively because it seems to me that we cannot have an opinion in

the North, and I think a very substantial opinion, that they are being discriminated against in the supplying of power and in the charges we make for it. One thing is certain, that in many of these mines in this area it is very essential that cheap power be provided, the cheapest possible power, because much ore could be mined and brought into production if power was at a reasonable rate. If we are going to charge more for power than are competing companies then we cannot expect to bring in as large areas or to exhaust them as completely as we otherwise could.

I want to speak for a few minutes, Mr. Speaker, on the question of highways, and I want to say to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) in opening that I believe there is developing in this province a very serious situation in respect to highway construction. I believe the time is at hand when decisions of some magnitude must be made. I am sure the hon. Minister knows what I mean.

In 1943, we had 7,600 miles of provincial highway in Ontario;in 1951, we had 7,813 miles, or an increase of just over 200 miles from 1943 to 1951. That raises two or three points in the public mind. I am not sure of the mileage of

four-lane highways we have at the moment, but there is,in the opinion of the Deputy Minister of Highways, Mr. Miller, whom I had the pleasure of listening to some few days ago, a plan in the Department of Highways to build eventually -- and I use the word "eventually" -- some 1,400 miles of four-lane highways.

The problem that arises, it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, is this, if we are going to spend the money that is required to build a substantial mileage of four-lane highways every year, then we are going to exhaust very quickly the funds that can readily be made available for highway construction, because the hon. Minister of Highways quite plainly said the other day that it cost between $300,000 and $500,000 a mile to build these controlled-access highways. That figure, of course, is beyond the comprehension of most of us in this House, but it is a tremendous figure, one that almost staggers the imagination. You have to spend half a million dollars gained from gasoline tax and so on to build a mile of provincial highway, four-lane, controlled-access.

Before I go further, I want to say to the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) that I believe we are living in a day and an age when we must

build a mileage each year of these four-lane highways. I am not putting myself in the position of condemning the construction of controlled-access highways; I think they are a part of our modern life, they are a necessity because of the heavy traffic we have in the province at the present time. What I am saying to the hon. Minister and to the House is that we are getting to the place in respect to highway construction where we have got to make a decision as between spending these huge amounts on four-lane highways and having very little left over for the construction of highways in other parts of this province. We are going to have to evolve a system of financing these four-lane highways different from the system presently in force.

I said a moment ago that we have only 200 more miles of provincial highways today than we had eight years ago. That is rather an arresting statement, and I am assuming that most of this additional 200 miles is the new right of way along the Barrie highway, and the new No. 2 from Windsor, and so on. Most of that is what would make up the 200 miles additional that we have had since 1943.

In effect we can say that little or none of the county roads in this province have been absorbed into the provincial system since 1943. The hon. Minister of Highways will agree with that, and that in itself presents in my judgment a very grave problem for counties in the financing of road expenditure. I understood the Deputy Minister to say the other day that there were some 4,000 miles of county roads, the applications for which were lying in the Department of Highways, to be absorbed into the provincial highway system.

I suggest to the hon. Minister that we have got to get a plan somehow to keep taking a certain mileage every year of these county roads into the provincial system. In the first place, it seems to me that it is sound from the county point of view, sound from the Government or from the provincial point of view, and we should do it.

If you go on very much longer piling up these applications for county roads to be absorbed into the provincial system you are going to have a backlog concerning which you will not know what to do

I want to say again that if we are going to spend all this money on provincial highways, four-lane highways, through-driving highways,

if we are going to do that, then we are going to do it to the detriment of the counties, and we are going to postpone the day still further when the counties of this province can look for relief in the absorbing of some of their county mileage into the provincial system.

As the hon. Minister of Highways quite well knows, if the counties cannot get any of their roads over on to the province, then they are in no position to help out the township councils, and the whole thing just becomes one of stagnation.

I do not know what the other hon. members think about this matter, but to me it has very serious implications, and I suggest to the hon. Minister that before this Session is over he take an opportunity that will present itself to tell us what he thinks of this whole matter because to me it is one that just means we are going to spend our money on four-lane highways and then we are not going to get county roads taken over and not have sufficient money spent on other highways that are not four-lane highways.

One of these roads runs from Durham to Flesherton. The Romans in the olden days in England built better roads than this one, and

certainly kept them up better. If what is going to happen in the days to come is indicated by what has happened on certain roads in the province today, then certainly a deterioration in the roads of this province is going to take place and I think the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) would be one of the last who would want that to happen.

I remember the Deputy Minister saying in this same speech, and it is not a very heavy subject, but I wanted to make mention of it in passing -- the Deputy Minister said that it was all "eyewash" to say that salt corroded automobiles. He said that was something that just was not so, and he said that down in California and in Florida they have got corrosion and they have not any salt on the roads. I do not know how many he "put that over" on that day, but it seems to me that these states, lying as they do along great bodies of salt water, would have salt in the air which I am sure would do damage without being put on the road. That is what the Deputy Minister told us.

I was interested in that because I was reading the annual report of the Department of Highways, and I see on page 21 where they say that Banox was added to an ice-controlled salt

to ascertain if a corrosive action of salt on motor vehicles could be retarded. If there is no damage to cars from salt then you might tell your testing laboratories they should call off that test, because they are wasting their time. I think there is damage and I think the hon. Minister of Highways thinks there is damage to cars from salt, and if there is no damage to cars from a little bit of salt I suppose there is damage from an abundance of salt, and that is what the hon. Minister is putting on the highways of this province, an abundance of salt.

In 1943, $52,000 was spent for salt; eight years later, in 1952, the figure was $1,808,000 for salt. I agree that they are keeping the roads open better than they did in 1943, but I want the hon. Minister to go along with me in this suggestion, that there is only the same number of miles of highway that there was in 1943, 200 miles more, and yet in 1943 we paid $52,000 for salt and last year $1,808,000. I do not know whether the hon. Minister knows it or not, but he should examine the situation because in many parts of this province they are shovelling salt on the highway without rhyme or reason, and then coming along

with blades and ploughing it into the ditch. I think we are wasting untold thousands of dollars through the application of salt to provincial highways in this province. One might say that salt took the place of calcium chloride, but the figures do not suggest that, because in 1943 we spent $234,000 for calcium chloride and last year $874,000 for calcium chloride, so we are spending well over two and one-half million dollars for chloride and salt to clear the roads in this Province.

I suggest to the hon. Minister of Highways and to the Government that there is certainly room there for economy, if you wish to practice it.

(C-1 follows)

I want to deal for a little while, Mr. Speaker, with this question of municipal affairs. When I came into the House I had a few sparse notes on the problem, but they seem to have vanished at the moment, but I want to say in the Speech from the Throne there was reference to this Committee on Municipal Affairs, and I want to deal for a little while with the whole problem.

In the first place, the Hon. Prime Minister is going to have a Bill before the House, I think, next week, to do something with the situation which exists in respect to Toronto and the municipalities around it. I want to say at once, in respect to that problem, that it is a gigantic problem; it is one in which I think we cannot very well reach snap judgments, but it is one, after all, which has gone on so long, and has been aggravated with the progress of the years, until it has reached a place -- and I think the Hon. Prime Minister will agree with this -- where we just have to meet the problem and deal with it as best we can. The Cumming's Report made some suggestions. It made a suggestion to an over-all committee, an appointed committee. I do not know what the government's intentions are in respect of that, but I want to say on behalf of the opposition that we feel it is not in keeping with the best interests of democracy and local government to have an appointed body, call it what you like, We believe that whoever is appointed to guide the destinies of this new unit should be elected by

the voice of the p eople, so that they may come to the Council table and feel they have been elected by the people, and not appointed by some one here or there.

The ultimate and final solution would be a welding together of these areas into one great community. Just how far we should go by legislation to postpone the inevitable will be the subject of lengthy debate when the legislation is presented.

Are we going to take this thing a step at a time, or are we going to seek the final solution in one piece of legislation?

In respect to the general problem of provincial-municipal affairs, I want to speak just briefly. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, I think I should tell the House that at the short session last October, I had a speech prepared on "Municipal Affairs" to be dealt with that last afternoon. I went down town to address a meeting for which I had arranged weeks before, and when I hurried back and came into the Chamber, the hon. Prime Minister somehow or other had completed the business, and was winding up the debate, so there was one good speech the House lost, and I am quite sure the hon. Prime Minister is worried about the loss of the benefits of the judgment which might have been contained in that speech.

(Page C-3 follows).

HON. MR. FROST: Let us have it now.

MR. OLIVER: I have forgotten what it was now and I want to be quite up to date, of course, as well.

In the first place this Chater Committee has made a report, so I hear. I read about it, like Will Rogers, in the paper. I thought someone might have sent a copy of this thing over, inasmuch as it was only four pages; it would not have taken very much by way of postage or carrying charges, but all I know about it is what I read in the paper and apparently it was a four-page report with four proposals, one I suppose on each page.

Now, the main item in that report was the one which recommended that continual grants in so far as they affect fire and police should be done away with, and in their place a per capita grant established. Of course, with their finding in that regard I am in complete agreement. The House will, of course, recall a number of years ago when I said that those two things in my opinion were not services that should be paid for by continual grants. But this interim report that we got does not amount to very much. It is just a very small nibble at a great big problem; it is pretty puny when you relate it to the immensity of the problem that still remains to be attacked, and the Hon. Prime Minister well knows that. He knows it is well enough to say that in certain minor fields there should be a departure from the continual grant systems. He knows quite well that until we get to the place where we are prepared to re-allocate the field

of taxation within the province, where we are prepared to give the municipalities a better all-round break than we are giving at the present time, then we might as well have had no report at all from this Committee.

Then another thing that disturbs me with relation to this matter was the announcement in relation to the Speech from the Throne that the government, together with the Federal Parliament of Canada, would set up a committee to help this committee do their job. I want to say to the Hon. Prime Minister that that is straight "buck-passing," nothing else. The Hon. Prime Minister, in his capacity as Prime Minister of this Province, has certain very definite fields in which he has jurisdiction, and it is his responsibility and that of his Government to legislate within those fields, and he has, without going to the Federal Government for suggestions or co-operation at all, a long way that he can go, and in my opinion public opinion will force him to meet the just and legitimate demands of the municipalities of this Province before he need seek the co-operation of any other government.

Just in case there are others who feel that the problem of municipal taxation is not as serious as some of us pretend it to be, I want to read from the document presented each year by the Hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs. Of course the figures contained wit in the covers of that book would be authentic. They will be up-to-date and no one can dispute their authenticity.

I want to read these figures to give the House and the Province of Ontario an understanding, if I can, of the immensity of the problems that municipalities are facing today.

In 1944 the levies on a municipal basis to meet the general operating costs and excluding education, were $67 million and in 1951 they were $142 million; from $67 million to $142 million in a period of seven years. The cost of education shows the taxes levied municipally for the support of education in 1944 were $43,502,000 and in 1951, seven years later, they were $85 million, which is double the figure precisely of what they were seven years before.

Now the total levy on municipal taxpayers for education and for the general rate in 1944 was $111 million. In 1951, seven years later, it was $228 million, just over double the amount of what it was seven years before, and the debenture debt of the municipalities in 1944 was $252 million and in 1951, $437 million.

What I want to suggest to the Hon. Prime Minister and the government is this, that those figures suggest to me that the municipalities of this Province have not shirked any responsibility of taxing their own people to meet the ever rising cost of municipal government. They cannot be accused of evading that problem and I would suggest, and I think perhaps the Hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs will agree with me, that the municipalities according to that table and according to what he knows from his own knowledge, have just gone about as far as they can in the levying of municipal

taxes and at the same time having any hope that they can collect these same taxes.

I have on my desk here a table that will give the tax rate in several municipalities just as a further indication of what I have said. I only want to include one or two, but in the town of Weston, for instance, the total tax rate was 49 mills on the dollar in 1949, and in 1952, three years later, it was 74 mills, quite a sizable increase. In the Township of York in 1949, 83 mills, and in 1952, 114.70 mills.

I would suggest that that municipality, at any rate, has gone a long way towards levying on the shoulders of their own citizens the ever-increasing cost of government. That comparison holds true of the others that I have here, but I do not want to weary the House with them this afternoon. But I do want to give the House something with relation to the cost of education because we have heard the Hon. Prime Minister from time to time telling us how much money he has given us for this and that and the other thing.

Of course the sum and substance of what the Hon. Prime Minister says is just this, that they have increased taxes since 1943 to the place where they can pay the increased grant. There are no other ways of explaining it If you take the credit for increasing the grant for certain services since 1943, at the same time you must take the responsibility for increasing taxes; for without increasing taxes you would not have the money available to pay grants and it just adds up

like that. I think it is getting a little threadbare to hear the Hon. Prime Minister saying that in 1943 they gave so much for this and they give so much now and it is true that in order to give what you have over 1943 you have to levy increased taxes.

HON. MR. FROST: Just the expansion of the province and the growth of business.

MR. OLIVER: It is an easy thing to say but probably more difficult of proof.

I want to go back for a moment to education. I want to deal seriously with it. The municipal levy for education in 1944 was $43 million and the legislative grants in the same year for education amounted to something just over $12 million. I have heard the Hon. Prime Minister give those figures many times and here they are again, leaving a balance of $31 million to be collected from the local taxpayer. I trust the House follows me because to me this is important.

In 1944, $43 million were collected from the local taxpayers for educational purposes. The municipal levy for education in 1944 was $43 million and the legislative grant in the same year amounted to just over $12 million, leaving a balance of $31 million to be collected from the local taxpayer.

In 1951, seven years later, the municipalities paid $85 million, and their share towards education, and the levy on the local taxpayer for educational purposes and the grants were some $43 million and the legislative grants for the same year were $41 million.

HON. MR. FROST: What year was that?

MR. OLIVER: That was 1951, but the point I want to leave with the House is this, that that left the local taxpayers to pay an amount of $41 million. In 1944 he had to pay an amount of $31 million, and in 1951 he had to pay $41 million, so that even with the increased grant in that seven-year period the municipal taxpayer today is paying $7 million more for education than he was in 1943.

HON. PRIME MINISTER: How much has the assessment increased in the meantime to pay for it?

HON.MR. PORTER: And the population, and the school population.

MR. OLIVER: There would be a factor there, it is not enough to say, as my friend the Hon. Attorney General is apt to say, when he gets up to make a speech. He is apt to say that the Province of Ontario is paying almost all of the school taxes.

HON. MR. PORTER: I never said anything of the kind.

MR. OLIVER: I said you were apt to say that; you do not know what you are apt to say.

I want to deal with another matter for a few moments,dealing with education. In the village of Forest Hill in the years between 1950 and 1951, between those two years there was an increase in the local levy for education of $123,000 in the village of Forest Hill. The grantsto the village of Forest Hill in that same period were $15,000 as against an increase in the municipal levy for education of $123,000, so that

MRS. [illegible]: What year was that?

MR. OLIVER: That was 1951, but the point I want to leave with the House is that, when that last the local taxpayers to pay an amount of [illegible] million. In 1941 he had to pay an amount of [illegible] million, and in 1951 he had to pay [illegible] million, so that even with the increased grant to which seven-plus years the municipal taxpayer really is paying [illegible] million more for education than he was in 1943.

HON. [illegible]: How much has the assessment increased in the meantime to pay for it?

HON. MR. [illegible]: And the population, and the school population.

MR. OLIVER: There would be a larger share, it is not enough to say, as my friend the Hon. Attorney General is apt to say, when we go up to make a speech, or is apt to say that the Province of Ontario is paying almost all of the school costs.

HON. MR. [illegible]: I never said anything of the kind.

MR. OLIVER: I will not have any to say that, for as our time that you are not to say.

I have to deal with another matter for a few minutes, [illegible] and education. In the village of Forest Hill in the years between 1950 and 1951, between those two years there was an increase in the local levy for [illegible] of $[illegible] in the village of Forest Hill. In neighbour the village of Forest Hill in that same period was $[illegible] an addition on increase in the municipal levy for education of $[illegible], so that

certainly those grants are not in any way keeping up.

HON. MR. FROST: The accommodation was not approved accommodation.

MR. OLIVER: There are many others here. Leaside is another one. Leaside shows local expenses for education increased from 1950 to 1951 by $180,000 and the grants in the same period increased by only $34,000.

There are many similar examples to that which show, Mr. Speaker, very plainly I would say, that the increase in grants is not keeping pace, nor nearly so, with the cost of education, and the same is true, I think, of every other service as well.

I would suggest that before this session ends that we do have some real concrete appreciation of the problems of the municipalities on the part of this Government, that they really come to grips with the problem and that they will endeavour in a realistic way to meet the great crisis that anyone can see approaching if we allow the tax rate in the municipalities to go on up and up, and just as a reminder to the government in case they should forget these matters that I have discussed, I want to move, seconded by Mr. Nixon:

> "That the Motion for an Address in Reply to the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor now before the House be amended by adding thereto the following words:
>
> But this House regrets that there is no adequate provision in the speech from the Throne to meet the pressing financial needs of the municipalities of the Province of Ontario.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, may I add to the words of the hon. Leader of the Opposition in congratulation of yourself. What he said about you, and about the mover and seconder of the motion are among the few things in his address with which I could agree, but I want to say that I heartily concur in everything the hon. Leader of the Opposition has said, and may I say that we have listened to many fine addresses by movers and seconders of motions in reply to the Speech from the Throne in this Chamber, indeed, there have been, over the years, many brilliant efforts which I can recall, but I am quite sure that at no time did we ever have addresses which were better than the addresses delivered at this session of the Legislature.

Having heard the addresses of the mover and the seconder, I thought the Government would be safe for another period of time, and, in fact, that this House would be prepared to adopt a resolution of confidence immediately, on the strength of what the mover and seconder have said, but I can see after the very severe castigation by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, that perhaps it is necessary for me to say a few words.

Before I do so, however, Mr. Speaker, I should like to remind the House, following what the

hon. Leader of the Opposition has said about the conditions in this world, that this is Brotherhood Week, a week sponsored by the Councils of Christians and Jews, and throughout the United States and Canada, this week is being commemorated and set aside as one dedicated to brotherhood and to the extention and perpetuation of the basic rights of all people.

We find in the solution of many of our problems, it is the simple things after all which count. Indeed, in the solution of most problems, that is true. It is the very simple things which sometimes we try to make hard, which are the things which bring about the solutions to difficulties which would appear to be very real and very great. But I do say, Mr. Speaker, that in the simple word "brotherhood" lies the solution of many of the problems which the hon. Leader of the Opposition has mentioned. As a matter of fact, if we could extend these things to the world itself, it would not be necessary to be engaged in armament races, I think Canada has set a great example to the world in that regard. The foundation of this country was, of course, well laid, because people who were widely separated geographically, from Ontario on the west, to the province of Nova Scotia on the east, were prepared to find understandings

which enabled them to come together. But even more than that, we had two basic races in this country , the French and the English, which could come together and find a basis of understanding by which they could create the foundation upon which a great country has been built. As I have said in this House before, Mr. Speaker, I think one of the great contributions Canada has made to the world in this day is in our copper and nickel, our wheat and our wealth, being poured out into every section of the world, and the fact that we have shown the people of the world that people of different races can come here and live together in peace and happiness.

I think in this province, we have, in our own way, set an example, because Ontario has become over the years, the melting pot of the nation. As I said the other day, we have Canadians from a great many racial origins who have come here and have added to the tapestry of the culture of this country, and I think it is a matter of satisfaction and pride to the people of Ontario that coming from the wishes of the people themselves, we have here adopted laws, not because in a sense they were necessary at all, but laws which are a declaration of the fact that there shall not be discrimination in this province on the grounds of race, colour or creed. Those are great

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

things, and it is very fine for us to be able to say in Brotherhood Week that Old Ontario, after all, has given a lead to not only the British Commonwealth, because I think we are far ahead of any other jurisdiction, but we have also given a lead to the western world, and to most of the states of the American Union in the practical application of those ideals. I would like to be associated with what the hon. Leader of the Opposition has said in that regard.

(TAKE D FOLLOWS)

In connection with one or two matters which the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) brought up, first of all about committees in this House. He is quite right in saying I am a very strong believer in committees of the House. I am anxious that the talents of the 90-odd members of this House, regardless of where they may come from, regardless of what Party they may be in, should all be available to the people of this province. I believe that we should use the talents of all our hon. members in the many ways in which they can contribute. That is one of the great things about committees. I can assure the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that having sat in a Cabinet for a number of years and he himself had that opportunity years ago, there is not any combination, any handful of men, that have the answers to all of the questions of the day, all of the questions that can come up. That is one of the reasons I am anxious that our committees should be active and they should be useful, and furthermore, that they should have the fullest of information.

I would like to refer to two matters my hon. friend referred to and first I will take Lands and Forests. Let me say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and to the hon. members of the

[illegible]

House that we have set up in the Department of Lands and Forests, an advisory committee consisting of leaders in industry and business and finance, to whom all of the business of that Department is thrown wide open. I want to say that we have there a great consultant in General Kennedy, we have a fine staff, and may I assure the hon. members of this House that there is not a thing in that Department that is not wide open to the hon. members of this House and wide open to the public. I want to say that under this Government, the older days about which one of the hon. members complained,

when great areas in this province were given political favours and that sort of thing, are over, and this is a Government that has sounded the end of those practices. When we came into office, we came into office with that pledge and that pledge has been carried out. I can say that I know of no berths or anything of that sort in this province that have been given as a political favour in nearly ten years in office of the Government of this province. I think the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Gemmell), during his tenure in that office, knows that to be a fact Every contract is open to the advisory committee, is open to the consultant, and is open to the hon. members of this House. I was somewhat

interested in listening to a radio address not long ago by an hon. member of this House sitting on the other side saying this:

> "In summing up, I would urge you to make in this Department a real effort. in the Legislature to produce all data relating to allocation of lands belonging to the Crown".

Mr. Speaker, no efforts are required, these things were available; the committee asked for that information, and it is available.

> "Furthermore, to develop an informed Lands and Forests committee, and an informed Legislature".

Mr. Speaker, all of these things are available to every hon. member in this House:

> "To limit the taking of profit on trading in undeveloped lands of the Crown."

I do not think any Government has put its foot down harder on that sort of thing than we have:

> "And to promote the creating and development of forest lands which should be cut to prevent major waste".

We have put millions of dollars into studies and have taken practical action in that regard.

> "And to free responsible officers of the Department from unwise political interference".

May I say there is no "political interference", there is no "toll-gate", there is nothing at all which stands in the way of pure, . unadulterated business

on behalf of the people of Ontario whom we serve.

I say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that I hope he attends that committee. As a matter of fact, I would like to say that the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) will be convening the committee himself, and it will indeed be a great delight to bring to the members of the committee, any of the problems in which they are interested. In that regard, we do not say that what we are doing is perfect for the reason that nobody knows the whole answer in connection with the great forestry problems and you will find that the world over. However, we are striving to do our best and to get the best with a view of giving this province the very best forestry practices in use anywhere in the world.

In regard to Hydro, I might say that there also, we have set up an advisory committee that sits with Hydro, a committee of representative citizens. There is nothing political in it, I do not know what their political affiliations are, but this committee is there in order that the public may have the opportunity of seeing firsthand what business is transacted, what is being done.

A couple of years ago, we set up a committee on Government commissions. Again I ask the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) not to be backward at all

getting the commissioners there and asking them all about things. We do not want to impede the public business, but I must admit that I have not any feeling at all against asking public bodies to give all of the information possible to the public. That is one of the things that brings about good government, and I would say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) if he wants to perpetuate good government by keeping this Government in office, by all means be diligent in these things and bring out the facts. Let us see what the facts are. I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, if there are places where we have committed errors of judgment, we will soon correct those things, and that will all be to the sum total of good government in this province. I would ask all hon. members to do that, and you will find that we will not hold back. I think you will find that these committees will be rather inclined to press information rather than hold it back.

In connection with the cost of power, I think we are all concerned about the rising cost of everything. I would tell the hon. Leader of the Opposition that today the cost of power in the province of Ontario is somewhat below the level of the cost in 1944. Can the hon. Leader of the Opposition tell me any other

commodity in the province which costs less than it did in 1944?

The hon. Leader of the Opposition makes my heart bleed when he reads the terrible story in the Northern Miner. The Northern Miner is managed by very good people, but sometimes, like some of the rest of us, they get "off the trolley" a little bit. In 1944, the cost per kilowatt -- whatever a kilowatt may be -- the cost per kilowatt in the mining areas was $43.57 a year, and at the present time, it is about $45.00. I got that from the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) who is so full of Hydro that there is little doubt that those figures are correct. Then, may I ask the hon. members from the north country, how much the price of copper, nickel, and other things, have gone up in the meantime? The price of power has gone up a fraction and when you hear that distressing story about the cost of power in this province, I ask the hon. members just to think of the other things. Not only is the cost of power approximately the same as it was in 1944, but, in the meantime, there was a difference in the cost if you go back to 1944. My recollection is that power went down to about $30.00 per horsepower. Of course, a kilowatt is a little bigger than a horsepower and it would probably make it about $36.00 or $37.00. That does not indicate that this province in the matter of power

is going to the dogs, it indicates a pretty sound situation. I need only ask the hon. Leader of the Opposition what is the cost of everything that he buys. Let him take some of the things into consideration, when the miners are complaining about how bad it is, that the price of a kilowatt of power of electrical energy has gone up from $43.00 to $45.00. Let us look at the prices they charge the Hydro for copper, which has gone up from $17.50 a ton, to $44.74. Does that not make your heart bleed? We can go down the list and take aluminum cable, $22.53 a hundred pounds and now about $40.00. All of these things, of course, have their reflections in the cost of power and I would point out to the hon. Leader of the Opposition that it is a marvellous thing that Hydro in the face of these rising costs, have been able to maintain their prices as well as they have.

On the other hand, I will agree that it is always well to let the light in, and see about these things. If there are places where we can save, by all means let us save, and the hon. Leader of the Opposition certainly has my blessing on going ahead with the work in the committee.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition also mentioned the matter of Municipal Affairs. Someone has said that this is a municipal session, I think that

was said by one of the newspapers before the opening of this session. We have, of course, many important municipal problems to handle, but I do not think that it would be altogether fair to say that this is purely a municipal session, because I think the hon. members of the House will find that there are very many other important matters in addition to the matter of Municipal Affairs. I agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition that the problem of the municipalities, indeed, the problem of all government, is a very difficult and serious one in Canada. Concerning the provincial-municipal committee, I might say that it was never the intention of the Government that the provincial-municipal committee should sit down and bring in a great report of findings and recommendations which would continue from now until the Judgment Day. That was not our idea, and it is not our idea today. Our idea with the provincial-municipal committee was

to get things done, to deal with problems objectively and while not interfering or not curtailing the committee in the right of making a general survey of conditions here in the province of Ontario, nevertheless, to be specific. Let us get things done. In my day, I have received many reports, some of them voluminous, hundreds of pages in some cases, thousands of pages in others. May I say how greatly I commend

the municipal committee for giving me a report of four pages that I can sit down and read and understand, and that the hon. members of this House who are busy men, could sit down and read and understand.

The municipal committee has the commission of going into all manner of municipal affairs, into the whole tax structure of our country and of the province, but, nevertheless, as I say, we are asking them to deal with specifics. It will please the hon. Leader of the Opposition to know that the next thing the municipal committee is going to go into is the powers and operation of the Municipal Board. That is how objective we are. They will look into the powers and operations of the Municipal Board to see if there are any ways of simplifying things, cutting red tape and cutting chains and letting us get down to business. That will be one of the next things.

There is one point about which the hon.Leader of the Opposition is completely wrong, and that is the necessity of such a committee on a Federal level. I believe that Rt. Hon. Mr. St. Laurent will agree to that. I think most of us who have taken part in Federal-Provincial conferences found when you go down to a conference . there is such an enormous volume of work, that at the end of four days everyone is completely exhausted and they adjourn the meeting for a period of

some months in order to get ahead with some other business. The work of Federal-Provincial conferences could be lessened by committees on the technical level sitting together and discussing the practical ways and means of dealing with the problems of Canada.

One of the problems in this country is that in the course of time it has become apparent that there are not the necessary fiscal means to carry out many of our jurisdictional functions, work that is necessary, because there is not the money with which to do it For instance, it may be argued that health is a matter for the province, but as the hon. Leader of the Opposition knows, there is not enough money at the disposal of any of the provinces to deal with that great subject matter. That is the reason that there should be re-allocation gradually of powers, and the resources with which to do those things. That is where our provincial-municipal committee could sit in on the problem, because I quite agree with our municipalities, that in dètermining the needs of this country the municipal level cannot be left out of the picture. I am hopeful of getting an atmosphere which has not got politics in it, but when we can get down to real business I think many of these problems can be very readily solved. That was one of the ways the problem of old-age pensions was solved.

Old-age pensions have been battered around this country for years and in the end it was possible to get an atmosphere where we could get something done, and it was done quickly, with the result that old-age pensions became effective universally in this province on January 1st. That is my hope in connection with the provincial-municipal committee.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition was very severe in some of the things he said and he would lead the hon. members in this House to believe that perhaps very little had been done by the Government in this province. You know the hon. Leader of the Opposition goes up to his home in Grey County, and like the knights of old, he mounts his horse in his bright armour and he becomes a crusader for right, he has to reform things and he tells his constituents if his small group gets into power, the things that would be done.

(TAKE E FOLLOWS)

In other words, sir, it is in Grey County he becomes as brave as a lion. He becomes full of courage and he is supposed to do these things and cure matters in no time. But when he had the chance to do these things, when he sat in this House as an hon. minister and a member of that government, he was not as brave as a lion, he was as timid as a mouse.

I would like to tell you some things about my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver). It rather hurts me, Mr. Speaker to give you these figures but in view of the fact that he has made disparaging remarks about what the government has done, I think perhaps I should remind him of some speeches he made in the summer of 1943, a year to which he has referred. On the 12th of July -- which is quite a day in some parts of this Province -- he was in Hamilton and is quoted in the Hamilton Spectator as saying that:

> "He criticized Drew's Magna Charta or Bill of Rights, stating that he offered no suggestion of how he would obtain the $28,000,000 of revenue that he would give to education."

Now, sir, I want you to remember that figure. My hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) said that he did not know where that $28 million would come from for education. I want to give him some of the real figures here in a minute to show what has been done in this Province of ours.

> "He said that under the preceding government -- "

Now that was the Nixon government, --

> -- under the preceding government school grants have risen from $11 million to over $15 million in the last ten years."

A huge increase of $4 million for education in the period of time my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) was not in the Government but was supporting the Government then in office in this Province -- $4 million increase. Then he went on to say:

> "It would cost the province $28 million to do that. I would ask where he intends to get the revenue. You cannot take an amount like that unless you fill the hole you have left."

Mr. Speaker, you can see the valiance and the confidence with which he approaches the problem today as compared with the timidity with which he approached it when he had the opportunity of doing something for those municipalities about which he speaks, in the Province of Ontario. And my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) sitting next to him is not guiltless in this matter either. He said:

> "We have not been niggardly in our assistance in education and we have increased expenditures in this Department from $11 million to nearly $16 million."

They were in office, Mr. Speaker, I believe, something like eight years, and showed an increase of some $5 million. He said:

> "A promise by Colonel Drew to reduce school taxes, he said was not within the power of any party to fulfil. The funds necessary for such an undertaking must come from the pockets of the people."

Then he went on to say:

A bill appropriating $4 million for prosecution in the present fiscal year was introduced (Rep. Gilmer) was not in the Government this was appropriating the government than in office in this province -- $4 million immediately. Then he went on to say:

> "It would cost the province $4 million to do this. I would ask where is intended to get the revenue. You cannot take in enough into that pocket you fill the hole you have left."

Mr. Speaker, you can see the wisdom and the importance with which we approached the question of the economic model in Canada, and the kinship with which we approached it when we had the order of joint committee for these multilateral talks which we engage, in the language of Mr. Gilmer. Had my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) always been to see if not politicians in this matter either. He said:

> "We have not been responsible in our relationship in question. We do have increased expenditures in this Government from $12 million to nearly $4 million."

Then here in Ottawa, Mr. Speaker, I mention, Conservative like right years, and answer an inquiry of from $4 million. He said:

> "A question in Ottawa: Does the Prime Minister know, he said was not within the power of any party to fulfill the promises made for such an unfortunate thing that came to the pocketbook of the people."

Then he went on to say:

"If George Drew and the C.C.F. --"

My hon. friend, the member for Ontario, (Mr. Thomas) is here today, --

> "If George Drew and the C.C.F. attempted to carry out their promises, they would bankrupt the province within two years. If it was necessary for me to make such promises, I would give up any idea I have of being elected again."

Now for ten years afterwards he has been glad to sit in the House, so apparently we have not bankrupted the province. Apparently he is pleased with what we have been doing.

MR. NIXON: The promises have not been kept either; you will admit that?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): My hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) had better keep quiet. He has not heard the other side of the story yet. Again I say, there was the timidy to handle this great question upon which these hon. members are so positive and so sure today. Their amendment sounded to me like one of those fished out from among those they used two or three years ago. It sounded a little bit stale to me.

MR. OLIVER: Well, you still need it. You have not done anything about the problem.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to put another person in the box, my old friend The Star down on King Street. You have

"If Doctor Drew had the C.O.P. --"

My hon. friend, the member for Lambton, (Mr. Thomas) is here today, --

> "If Doctor Drew can use C.O.P. attempted to carry out their programs, they would bankrupt the province within one year. It is not necessary for us to make such comments, I would give up my idea I have of being elected again."

Now for ten years Alberta's has been glad to sit in the House, an opportunity we have not taken- ungood the provinces. Apparently we is pleased with what we have been doing.

MR. SIGNS: The premiers have not been asked anything; you will just wait!

MR. MOOT (Prince Albert): Mr Mr. Speaker (Mr. Nixon) and better keep quiet. He has not hurt the other side of the House yet. Again I say, there is the ability to handle and great question upon which is so mod. members by a positive not to make today. Their resources somewhat is as like one of those flights out from among those that also be on that year ago. It reminds a little bit sadly to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, you start now it. You have not the privilege from the problem.

MR. MOOT (Prince Albert): Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask another person in the House, to and talking on some one on start. The ten

read what The Star says about this Government, about what we are doing and the money we are giving and so on. Listen to this; The Star says:

> "Colonel Drew states the Conservatives would assume half of the municipal educational expenditures of the province, which would mean finding another $20 million a year, by means of what additional taxation he does not say."

That is what my timid friend, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) said at the same time, and my timid friend the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon). He just waves a magic wand and suggests that provincial taxation and municipal taxation would both be lower.

> "While Colonel Drew talks that way, the responsible head of Ontario's educational system points out what the Province is already doing for education on the principle that communities and individuals which most need the help should be the ones to get it."

Which principle is still in effect, I may say. Now listen to this:

> "The Province has greatly increased the grants to public and separate schools."

My old friend the then Minister of Education is here, and he may want to hear this:

> "In 1930 the grants were $3,753,000. In 1940 they were $4,734,000. In 1941 they were $5,388,000. But this year appropriation is $6,396,000, a million more than two years ago and 70 per cent more than in 1930."

May I say to my old friend The Star that it is like the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr.Oliver), brave as a lion now, but timid as a mouse when the problem was really their's and when they could do something about it.

Now, sir, may I give you the other side of the picture? My hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) was exaggerating a little when he talked about $15 or $16 million for education. In 1943 the actual expenditures were $14,171,000. In 1953, ten years afterwards, the contribution to education -- that is, universities and schools and school grants and everything -- was not $14 million, it was $73,250,000.

I ask my hon. friend to go back now to his home town of Priceville and scratch his head about that.

Mr. Speaker, where did it come from? From the lowest taxation imposed by any province in Canada. This year we have one of the few Governments that has been able to give reductions in taxation. Some reductions in taxation were achieved in the last budget, and last fall we were able to make a deal which brought about a reduction of between two and a half and three

and a half per cent to the corporations of this province and, Mr. Speaker, we have paid the bill and have balanced the budget and have kept the debt under control.

My hon. friend in 1943 had little confidence in the future of this province, and I think it is well to cheer him up by telling him some of these things.

In 1943 the appropriation for school grants was $8,200,000. My hon. friend said, I think, that the cost paid by the municipal taxpayers had doubled in the meantime. Is that not right?

MR. NIXON: I think that is approximately it.

HON. MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Yes. Then note this. The grants were $8 million in 1943; in 1953 they are $57,500,000, seven times as much money and, Mr. Speaker, at the same time, the assessment of this province has gone up by fifty per cent, that is, the assessment upon which the property owners pay their share of the taxes.

May I point out to my hon. friends, -- because I do not want to leave them out of the picture -- they said in 1943 the school grants

of this province were $6,396,000 -- $6.5 million, to put it in round figures. Why, sir, last year they were $57 million; in other words an increase of over $50 million that this province has given towards the cost of primary and secondary education in the province.

When the hon. Leader of the Opposition talks about the plight of the municipalities he should congratulate the Government that is doing something about it, and he should bury his head in the sand when he thinks of the idle days he put in when he could have done something and actually did nothing for the same municipalities about which he speaks.

Coming now, sir, to road subsidies and highways, I do not know how many thousands of miles of provincial highways there are, but my hon. friend said there have been only about two hundred miles taken over. I think that is about correct, and I certainly agree with the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) in that, but I would advise the hon. Leader of the Opposition to go out and drive over those highways and see how many more hundreds of miles are paved than there were before. I can never recollect -- and certainly it is not to be

wondered at that I cannot recollect because never has there been a situation in this province such as this, -- where we had the highways in this province in such remarkable condition.

I had a very dear friend who not long ago -- having, I suppose, forgotten the horse-and-buggy days which some of us will recall, when we used to bump over the roads -- came to me and complained because there were two or three bumps in the road between here and Hamilton, I think it was. He said it was a dreadful thing to ignore those bumps. However, he went to other places, he travelled throughout the world and throughout the States, and he came back to me and said: "Never again will I complain about the roads in Ontario; they are the most wonderful of any place I have seen."

Nor is everything confined to provincial highways. The hon. Minister of Highways thinks about the little man, the farmer, the back concession man and others. And not only that, but also the people here in the City of Toronto. Let me tell hon. members from Toronto that under the Government of my friends opposite not one single, solitary cent was paid to the municipality of Toronto or any other urban municipality in Ontario. On the 31st of March, 1943, the

hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), who would mount his charger and put on his breastplate and all the rest of it and go out and fight the battles of the municipalities, when he had the opportunity, gave $3,589,480.73 to the municipalities. This last year the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) saw that the municipalities received $28,555,000. So the increase from 1952 to 1953 was more than my hon. friend gave altogether in his day in office.

I should think when we talk about the problems of the municipalities that my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) might think of some of those things. I ask him to remember that of all of our revenues that we get in our province from all sources, we are turning back more than forty per cent of those revenues to the municipalities. This last year over $120 million of our revenues was returned to the municipalities in the form of grants, and it would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that it is going to be more than that this year.

When you consider these things, when you look at the magnitude of the job this Government has done in that regard, I am quite safe in saying, that there is not in Canada, indeed I doubt if there is in America, any Government

hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Olivier), who really wears his character and put on his bearskin to see all the rest of it and go out and fight the battles of the municipalities, when he had the opportunity, gave $3,500,000.00 to the municipalities. This last year the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Thorarinson) gave that municipalities received $7,000,000. So the increases from 1952 to 1953 are more than so hon. Leader gave consideration to the rural municipalities.

I wonder which way we can look upon the problems of the municipalities when I my hon. friend (Mr. Olivier) might claim of some of those claims. I am sure to remember that of all of our revenues that we get in our provincial from oil sources, we are returned back more than dollar for dollar of those revenues to the municipalities. This last year over $1[illegible] million of our revenues was returned to the municipalities in the form of grants, and it would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that it seems to be more than what this year.

When we consider these things, when you look at the magnitude of the job that government has done in what required, I am quite pleased, [illegible] that there is not an demand, [illegible] I doubt if there is an demand, and then [illegible]

which has done for its municipalities what this Government has done over the period of the last nine years. I do not think my hon. friends can challenge that statement at all.

In conclusion, Mr.Speaker, there are one or two little matters I would like to mention, arising out of the cost of education. One of them is in connection with a problem that immediately confronts us. Our budgeting and our plans are not drawn on a short-term basis, they are drawn on the basis of the years ahead, the problems we have ahead of us in this province of ours. We have the municipal problem, of course. We have our desire to strengthen the autonomy of our municipalities, to give them in so far as we are able with our fiscal resources the means to carry on and to expand. That takes 40 cents out of every dollar; the other 60 cents has to go to building highways and building hospitals and to doing all of the other things which are required in this province; for instance, the spending of some fifteen or sixteen million dollars in lands and forests, and that sort of thing.

In respect to a statement issued through the Department of Education, in to-day's paper

I see an item which states:

> "The Province ends grants for gynasiums, frills, in new school projects."

There are some of these things which I do not think the Department of Education ever called "frills"; I believe what they mean is that there are fundamentals which we have to meet and have to face up to in this province of ours.

In 1952 there was an increased enrollment in the province of 55,000 students, and seating room for 50,000 of these students was provided by the Government and the municipalities at a cost of $25 million. We might say: "Well, haven't we finally built enough schools in this province to meet the situation?"

In regard to the future, Mr. Speaker: In 1953 there are going to be 54,000 students more; in 1954, another 51,000 students; in 1955, another 50,000 students. I think it is apparent that to meet that problem -- and that is not the whole picture, because I can give you some other figures here -- our people have to concentrate, -- and I hope the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) will agree -- on classrooms and teachers.

If you have a place where children can

be seated, where they can be gathered together in groups that can be handled, and they have a good teacher, you can send them out into this world with the mental armament which is necessary to get along pretty well. The people of this province must face that. If you are going to add on other things which, while desirable, are unnecessary, then you are going to increase taxation very much in the province. So I say that I think the job facing us is to "pull in our belts." I used that expression once before and was severely criticized by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and others for it. However, we must use wisdom, common sense, judgment. You cannot do everything at one time; it is unwise that we should try. Let us meet this problem by facing up to what we have to do between now and 1960.

These figures, Mr. Speaker, are interesting. In 1953 we will have about 750,000 elementary school pupils. That will go up to 792,000, 836,000, until in 1960 we will reach something over a million pupils.

MR. SALSBERG: That is wonderful.

HON. MR. FROST (Prime Minister): I agree with the hon. member; that is a wonderful

be rented, where they can be gathered together in groups that can be handled, and they have a good leader, you can send them out into this world with the mental commitment which it requires to let alone losing money. The people of this province must face that. If you are going to and on other things which, while desirable, are unnecessary, then you are going to increase taxation very much in the province. So I say that I think the job facing us is to 'pull in our belts.' I read that conversation when before was very recently criticized by the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and others for it. However, we must use wisdom, common sense, judgment. You cannot do everything at one time. It is maybe time we should be. Let us work this problem by facing up to what we have to do between now and 1960.

These figures, Mr. Speaker, are interesting. In 1955 we will have about 250,000 elementary school pupils. That will go up to 350,000, 450,000, until by 1960-65 we will have something over a million pupils.

MR. SPEAKER: Time is up.

HON. MR. MOUT (Prime Minister): I have with the hon. member that is a serious

thing. There is the greatest resource in this country. Take all the copper and all the nickel --

MR. SALSBERG: Well, it sounds as if you were complaining about it.

HON. MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Not at all; I am just saying to my hon. friends, let us look after those children, they are the greatest resource in the country, and the greatest thing we can give them is a good basic education, and I think the people of this province are going to have to concentrate first of all on classrooms for them, and secondly on good teachers for them. Those are the two things. If we have anything left over afterwards, let us do it, but let us look after the children first.

In secondary schools the peak will not be reached until 1960. It will go up to 192,000, nearly 193,000, in 1960, from about 140,000 last year, so that we will have 50,000 more for whom to find space in the next seven years. That, sir, is the reason for that regulation of the Department of Education. It is not a question of being niggardly, but it is facing the situation with which we are confronted today and making plans now in 1953 to fully meet it and

fully solve it.

I would like all school boards to do this, not to tear down any building that is useful, not to destroy any accommodation that can be used. Let us conserve everything, let us save every dollar, make every dollar go the furthest possible. It might look to us that seven years from now our bill for education that will have to be provided by this Legislature will be considerably over $100 million, indeed it may be, Mr. Speaker, that the school grants alone seven years from now will total $100 million annually, with the programme that is in front of us. That is the problem.

In conclusion, -- and I do not like to end on this particular note, but I see that it is here -- in yesterday's paper I notice that Ontario had a very considerable liquor bill, $228 million. It looks like the national debt before the first war. However, let me say this on behalf of the people of Ontario. Our people in Ontario, I find, are sober, good people. Do not let anybody tell you that the people of Ontario are going wild in the use of liquor, and so on, because they are not. I would just like to draw attention to the fact that in the Province of Ontario last year we had come into this

province 5,169,000 cars; according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics they contained three and one-third persons on the average each, which meant that Ontario entertained last year in visitors from the outside no less than 17,000,000 people, over three times -- nearly four times -- the population of this province.

Some of those people came in for less than forty-eight hours, some of them came in for forty-eight hours or more, but I am not including in those permit figures another 515,000 people who came in for less than one day and went out again.

MR. SALSBERG: Just for a drink.

HON. MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Well, I will leave that to my hon. friends to put together. Sometimes it is not necessary to give the answer to two and two, but we have a population in this province of close to five million people and we entertain in this province visitors totalling between three and four times that number. I think perhaps a lot of the product of Scotland and Canada and other places was used by them. I do not think it is fair to say that that is so much per head or so much per family; as a matter of fact you have to take in the 17,000,000 or

18,000,000 people who come into this province.

That, Mr. Speaker, is all I have to say. I sincerely hope the House will not take seriously the amendment of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). Indeed, he might withdraw the amendment after having heard a defence of the Government. He might feel that he should withdraw that want of confidence motion and give a vote of confidence to a Government which is really doing a great job and which has, I believe, a very great programme to place beforethe people of this province at this Session.

MR. S. F. LEAVINE (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I had hoped that this afternoon we would be able to proceed with the speeches of the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett), the Leader of the C. C. F. party, and also the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg). I gave them the fullest opportunity to go ahead but they were not ready.

MR. SALSBERG: I was not notified, Mr. Speaker, until noon.

HON. MR. PORTER: Well, long enough.

HON. MR. FROST (Prime Minister): In any event, Mr.Speaker, my hon. friends are not ready, so I feel that in deference to them and to the fact they require more time to get ready for this debate,I should move the adjournment of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: May I beg the liberty of making this announcement, that those who are coming up to the apartment for a free supper tonight, while you are not invited until about a quarter past six or a quarter to seven, whichever it is, the door will be open as soon as we rise. It will be perfectly all right to come up right away.

Motion agreed to; the House adjourned at 5.08 of the clock p.m.

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ONTARIO

Third Session
of the
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

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Volume VII

Friday, February 20, 1953.

0

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1953, ET SEQ.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies,
Speaker.

- - - - - - - -

Toronto, Ontario,
Friday, February 20, 1953,
2:00 o'clock, p.m.

And the House having met.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

HON. MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that the name of Mr. Scott be added to the list of names comprising the committee on Fish and Game, and the committee on Lands and Forests.

MR. OLIVER.(Leader of the Opposition): May I ask the hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Speaker, if he would entertain a request from this side, to have the odd additional name put on these committees.

HON. MR. FROST: Certainly. I will be very glad to.

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of bills.

Orders of the day.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, in connection with the Canadian National European Relief Fund: I may say that starting last Friday, and since that time, we have been in touch with the government of Canada, and with the Canadian Red Cross, on several occasions, and an appraisal of the situation is being conducted not only by the Red Cross agency, but by the agencies set up by the NATO countries, of which I think there are fourteen in the Atlantic area. And the needs and shortages of materials are being assessed.

I have had the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Thomas) take this matter up with the agencies I have mentioned, particularly the Canadian Red Cross, in connection with certain agricultural products which might be used for the re-establishment of these flooded areas, such things as seed, cattle, fertilizer, and things of that sort. We also looked into the matter of

food stuffs, and we are advised that such things as cheese and beans, and other articles of that nature apparently are not required, but that the matter is really more one of re-establishing the population.

In discussing it with some of these agencies yesterday and today, one of the urgent requirements is for lumber, of a type which can be used for repairing damage to homes, barns, buildings, and other establishments.

Mr. Speaker, this morning we advised the Red Cross that they might draw on the government here up to $100,000. to meet present requirements. This is a tangled situation. Whether that money is required in pounds or in dollars is the question, in any event, we have placed the credit here at the disposal of the Red Cross. It may be that lumber will be purchased from stocks in Europe and replaced from stocks here in the province of Ontario.

As to the future situation; I am unable to give any definite information. All I can say at the moment is in connection with the present situation; the future situations will be dealt with as they arise.

Since last Friday, I have been in touch by letter, which was really in the form of a general letter, with the heads of every municipality in Ontario,

asking them if they would head up the contributions of funds in their own localities from private sources. The reports I think are very gratifying. I was speaking to the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck) a moment ago, and he will likely want to state this to the House himself, but in his city I know there has been a very fine response.

That is the situation today, as far as I can give it.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, following what the hon. Prime Minister has said, I think we pretty well agree that in making this contribution to the Red Cross, the province has taken a very good step.

There is, however, one point I have in mind, and if the hon. Prime Minister will follow me for a moment, may I say that I question very much the wisdom of limiting this $100,000. to the purchase of lumber.

HON. MR. FROST: They only asked for that.

MR. OLIVER: It would seem to the ordinary person that perhaps lumber could be purchased over there, and there might be other things the Red Cross would need.

HON. MR. FROST: Lumber is what they asked for. That was the particular thing we felt we could slant our help toward at the present time.

[illegible] Sen. If that would meet the convenience of Senate in their own deliberations from [illegible] standpoint, the reports I [illegible] are very prolific. I was speaking to the Sen. Senator [illegible] Senate [illegible] a number here, and he will [illegible] to every [illegible] in the house [illegible], and he [illegible] I [illegible] have a very [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] in the [illegible] here, so let me [illegible] [illegible].

THE CLERK: Mr. President, following what the Sen. from Salisbury [illegible], I [illegible] to [illegible] again that in [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] a very good [illegible].

[illegible] PRESIDENT: The point I [illegible] to [illegible], and if the Sen. from Salisbury will [illegible] me for a minute, [illegible] I [illegible] motion were made the minor of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

THE MR. [illegible]: That [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

MR. CLERK: It would seem to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] would be [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

THE MR. [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. That is the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Thomas) is here, and I may say to the House that we have offered every resource we have in the province of Ontario, but lumber is what they asked for at the moment. This is probably only an interim matter, in any event.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to refer to Niagara Falls. We started some two weeks ago, through the evening paper, raising a subscription, which now amounts to over $20,000. Through the kindness of the Hydro employees who are working on this new project at Niagara Falls, they are running a big jamboree down there, and after the smoke of that clears away, we will probably have another $5,000.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, may I say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition that if they want to use that credit for any other purpose, they may do so. They will not be limited to lumber. Lumber is what they asked for, but if it is required for any other purpose, they can use it as they see fit.

MR. OLIVER: That is much more acceptable,

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order: consideration of the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

ON THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

MR. S. F. LEAVINE (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I would express my appreciation for the courtesy and efficiency with which my constituents and myself have been served by you, Mr. Speaker, the members of the government and all officials. I would bring my offering to the altar of recognition of the superb contribution the hon. member for Peel has made and will make to the well-being of Canada. To those who have been promoted to places of authority I offer my best wishes.

This debate on the Throne Speech is one of fascination and to me it is as prophetic as the words of Tennyson;

> " For I dipt into the future far as human eye could see
> Saw the vision of the world and all the wonder that would be."

It is a mirror of the thinking at the very foundation of authority, the people. And, while at times it may be hesitant and crude, from the crucible will come some refined product worthy of adoption by this or some government of the future.

We have had two headings in regard to provincial finances, stating generally that they are in a good condition, and I would agree that basically

that is a true statement. We have in the press this morning, the statement by the Rt.Hon. Mr. Abbott in which he rules out the allocation of taxes, so apparently the reduction of taxes which we have had in the past, are good for only one year.

This reminds me of a story with a very serious implication, as told by that renowned philosopher of the city of Welland, who stated that a citizen of Hamilton had occasion to report to the police station that a quarter of beef had been stolen. When asked for a description, he said it had been stolen by some Conservative. This caused some of the police officers to prick up their ears, and one of them asked why he made that statement. He said, "Well, if it had been a Liberal, the other three-quarters hanging there would have been taken". I suspect that is the type of report on the tax reductions which we have had from the city of Ottawa.

FINANCE

The interim report of the committee on Provincial-Municipal relations is quite interesting. Last year, I stated there was a relationship between population and responsibility. With the extreme difference between huge centres of population and the smaller communities, I submit, they, the committee, missed certain intangibles in their conclusion. The

smaller centres should not be penalized because in many instances they have retained much of Christian charity and self-reliance.

This was well illustrated in the discussions in the past in regard to the crisis which has occurred in England, Holland and Belgium. Many of our smaller municipalities, profiting by the disasters of Rimouski, and Cobana, in the province of Quebec, and Winnipeg in the province of Manitoba, have already a skeleton organization upon which to call, In the cities of Waterloo and Kitchener, the Chambers of Commerce have been busy for two weeks collecting funds.

I would also consider it a duty of the government of the province, if and when a Federal-Provincial conference is held on taxation to offer for consideration the proposition of income tax exemption for the average taxes of the average home owner. Taxes on industry are a fair charge against the operation of that industry and municipal taxes as outlined above are a fair charge in the earning of a livelihood.

I observe that Brantford, as well as the city of Kitchener, finds their transportation systems in dire circumstances, and it may well require an increase in rates.

I have repeatedly said that taxation on

property of public utilities is a just taxation. I have supported it, and I will continue to support it. But I rather suspect that the public utilities operating only over a city's streets, should have some rebate from the gasoline tax.

Inflation continues as the greatest enemy to our way of life. To those who argue that cheap money is desirable, may I point out it is a sound conclusion that the labourer is worthy of his hire, and that cheap money in all too many instances, is a depreciated money.

ROADS

As the representative of a great industrial area, may I point out that we are probably more dependent on good roads than any other industrial area of the province due to our not being on lake or river but being on branch railway lines. We are pleased that there is some indication that the floating portion of the Windsor-Toronto highway is to be nailed down. A really excellent piece of work has been done on Highway 85 from Waterloo to Elmira; the only defect is the narrow out-moded bridge in the village of St. Jacobs. We sincerely hope this will be remedied at an early date. I observe in that very excellent booklet of the Department of

Travel and Publicity,"Ontario, the crossroads of Canada and North America", a picture of the covered bridge at West Montrose, near Stratford, so it says. I do not begrudge the hon. member for Perth this claim to fame, even if it is in my riding and closer by far to Kitchener than to Stratford. This bridge has great historical interest and I hope will be retained, but on Highway 86 it has already been found unsafe and the acute angles of the highway in the village of West Montrose warrant consideration for improvement. The western end of Highway No. 7 at the city of Kitchener resembles a jigsaw puzzle operation to get yourself on to the highway proper. There is also too much traffic for the single lane highway from Centreville to Freeport. As a temporary expedient, the speed in the Freeport Bridge area should be reduced. There is considerable evidence that the examination for driver's license has to undergo a major operation. I appreciate the much good work that has been done already, but might I suggest that regional schools be held for the guidance and instruction of examiners as to their proper function! I believe a great deal of the difficulty is lack of understanding as to their duties. There is one topic that warrants consideration -- the modern automobile is geared for high speed, and the present 50-mile

limit on a safe highway would seem to make law breakers out of all of us. If motor vehicles took a toll of 1000 lives in 1952, this brings us naturally to

(TAKE B FOLLOWS)

HEALTH AND WELFARE

The acclaim of the Disabled Persons' Pensions was the highlight of my 1952 experience. The forgotten section of our population have received recognition and the Government are to be commended for this meritorious piece of legislation. With experience this will no doubt be expanded.

HOME FOR THE AGED

Based on my experience as a member of a Board charged with the operation of such a home, I have advocated, and continue to advocate, a Citizens' Visiting Committee. There are some things a Board or a Government cannot do, and I believe such a committee could do much to lessen the monotonous existence of these senior citizens and do much to rehabilitate some of them. A very common complaint has been as to diet. I freely admit that, as the shadows lengthen, we can be difficult to please in this regard. To possess an eminent consultant on nutrition is laudable, but unless his or her work is translated into practice, it is a total loss. I think there is some latitude for improvement herein.

In the year 1952, with the complete and generous co-operation of the Minister of [illegible] Health and his Department, the Kitchener and

Waterloo Hospital became a centre for the treatment of poliomylitis. It was my privilege to be a member of the polio committee of the KW Hospital. Altogether we treated twenty-five cases,coming from all the major centres of population in Waterloo County and the fringe areas of Perth and Wellington. On behalf of the patients, the hospital, the medical staff and Dr. Duff Wilson, I say to the Department, "Thank you."

I hope the committee on health will get in much good work this year, and on a subject in which, I think, we are all interested, namely, hospital by-laws. There has been an epidemic of them in the immediate past. Much good has been accomplished but, as presently operated, they would seem to be the death of the general practitioner. There is no personal interest here for my days as a practitioner are in their twilight. The eclipse of the general practitioner will be a sad day for the smaller and rural areas. I would like to know where these grandiose ideas originate and if some group are trying to create an Osgoodian monopoly. If so, I am against it.

It is not the first one who says a thing who gets it done, but it is by constant repetition. I think the time is ripe for a Royal Commission

to review the whole field of the curative arts and sciences. This would be a healthy move, and I do not think a Select Committee would fill the requirements in this instance.

LABOUR

I commend the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a former medical officer of the Board to full membership thereon. This Board continues to give the best service of any Board in the world. I particularly like the acceptance by the Board of responsibility for aggravation of a pre-existing disability. I think our labour record in Ontario is good, but I have difficulty in understanding the picture with regard to certification. Because one fails to vote one is considered as voting against. This is contrary to accepted practice in Federal, Provincial and Municipal elections. There may be good logic behind this, and I would appreciate hearing it.

I would again appeal for an increase in pensions to widows of those who died years ago, and those who were awarded disability pensions when money had other purchasing power than today. It would seem to me this is a good Christian principle. I am satisfied that with an

understanding Minister and Government we will continue to be in the forefront.

AGRICULTURE

To those of you who have visited Waterloo County, you know the high type of agricultural practice that exists there. We hope that in 1954 you will visit the International Ploughing Match; it will be well worth your time.

There can be no real prosperity and development without a thriving agricultural population. If industry, labour and the professions are entitled to protection, so then is the agricultural community. They have been well served in the past by the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Kennedy), and I am certain the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Thomas) will carry on the bringing of new ideas to a tremendous task.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING

The housing problem is still urgent but some improvement is evident. The cost must be kept down. I am still interested in the development of new techniques and new materials.

Here is a problem of major concern. It appears that for annexation and building purposes, the best agricultural land is taken. With the tremendous increase in world population,

we shall soon need all the arable land. Engineering ingenuity should be able to utilize land that is marginal or totally unfit for agricultural use. The immediate increase in cost will be as naught in the years that are ahead.

CONSERVATION

Conservation in our area received a great uplift with the decision to go ahead with Conestoga dam. It would appearthat, if the water level is to be held or raised, increasing use must be made of farm ponds, small dams and reforestation.

ELECTION PRACTICE

If the press reports are true that a recommendation is forthcoming that a deposit is to be required for Provincial elections, I would state it will serve no useful purpose. Anyone of reasonable integrity can raise a hundred dollars. It is not the duty to perpetuate any party in power, but to give the people what they want. I am a minority representative, and I think some form of transferable vote is the answer.

AMALGAMATION vs METROPOLITAN AREA

Experience is, as always, a good teacher. Many of us profited by the misfortune of Toronto

an audit, you need all the article that.

Engineering supervisor should be able to obtain item that is essential to continue work for environmental use. The immediate increase in cost will be be absorbed by the owner that use shoed.

CONCLUSION

Temperature in our home resulted a study built with the addition to be added with overstay use. It would appreciated, if our house level is to be held in order, in winter, we must to stay or free cooler, small time and refrigeration.

DISCUSSION OF CLAIM

If the point regards the home line a maintenance is introduced that a deposit is to be required for insurance electrons, I would state it will serve as monthly payment. Approval of reasonable budgets the price i bought utility. We is not the only to experience any delay in money, but to give the people what they want. I am a mechanic maintenance, and i think you form of transportation you is the answer.

CONCLUSION AS PROCEDURE USE

Therefore is, as always, a good income, and of be applied to an activities of provide

in that we achieved annexation while there was yet time, by negotiation. When municipalities are not able to agree, they may expect a solution not totally acceptable to any. Those who attended the Conference of Mayors and Municipalities at Saskatoon in 1950 would be forced to admit that the metropolitan area idea is much superior to compulsory amalgamation. In fact, it has a good record in practice and would seem to be an idea of increasing acceptance in the future, possibly the solution of the county problems.

COMPANIES ACT

The middle class, as always, are the real country; that is, the most of us. We, by training, have no intimate knowledge of investment, but are thrifty and save dollars. We support many industries and mines, and while the proposed regulations say such-and-such may be done, in all too many cases the big investor, by legal process, outmanoeuvres us.

We have now the well-publicized case of Bullock and Parmenter of Gananoque, where, for a miserable six thousand dollars, four men obtain control eventually of a concern worth possibly close to a million dollars or more. That is not finance, it is license. The big corporations

by and large do a good job and have a public conscience. I support free enterprise as the best incentive for the people, but there are certain monopolies that should not be allowed. I refer to the media of influencing public opinion, the press and radio. I have no doubt that the present holders of a chain of newspapers and radio stations are exemplary men, but what of the future? The controlled press of Russia will ultimately be no different from a press dominated by the few. The great and thinking public are alarmed.

I would conclude with disjointed quotations from Locksley Hall:

"Knowledge comes but wisdom lingers.
In the Parliament of man, the Federation
of the World,
And the kindly earth should slumber,
rapt in universal law."

MR. R. MACAULAY (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

THE DEVOLUTION OF ESTATES ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 54, "An Act to amend the

Devolution of Estates Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill. Bill referred to Legal Bills Committee.

THE DIVISION COURTS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 48, "An Act to amend the Division Courts Act."

He said: I propose that this be referred to the Legal Bills Committee, and also Bill No. 54.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill. Bill referred to Legal Bills Committee.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF BOOK DEBTS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 49, "An Act to amend the Assignment of Book Debts Act."

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask whether this Bill will add to the costs of the people who are evidently hard-pressed enough to have fallen into the hands of collectors. Who will cover the additional costs?

MR. PORTER: Well, of course, anybody who files or registers an assignment or certificate of discharge will pay $1 instead of 50 cents.

MR. SALSBERG: Will that be charged to the person from whom they collect? In other words,

will it fall on the indebted person?

MR. PORTER: That depends; it will fall on the person who makes the assignment of book debt, which would be the person who owes the money.

MR. SALSBERG: Still by way of question, Mr. Speaker -- I do not want to discuss it; it is a technical matter, but we know that many poor people find they are unable to meet debts and these book debts are transferred to collection agencies and other places where debts are collected. There are charges and supercharges placed upon the original debt so they have a hard time getting out. I was just wondering if this was going to add another burden.

MR. PORTER: Yes, it will add another 50 cents. This will be referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill. Bill referred to Legal Bills Committee.

THE CONVEYANCING AND LAW OF PROPERTY ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 50, "An Act to amend The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act."

He said: This Bill will be referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill. Bill referred to Legal Bills Committee.

THE BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 51, "An Act to amend The Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act."

He said: This will be referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill. Bill referred to Legal Bills Committee.

THE CONDITIONAL SALES ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 52, "An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act."

He said: This will be referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill. Bill referred to Legal Bills Committee.

THE JURORS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 53, "An Act to amend The Jurors Act."

He said: This will be referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill. Bill referred to Legal Bills Committee.

THE INTERPRETATION ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved

THE BILLS TO BAIL AND DEPOSIT
MORTGAGES ACT

Hon. John Fraser (Hastings South) moved second reading of Bill No. 52, "An Act to Amend the Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act."

Mr Speaker: This will be referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to for second reading of the Bill. Bill referred to Legal Bills Committee.

THE CONDITIONAL SALES ACT

Hon. John Fraser (Hastings South) moved second reading of Bill No. 54, "An Act to Amend the Conditional Sales Act."

Mr Speaker: This bill will be referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to for second reading of the Bill. Bill referred to Legal Bills Committee.

THE LOANS ACT

Hon. John Fraser (Hastings South) moved second reading of Bill No. 55, "An Act to Amend the Loans Act."

Mr Speaker: This bill be referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to for second reading of the Bill. Bill referred to Legal Bills Committee.

THE INCORPORATIONS ACT

Hon. John Fraser (Hastings South) moved

second reading of Bill No. 55, "An Act to amend The Interpretation Act."

He said: This will go to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill. Bill referred to Legal Bills Committee.

THE REGULATIONS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 56, "An Act to amend The Regulations Act."

He said: This Bill will be referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill. Bill referred to Legal Bills Committee.

THE COLLECTION AGENCIES ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 57, "An Act to amend The Collection Agencies Act."

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I would like the hon. Minister to please elaborate on this Bill.

MR. PORTER: This Bill extends the meaning of "collection agency". There is an Act now in the Revised Statutes known as "The Collection Agencies Act", which is under some supervision. The activities of Collection Agencies are under

some supervision by the Department of Insurance, and this extends the meaning of "collection agency" so as to bring within the scope of this Act persons who carry on the business of taking in money in instalments from debtors and distributing it prorata amongst the creditors. There is a certain amount of business of that kind which has recently grown up, and in many cases it is of great convenience to the people concerned, but, nevertheless, it is a business which involves the handling of money for customers or clients and the same sort of difficulties may occur in that sort of business as occur in that of the collection agencies.

This amendment simply broadens the definition of "collection agency" to bring this other sort of business within the scope of the Act as well as the ordinary types of collection agency.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE LOAN AND TRUST CORPORATIONS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 58, "An Act to amend the Loan and Trust Corporation Act."

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Is that

some supervision in the department of Insurance, and this extends the meaning of "solicitation agency" so as to bring within the ambit of this act persons who carry on the business of taking in money in instalments from depositors and distributing it among members of the institute. There is a public demand of institutes of this kind which has recently grown up, and in many cases it is of great convenience to the people concerned, but, nevertheless, it is a business which involves the handling of money for customers or clients and the same kind of difficulties may crop up in such work of insurance as occur in bank or co-operative societies.

Mr. Lewis-Ward asked, bearing the definition of "solicitation agency" in mind, if there other cases of insurance within the scope of the act as well as the customary forms of solicitation agency.

Section 1(2)(d) was passed pending of the Bill.

<u>THE LAW AND TRADE CONVENTIONS ACT</u>

Mr. Hall Green (Aldridge) moved the second reading of Bill No. 20, "An Act to amend the Law and Trade Conventions Act."

Mr. T. E. Lockwood (St. Andrew): In that

an increase again?

MR. PORTER: Yes, as a matter of fact these items have not been covered in the Act before. It is the practice in Government Departments such as the Loan and Trust Department concerned with loan and trust corporations, the fees for business are payable in one way and another.

First, this is to cover as far as possible the cost of carrying on that Department. It is not considered right that a Department of that kind, which is set up for the purpose of controlling certain types of financial business, should be carried on at the taxpayers' expense, so fees are charged for the purpose of carrying on the expenses of the office.

Very often in that Department it is necessary for applications to be made by companies that come under this jurisdiction, that have to be passed upon by the officials in the Department, and when that sort of work is to be done by the Department, the fee of $25 would be charged under this Bill.

There are certain cases arise where an Order in Council has to be passed to approve of some activity of a company of this kind within the

scope of the Act, sometimes a change in certain types of investment, and various matters of that kind, and when application is made for an Order in Council, of course, it requires that some members of the staff must spend time and go into it very thoroughly so they can make a recommendation to Council and Council can deal with it in their discretion.

It is for that sort of work a fee of $100 is charged. Of course, in this case the fees are paid by large corporations and no doubt the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) would have no objection to that.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) has drawn his own conclusions, I want to say I am a bit apprehensive about the tendency here this afternoon to move tidying-up legislation which result in increasing costs upon sections of the population. Of course, I am more concerned about adding burdens to debtors of the working-class type who cannot pay their doctors' bills at once and who often are in the hands of a collector. I am wondering if the Government is justified in introducing this new charge to this high figure, whether it is not a service

that the citizens, even in this category, are entitled to receive. It would seem to me as a layman that the legislation seeks to provide a source of revenue for the Government which I believe is hardly justified in circumstances of this sort.

MR. PORTER: I might say, Mr. Speaker, that in the Loan and Trust Corporations Act, under Schedule B to that Act, the fees are set forth covering various applications to the Department and filings made to the Department, and some of them go higher than this.

For instance, there is one certificate of renewed registry where the assets of the corporation exceed $10 million, $300 is the fee. Perhaps the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) thinks that should be raised.

All the amendment to this Act does is to add these new charges to a list of charges already in effect.

As I mentioned a moment ago, these companies are in business, and in order to pay the cost of supervision, which it is the policy of this Government and previous Governments to provide, certain regulations control the activities of loan and trust corporations who are handling in

a large way monies of individuals throughout the country, and they should be subject to that supervision, and in order to pay the cost of that supervision they pay these fees. Now, it seems to me that is a very proper way of financing the activities of that type of Department of Government. There is no excuse whatsoever that the taxpayer as such should pay the cost which is for the benefit of a certain group of people who are doing business in this way, and these people who invest in these companies. It is not for the public as a whole; they get no general benefit out of it, but it is the people who invest money in these companies and people who deal with these companies, who are the ones who get the protection, and it would seem appropriate that they are the ones who should pay the costs.

MR. SALSBERG: In other words, you are "soaking" the rich.

MR. PORTER: There are rich and poor in these companies, but we want to make sure that they do not get poorer, although the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) may not like that.

This will go to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill. Bill referred to Legal Bills Committee.

A limit was placed of individuals throughout the country, and that should be subject to that reservation, and to reduce to the cost of that association they pay some item. Now, it seems to me this is a very proper act to place in the hands of this type of association of government. There is no source monopoly. All the taxpayer is such should pay the contribution to the benefit of a certain group of people who are doing business in this way, and those people are bound to those contributions. It is not the public as a whole; they get no special benefit out of it, but it is the people who benefit among in these companies. The people are left with these associations, who are the ones who get the protection, and it would seem appropriate that they are the ones who should pay the taxes.

MR. DOLLEMAN: In other words, you are "taxing" the rich.

MR. FORTSON: There are rich and poor in these companies, but we want to make sure that they do not get rich. Although the hon. member (Mrs. Jenkins) was not like that.

This will go to the Legal Bills Committee.

MOTION SECOND TO: second reading of the Bill.

Bill referred to Legal Bills Committee.

THE MECHANICS' LIEN ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 59, "An Act to amend t The Mechanics' Lien Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 60, "An Act to amend The Chartered Accountants Act."

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Is that on request of the organization?

MR. PORTER: Oh, yes, this is at the request of the Chartered Accountants Association, who wish to erect a building which will include space for their own use and also additional space which in the meantime might be rented as offices. Apparently they contemplate that in the years to come they may need that space for themselves, but in the meantime they want to be able to build a fairly large structure to give all the facilities that they may think necessary for future expansion, and to run it as an office building.

In the present Act they have not quite that power, and I do not think there should be any objection to that.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM: Let

the Attorney General (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill 20, "An Act to amend the Medicare Act."

Motion moved for second reading of the Bill.

THE HONOURABLE CONSTANCE HUNT:

The Hon. the Attorney General moved second reading of Bill 20, "An Act to amend the Medicare Act."

MR. J. E. FOSTER (Pr. Albert): It has to do with the [illegible]

MR. [illegible]: Mr. Pres, this is an amendment of the Medicare Act which will include those for family use and also additional [illegible] which in the medical [illegible] be treated as private. Apparently they [illegible] that is not [illegible] some [illegible] for themselves, but in the medical [illegible] to be able to build a fairly [illegible] to give all the [illegible] that they are [illegible] for future [illegible], and to run it on a [illegible] basis.

I think [illegible] and I do not [illegible] there should be any objection to that.

Motion moved for second reading of the Bill.

THE ARCHITECTS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 61, "An Act to amend The Architects Act."

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Again, Mr. Speaker, the same question, is this at the request of the Association?

MR. PORTER: Yes, Mr. Speaker, this is on request of the Association.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE PUBLIC OFFICERS' FEES ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 62, "An Act to amend The Public Officers' Fees Act."

He said: This will go to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill. Bill referred to Legal Bills Committee.

THE SECURITIES ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 63, "An Act to amend The Securities Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

[illegible]

[illegible] (Informed consent) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE MORTGAGES ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 64, "An Act to amend The Mortgages Act."

He said: This will go to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill. Bill referred to Legal Bills Committee.

THE INSURANCE ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 65, "An Act to amend The Insurance Act."

He said: This will go to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill. Bill referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

PROTECTION OF ARCHEAOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SITES ACT

HON. W. J. DUNLOP (Minister of Education) moved second reading of Bill No. 66, " An Act to amend the Protection of Archeaological and Historic Sites Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

(C-1 follows)

THE SECRETARY OF

HEW, [illegible] (Attorney General) moved
second reading of Bill No. [illegible] "be now be read
the [illegible] etc."

He said: This will be the Legal Aid
Committee.

Motion agreed to, second reading of the
Bill. Bill referred to Legal Aid Committee.

THE [illegible] OF

HON. [illegible] (Attorney General) moved
second reading of Bill No. [illegible] "be now be read
the [illegible] etc."

He said: This will be the Legal Aid
Committee.

Motion agreed to, second reading of the
Bill. Bill referred to the Legal Aid Committee.

PROTECTION OF [illegible]
[illegible] ACT, [illegible]

HON. [illegible] (Minister of [illegible])
moved second reading of Bill No. [illegible] "be now be
read the Protection of [illegible] and Protection
Bill, etc."

Motion agreed to, second reading of the
Bill.

MR. SALSBERG: Would the hon. minister care to elaborate? I know he spoke on first reading, but it is a rather important piece of legislation.

HON. MR. DUNLOP (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to prevent, perhaps I might use the term "looting", -- by strangers of historic sites, archaeological sites, in the Province of Ontario by excavating and removing from those sites objects which they may take away with them, and perhaps may sell and deprive the Province of Ontario and its museums of some archaeological and historic objects which are really of great interest to the people.

There has been a request for this Bill from museums in the Province and from men and women interested in the history of Upper Canada and of Ontario as it is now. So I am hoping that with an advisory board as provided in the Bill we might be able to prevent the misuse of historic and archaeological objects and may preserve them for the use of the people of Ontario.

MR. SALSBERG: I wish to congratulate the government on introducing this legislation. I get this opportunity so rarely that I do not want to miss one when it does come.

It is long over due and has caused a great deal of permanent loss, to people of this province. As the Hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) has stated this legislation was asked for by people

Mr. Gilbertson: Would the hon. minister care to elaborate? I know no space or time reading, but it is a rather important piece of legislation.

Hon. Mr. Cowan (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to prevent, perhaps I might use the term "looting", -- by strangers of historic sites, archaeological sites, in the Province of Ontario by excavating and removing from those sites objects which they may take away with them, and perhaps may not injure the Province of Ontario and its museums of some archaeological and historic objects which are worthy of great interest to the people.

There has been a request for this bill from museums in the Province and from men and women interested in the museum of Upper Canada and of Ontario as it is now. So I am doing that with an advisory board it provided in the bill or might be able to prevent the escape of historic and archaeological objects and may preserve them for the use of the people of Ontario.

Mr. Gilbertson: I wish to congratulate the government on introducing this legislation. I get this opportunity to say that I do not know to what one men it does come.

It is long over due and has caused a great deal of permanent loss, to people of this province. As the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Phelps) has stated this legislation was asked for by people

directly involved in archaeological and historical works. There has been a considerable amount of writing on this question in the last year or so, and it is amazing how long this has been allowed to go on without government intervention.

It seems, from what I have read on the question, that there has been a wholesale looting of the past just as we may experience wholesale looting in the future in so far as natural resources are concerned. Relics of the past too, have been actually stolen, so much so that students of ancient history in this part of the world are obliged to go to Detroit or to Chicago and other American centres to see the relics of the past and, historic remants which enable them to reconstruct the society that existed before the white men came and before the present-day civilization was established.

Not only that, but I understand that a representative of a Michigan university was actually in charge of very large-scale excavations in the Manitoulin Island area, the results of which were exported, or to use a more common expression, "taken away," without as much as a "thank you". Some of the most precious pieces of historic relics which are to be found on the North American continent, have been taken away.

I am glad this action has been taken. It is doubtful whether we can get that which has been removed by organized groups, universities, and individuals who

being mercenary came in, loaded their trucks, went down to the United States and sold it to the highest bidder, so that you will find if you want to really trace the more remarkable subjects of the past, you have to go to the living rooms of some millionaire in Michigan or Illinois and ask him to please let you look at things which he bought from individuals who dug up the mounds in this Province.

In that connection I would urge the Government to speedily set up the advisory board for which there is provision made in the legislation to include the most authoritative people in this province who are concerned with and engaged in archaeological work. I think they would be very happy to participate, and I think their assistance to the Department would be valuable.

HON. MR. DUNLOP: Mr. Speaker, may I add to the motion? I should like to have this Bill referred to the Committee on Education.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill; Bill No. 66 referred to the Committee on Education.

HON. MR. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): I move the adjournment of the House.

MR. HOUCK: I would like to ask the Acting Leader what we shall be doing on Monday.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: On Monday, Mr. Speaker, we will, no doubt, go on with bills and probably a speech or two on the Throne Speech debate.

Motion agreed to. The House adjourned at 3.08 of the clock, p.m.

ONTARIO

Third Session
of the
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

0

Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

0

Volume VIII

Monday, February 23, 1953.

0

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1953, ET SEQ.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Dacies,

Speaker.

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Toronto, Ontario,
Monday, February 23, 1953,
3:00 o'clock P.M.

And the House having met.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the Day.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

"Resuming the Adjourned Debate on the amendment to the motion for an Address in Reply to the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session."

ON SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

MR. ROBERT MACAULAY (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, it is a great honour to return to this august Assembly and have the opportunity again of taking some small part with my colleagues in the deliberations of the day.

I believe it is not an unnatural urge that any young man would desire to cure all of the ills of the world in one afternoon, but in view of the fact that I have been given much sound advice by the Leader of the teachers group, the hon. member for Huron-Bruce (Mr. Hanna), a man, Mr. Speaker, who is experienced in many matters, not only parliamentary but otherwise, I shall hope, therefore, to avoid the pitfalls of my age.

I have, Mr. Speaker, made several observations over the year I have been in this House, and I hope that my observations which I shall make this afternoon will be considered to be constructive and of some merit.

My first observation is this, Mr. Speaker, that I would recommend to the Government for its consideration, the consideration of parliamentary under-secretaries or assistants to the ministers of the Crown. Ministers of the Crown in the Province of Ontario have a very full-time job. I know that from the experiences of my father, and certainly the responsibilities have increased since those days. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that by creating parliamentary under-secretaries or assistants to the ministers, a two-fold opportunity would be created:

2. Jesus and the Church

(1) Godly national leadership: Dr. Spencer

It is a great honour to return to this august fraternity and have the opportunity being of address some small part also as reflection in the deliberations of the day.

I believe it is not to immodesty when that any person who might claim to have all of the life of the world in the aforementioned, but in view of the case that I have been given much among people by the limits of the teaching group, the non, member for Burgh-West (Dr. Hassan), a member, spokesman, who is aforementioned in many ways, not only parliamentary but character, I claim hope, therefore, to speak the principle of my mind.

I have, Sir, spoken, many several occasions over the years I have been in this House, and I hope that my contributions which I shall make this afternoon will be consistent to be progressive and of some merit.

Sir, Jesus observation in this Parliament, that I would recommend to all Governors for his consideration, the consideration of practicing multi-secretaries or assistants in the ministries of the crown. Minister of the crown in the Province of Ontario has a very challenge job. I know that time the Government of Canada, and especially the transportation have improving some than days. I feel, Sir, Jesus, that if provide parliamentary secretaries or assistants to the Ministers, a one-fold opportunity, would be provide

Firstly, to create a proving grounds for those hon. members of this House whose abilities and talents are considerable; and secondly, to create an opportunity of lifting some of the onerous details from the ministers' shoulders which already carry a very heavy responsibility.

Lest it be thought, -- and I can see the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) smiling, -- that I desire to create a position for the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay) I suggest he is neither available nor competent for this position. But I do feel there are many hon. members of this House whose talents could well be utilized in that direction.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that would be applicable and true not only in the interests of this Government, but in the interests of all governments to follow.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, may I make some reference to the Department of Highways. Firstly, with relation to the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund. The Unsatisfied Judgment Fund is a milestone along the path of progress of highway administration, and I think that the Hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) is to be highly commended for its introduction. It is a piece of legislation which could be well enacted in other provinces and jurisdictions of this country. But, Mr. Speaker, I have felt since the establishment of the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund that the driving public, that is, those who hold licences either to own a motor vehicle or to drive it, should be divided into two categories:

Those who carry insurance and protect, therefore, themselves and others, and those who carry no insurance and therefore do not protect themselves and others, and do in fact make the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund a necessity.

I feel that those who carry no insurance and make the fund a necessity should either carry the entire fund itself or, in any event, should make a greater contribution towards the fund out of their licences than those who carry insurance to protect themselves.

This type of legislation has been introduced recently in the United States and, I believe, pointedly in the State of New Jersey or New York, and I would recommend it to the Hon. Minister (Mr.Doucett) for him to consider. I think without doubt that the Hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) is recognized as an authority in the field of highway administration, and I would highly recommend it to him for his consideration.

Secondly, with respect to licences again: Firstly, in connection with garage licences as I understand it, -- and I maybe incorrectly advised in relation to this, -- but the Department of Labour requires that garages carrying on repairs to motor vehicles in a substantial number must employ a certified mechanic, and I think it is correct for them to do so for we cannot but accept the fact that an improperly repaired motor vehicle upon the highways is indeed a dangerous vehicle. But the

Department of Highways,as I understand it, issues or renews these garage licences without the requirement that the Department of Labour requirements have been complied with. For that reason I would recommend to the Hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) that before a licence is issued to a new garage or an old licence is renewed, the applicant be required to file with the Department of Highways a declaration that he does or will employ a certified mechanic.

Certainly, with relation to garage licences; we presently have a system of two types of licences, "A" and "B", which are rather omnibus in their nature. They include a tremendous number of activities for which the holder of the licence may neither be qualified nor desire to carry on, and for that reason I believe that the "A" and "B" licences should be retired and five licences substituted therefor:

"A" licences for servicing and major repairs to motor vehicles; "B" licences for buying and selling motor vehicles; "C" licences for the parking and storing of motor vehicles; "D"licences for salvaging and wrecking motor vehicles, and "E" licences for the carrying on of service stations and minor automobile repairs. If this were done the types of licences which would be granted would much more truly represent the type of activity carried on by the garage.

It can well be said that when the inconvenience

of a Department is in balance with the benefit of the public that the scale must favour the public, for in the final analysis surely it is the public who pay the bills of administration of a department.

Secondly with relation to vehicle licences themselves I would submit, Mr. Speaker, that the present vehicle licence system should be repealed and that a substitute should be enacted and that this substitute should be based upon the two factors which destroy our highways and make necessary the creation of new highways. The present system which I believe is too scanty and based upon horsepower or displacement or yardsticks of that nature, should be repealed and a new system based upon the weight of the vehicle and the distance the vehicle runs in the year should be substituted.

Thus you would have licences issued to motor-vehicles for vehicles of a certain weight, calculated upon the weight of the vehicle and the number of miles it would travel in a year.

I am sure it could be argued that it would be difficult to issue licences, perhaps, for motor vehicles which are below a certain weight, because of the complex nature of them and the very closerelationship of their weight and the distance they travel. In that case I think it is an administrative problem which could easily be ironed out and licences could perhaps continue on the same basis as presently for those vehicles.

But I believe that one automobile of a certain weig can travel over a highway many thousands of times and not deteriorate it, but once a vehicle reaches a certain weight, every time it travels over that highway it inevitably does deteriorate it, and the heavier the vehicle, the greater the deterioration. For that reason I feel the licences should be decided on two factors: the weight and the distance.

For example, two heavy vehicles of the same weight, one travelling twice a week and the other travelling twice a day between the City of Hamilton and the City of Toronto, surely in a year should not pay the same licence fee, as they do now. For that reason I believe if licences were calibrated on the weight and the distance the vehicle travels it would be more equitable and would not rely on an arbitrary yardstick. This type of legislation also is in the United States, and in many of the States it has been introduced and found to be satisfactory.

Mr. Speaker, I believe again with relation to the Department of Highways, the next step with relation to issuing ownership permits is not to issue ownership permits but to issue instead certificates of ownership to a vehicle. The purpose for that is this: The present ownership permit, as I understand it from my observations, serves only two purposes: One, for convenience of supervising the vehicle at the end of the year and, secondly, for identification for police records and matters of a similar nature.

Mr. I believe that for discussion of a certain way can travel over a highway over thousands of miles and not encounter it, but care a mobile measure a certain model, only that be travel over that highway is particular one determined, without the vehicle, the counter has determination. For that reason I feel the licence should be decided on two factors: the height and the weight.

For instance, the heavy vehicles of the new model, one travelling upon a road and the other travelling later a day between the City of Hamilton and the City of Toronto, surely in a year should not pay the same licence fee, as they do now. For that reason I believe if licence were distributed on the weight and the distance the vehicle travels it would be more equitable and would not rely so in arbitrary fashion. It is type of legislation also in the United States, and in many of the States it has been introduced and found to be satisfactory.

Mr. Chairman, I believe again with relation to the Department of Highways, the best man with relation to issuing overweight permits is not to issue commercial permits but to issue instead certificates of ownership to a vehicle. The reason for that is this: The person commercially permit, as I understand it from my observations, serves only one customer. But, for convenience of supervising the vehicle at the end of the year and, secondly, for identification for police records and matters of a similar nature.

If a certificate of ownership was issued for each motor vehicle in the Province of Ontario, the buying as well as the selling public which has to deal with the automotive industry and those who to finance the automobile would be protected as they are not now.

(Take B follows)

It cannot be said that the motor vehicle is transferred, charged, mortgaged and sold many, many times in the period of a year. There are thousands of people I believe being stung by many deals which they could be protected from if there was a certificate of ownership in existence. How would they be protected? They would be protected in this way, that a document would be issued by the Department of Highways for the motor vehicle upon which would be endorsed all the transactions in the year in relation to that motor vehicle, and if a transaction had taken place which was not endorsed on that document, then it would lose legal priority to any transaction which took place subsequent to it. I believe this is important legislation, Mr. Speaker, because the automobile has become in addition to our cardinal form of transportation, also our means, however the form, of exchange and security because of the transactions involving motor vehicles. I do not refer to only to commercial vehicles and I believe protection must be given to the public in that regard. This legislation has been enacted throughout the United States, I should not say throughout the United States, because it does not include every state, but many states in the United States. You cannot buy or mortgage or transfer an automobile in the city of Detroit, or any city in

Is there a need that the motor vehicle is
[illegible], charged, overtaxed and [illegible], today
life is the [illegible] of a [illegible]. There are [illegible]
[illegible] I believe [illegible] of [illegible] which they
could be protected [illegible] if there was a [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible]. [illegible] should they be [illegible]?
They could be [illegible] in this way, that a [illegible]
could be issued [illegible] the Department of [illegible] for the
[illegible] vehicle upon which could be enforced all the
[illegible] in the [illegible] is [illegible] to [illegible] motor
[illegible], and if a [illegible] had taken place which
was not [illegible] to [illegible], then it would [illegible]
[illegible] priority on our [illegible] which [illegible]
[illegible] to it. I believe this is important
[illegible], so, [illegible], because the [illegible]
[illegible] is [illegible] in our [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible],
[illegible] our [illegible], however [illegible], of [illegible] and
[illegible] measure of the [illegible] [illegible] motor
[illegible]. [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] and I believe [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the
[illegible] in this [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] has been [illegible]
[illegible] the United States, I [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the United States, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], but [illegible] in the United States.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] in the [illegible] or [illegible], or [illegible], in

the state of Michigan, unless you can produce your certificate of ownership, in order to establish your right to do so. This may be an administrative problem, but I do not think we can say that any type of legislation which may create an administrative problem which is progressive in its nature, should of necessity, be condemned because it does create an administrative problem. But I think, Mr. Speaker, we can create a stop-gap in place of a certificate of ownership if they are found to serve in relation to the automobile. I would urge upon the government to create a central registry office in which could be registered a title document which is required to be registered for all chattels. Now, in relation to a central registry office, the purpose would be this; at present, you do not need to have a central registry office for land because land cannot be moved and you know that you go to the registry office in which the land is situated. However, you do not have the same protection in relation to a chattel because a chattel may be sold in the county of York and may be moved two weeks afterwards, and the document which you have registered in the county of York as a conditional sale agreement or chattel mortgage, offers you no protection whatever. For that reason, I believe that if anyone desired to register a mortgage in relation to a chattel,

if there was one central place where it could be registered, everyone dealing in chattels would be protected and which would, of course include the automobile.

Mr. Speaker, the last general subject I would like to refer to is the question of upgrading of pensions, both for disability and for beneficiaries under the Workmen's Compensation Act. I know it again may create an administrative problem, but I must say honestly, with sincerity in my heart, that I was sent here by a great many people to express my views and I feel honestly that I must do so. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, pensions were granted years ago and they are being granted today, all of which is very fine legislation and most worthwhile, but the pensions which are being granted today for disabilities are not in the same quantum as the pension which was granted some time ago for the same disability. I would not for a moment suggest that today's pensions should be knocked down to a pension granted twenty years ago, on the other hand, I argue the contrary situation, that pensions granted twenty years ago should keep pace with pensions granted today for the same disability. For that reason, I also believe that widows' pensions and pensions to beneficiaries should be made retroactive so they are

always drawing the same amount in respect to disability, because a widow beneficiary drawing different sums has a great deal to overcome, which breeds discontent and a great deal of hardship.

Mr. Speaker, I would like, if I may, to refer to another subject which is in effect a pet of mine and one regarding which I know my opinion is not shared by everyone and I do not include or exclude any one in this House. It is the issue of Old-Age Pensions. I believe that the Federal Government has a responsibility and the duty and the national revenue to increase Old-Age Pensions to $50.00 a month, and I call upon them to do so. Four million dollars or three million dollars may not mean very much to hon. Mr. Howe or Rt. hon. Mr. St. Laurent, bu it means a great deal to my constituents who are living on Old-Age Pensions.

Mr. Speaker, in relation to housing; this is a tremendous problem in this country, not only for the Toronto and municipal area, but for the entire province. It falls in relation to Toronto into two problems, one, the problem of the metropolitan area and secondly, the necessity of creating a national housing scheme. I said last year, and say it again so no one will think I am trying to jump on a bandwagon and agree with anyone, I said last year when I spoke, that I believed we would never have any good

housing legislation in the metropolitan area until the metropolitan problem for amalgation, federation or unification is dealt with. I still believe that is so, and must be dealt with as a whole. This I say, no matter what legislation is on the books of the Federal Government, we can only deal with the problem of housing when the first problem, namely the metropolitan area, is solved. There are indications in the Speech from the Throne that this will be so, and, as is the way of the government, I think that it will be satisfactory or in the interest of the majority of people affected by it. But when that is solved, what have we got? We have a dilapidated housing system. One of the crying needs of the people of this country, it seems to me, is housing and health, housing in particular, and I feel that is a national problem and a national matter. The greatest asset of this country, despite our natural resources or anything else on or in the ground , is the people of this country, and to them, the residents of Canada, certainly housing is one of the foremost problems in their minds.

I, together with the senior member of my riding, the member from the Federal House, met with some builders, in relation to this matter, and we went into it with them. We believe that homes, two bedrooms, a living-dining room, and a kitchen and bathroom, could

be built, including services and the lot, for $8,650. If the Federal Government will do two things, if they will grant mortgages to that extent and allow the purchaser of that home to pay 10% down, which would be $865.00, to allow the maximum amortization over twenty-five years repayable at 4%. All these things can be done, and any argument to the contrary is specious. All these things can be done and the Federal Government can do them, and if it was done, we would not need a subsidized housing scheme, we would have a housing scheme carried on by private industry, serving people of this country, and providing homes which could be purchased for a down payment of $865.00, and carried at $53.00 a month.

Mr. Speaker, lastly, I would like to refer to a rather large problem and that is a matter of taxation as it affects the Federal, the Provincial and the Municipal Governments. In short, dealing for a few moments with the discussion by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) several days ago, namely, the "Municipal problem," as he likes to call it. The doctrine of taxation in the Dominion of Canada, Mr. Speaker, is this; firstly, it is designed to raise revenue and acharge against those who have the ability to pay with the ultimate purpose of redistribution of wealth. If the basic purpose of that system is to

obtain the greatest public benefit, we must take great care that the means to accomplish this end do not make the end an impossibility. We have been, since 1935 or 1934, or even in the early 1930's, trotting along on a classy, welfare state, basing it upon a fiscal policy of taxation, a taxation policy which was never designed to follow the British-North America Act or, conversely, the British-North America Act was never designed to withstand the pressures of the day. We work, in effect, in the twentieth century, upon a nineteenth century cracked and decaying tax structure, the chief characteristic of which is the ever-increasing scramble for revenue by all tax revenue authorities in the Dominion of Canada.

I would say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in particular the greatest problem facing the people of Canada today, the greatest problem facing the people and the governments of Canada today, is not our international problem, not our international commitments, but this re-distribution of powers of the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments, and the taxation fieldswith which to deal with those powers. That is the problem, and for that reason, and I say this, Mr. Speaker, knowing full well that this matter, in some quarters, may be opposed,

particularly by those such as the hon. Leader of the Opposition, and others who have an affinity on occasion of hiding one's head in the sand, but the argument clearly requires that the Federal Government call at its earliest possible convenience, a tax conference to deal with the redistribution of powers between the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments, and redistribute the tax fields, to deal with these particular powers.

Except in the cases of waste and extravagance, and I would not want to be misquoted or misunderstood, except in the cases of waste and extravagance, the municipal governments have little hope, if any, of extracting themselves from the position in which they feel they find themselves in relation to tax problems and their powers, unless and until a tax conference is called to deal with these powers and deal with these forms of taxation, so they may have the autonomy and taxation power with which to deal with their responsibilities. The answer of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, is, "Give more". He has been saying that for years, he said it to everybody except himself when he had the opportunity to do it. Working back, you can have one percent, up to one hundred percent. The hon. Leader of the Opposition says at the moment that forty percent, which is the percentage of the

provincial revenue going to the municipalities, is insufficient. The question is, where is the line going to be drawn? It has gone up and up and up, and even the hon. Leader of the Opposition, I think, will accept that when it reaches 100%, you can not go any higher. For that reason, I feel the hon. Leader of the Opposition, when he rose some time ago, with what I took as an air of haughty indignation and said to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that he was locking the door and throwing away the key in the face of the municipalities, he demonstrated clearly that he misunderstood the problem. His war cry, as I understand it, is, "We should do more for the municipalities". All he can see is the symtom or the wound, he has no conception, -- or else he refused to concede to it, -- of the disaster that is causing the wound, or the disease causing the symtom, and the disease which is causing the wound and the symtom is simply a maldistribution of powers in tax fields, and there is quite an unusual demagoguery which he demonstrated in quoting the analytical statements which can be checked at a later date. I feel they are on very fallow ground.

To my mind, he demonstrated how little he understood about the problem, because he said "you are now giving a lot more to the municipalities, you must

have raised taxes to do it," and when he was asked what taxes had been raised, he coughed, he felt rather weak, or, if he did not, he should have. This matter has been a cancer and there has not been any work to treat the wound, and the old war cry of the Liberal Party is to go to the source of the disease. They have it in their power to deal with it, the question is, will they?

I would refer, in conclusion, to a statement was made by a very famous and learned man, who died not long ago. He said, "Give us strength to accept with serenity, the things which cannot be changed. Give us the courage to change those things which can and should be changed. Give us wisdom to distinguish the one from the other. So help us God."

(TAKE C FOLLOWS)

MR. JOHN ROOT (Wellington North): Mr. Speaker, on rising to take part in the debate on the Speech from the Throne, I would like first of all to express my feeling of pleasure that you are again presiding over the proceedings of this House. The dignity and fairness with which you preside gives to every member a feeling of confidence which they might not have with one less qualified.

I want to congratulate the mover and seconder of the Address, the hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Nickle) and the hon. member for Hamilton-Wentworth (Mr. Connell). When the hon. member for Kingston rises in his place we all know that we will hear a fine address, a type of oratory that is a credit to himself and to the people whom he represents. The hon. member for Hamilton-Wentworth, a son of the soil, has every right to be proud of the contribution which he made to this debate.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity -- my first opportunity -- to express in this chamber my pleasure at seeing the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) again directing the affairs of his Department, and in apparent good health. Highways play an important part in the lives of the people and in the development of the

Province, in particular at the present time, when there is such a rapid development all over the Province.

Since we met about a year ago the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Kelly) has taken over the administration of the Department of Mines. You have only to meet the new Minister to realize that he is a man with a keen sense of responsibility who will give everything he has to see to it that his Department plays the part that it can play in developing and expanding our great mining industry. To appreciate what this Department is already doing, you should know that the cost of operating the Department in 1952 was $1,065,242.66, and the revenue from the Department for the people of Ontario amounted to $5,949,435.74, or, in other words, for every dollar spent by the Department the people of Ontario had a return of nearly $6. According to figures from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the mineral production of Ontario in 1952 was $438,535,875.

I would like to congratulate the new Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Warrender) on his elevation to Cabinet rank, and wish him every success in his Department. The Department

of Planning and Development can play a major role in the development of the Province, by seeing to it that future generations are not burdened with unnecessary taxes, paying for mistakes that could have been avoided by careful planning.

We have, Mr. Speaker, a new Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Thomas), and I know that the farm people have nothing but the very best wishes for the hon. member for Elgin as he brings his wealth of knowledge and experience to the discharge of his responsibilities to the high position that he now occupies.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without paying my tribute to the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Kennedy), who established an unexcelled record of service to the people of Ontario as Minister of Agriculture and as Premier of this great Province. We private members feel that his return to the rank of private member has given to us a dignity and prestige which we have not possessed in the past. I believe that every hon. member in this House realizes that the hon. member for Peel will continue to be a great influence for good, and that his influence will not be confined to one Department, but will spread all over this great Canada of ours.

During the past year, every hon. member in this House has had the opportunity to go on fact-finding tours and see something of the great development and expansion that is taking place in Ontario. For this opportunity, I want to express my appreciation to the Department of Agriculture, The Ontario Hydro Electric Commission, the Department of Lands and Forests, and the many municipalities and individuals who made it possible for any hon. member who was interested to meet the people, to have a better understanding of their problems, and to appreciate the contribution that each municipality, each industry and each Department of the Government makes to the Province as a whole.

We have seen some of the great developments that have been completed by The Ontario Hydro Electric Commission, and developments that are under way. We have seen the conditions under which men work on these projects.

At the Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College we gained a better knowledge of the great contribution these institutions are making to agriculture.

I shall not soon forget the happy older people whom we saw in the Beech Hall apartments in

York. These apartments are an example of what municipalities, working with Governments, can do for the people.

On our northern trip we gained a better knowledge of the contribution the Ontario Northland Railway has made to the development of that part of our Province. By efficient management this contribution was made, and, at the same time, our railway shows a profit of several millions of dollars.

We saw part of the great mining industry, the Sudbury Basin with its 65,000 people, its great mines, mills and smelters producing 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the world's supply of nickel, fifth in copper, and the world's greatest producer of platinum; Matheson, with its asbestos mines; Cobalt,with its siler and cobalt mines; Kirkland Lake, Larder Lake and Timmins, with their gold mines. We saw Smooth Rock Falls -- the home town of the Minister of Mines (Mr. Kelly) -- Kapuskasing, Iroquois Falls and Timmins, with the great pulp, paper and saw mills.

I understand that timber cut on Crown lands in Ontario during the year ended March 31, 1952, produced $14 million in revenue. This amount would include export levy on the export of

pulpwood. This is the highest revenue received in the history of the Department, due to increased cutting by woods operators, and a substantial increase in the rate of Crown dues, effective that year.

In these great industries, and in these towns and cities, we saw the conditions under which people live and work. We saw the facilities that are provided for recreation, hospitalization and education.

At Moosonee and Moose Factory, Mr. Speaker, three things impressed me.

1. The medical facilities that are provided to take care of the Indians and Eskimos and other people in that area.
2. The possibility of Ontario developing a tidewater port that would operate in conjunction with the Ontario Northland area, and
3. The fact that I was able to rub our clover seed that far north.

The seed was fully matured, and convinces me that one day we will develop a great farming industry in Northern Ontario. This industry, because of climatic conditions, will of necessity be a grass farming industry. We all know that grass farming

[illegible]. This is an elaborate revenue facility in the Fulton, N.Y. neighborhood, and is currently utilizing [illegible] operations, and a substantial investment is [illegible] for [illegible] more, attractive than ever.

In this [illegible] laboratories, and in their spare and [illegible], in fact the [illegible] where people live and work. We are the [illegible] that work are providing [illegible] possibilities that [illegible].

In summary, we have [illegible], Mr. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

1. The [illegible] facilities that are available in the City of Oswego and Oswego and [illegible] in this area.

2. The possibility of [illegible] a [illegible] that would operate in [illegible] with the Oswego Building and [illegible], and

3. The [illegible] I was able to see on our [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] industry [illegible]. This industry, because of [illegible] conditions, will be [illegible] in a [illegible] industry. In [illegible] [illegible]

means livestock farming and dairy farming. I believe every hon. member of this House realizes that we have a responsibility not only to our own people but to the people of the world who are on short rations, a responsibility to see to it that we legislate in such a way that this great livestock and dairy industry is allowed to develop without unfair competition,in the same way that we legislate to see that our other industries develop in Northern Ontario, and in all parts of the Province, without unfair competition.

I feel that the fact-finding tours that are made available to all hon. members of this House are in the interests of the people. Hon. members who take advantage of the opportunity to gain first-hand knowledge, in my opinion, are in a better position to discuss legislation intelligently than are those who depend on second-hand information.

I would like now, Mr. Speaker, to place on record something that I have observed in the past year. We have in this House representatives of four political parties. Hon. members of each party take part in the debates in the House. In relation to the number of members elected, we know

that the time taken by the various parties is not always in proportion to their representation in this House or in proportion to the percentage of people in the Province who support the various parties. We accept this situation, realizing that any hon. member has a right to express his opinion, but I feel that the people of Ontario should know that in all of the fact-finding tours which were conducted last year, one party -- and I think perhaps two parties -- were represented on every tour, the third party was represented on most of the tours, but the fourth party -- and incidentally this is the party that takes time in the House out of all proportion to its repre sentation -- was the one party which was not represented on these tours. I am not placing this in the record just to be nasty, but I believe the people of Ontario have a right to know that the representative of this fourth party, who talks so much, takes the least advantage of his opportunities to gain first-hand knowledge of what is taking place in this Province.

I remember something my father told me when I was a boy. He said:

> "John, if you have two barrels and you fill one with water and then you hit both barrels, you will find that the empty barrels makes the most noise."

Mr. Speaker, I believe every hon. member of this House realizes that Ontario has a progressive Government. We have only to assess the facts to realize that we are developing in every way. The northern part of our Province is just beginning to come into its own; all over the Province we are witnessing a great industrial expansion. Because of the many opportunities Ontario presents, our population is increasing more rapidly than the population of any Province under any other type of Government in the Dominion of Canada. Our well-managed and attractive resort areas, our fine road system and our Department of Travel and Publicity have made Ontario the centre of the tourist industry in Canada.

We know this is a progressive Government, but we also realize that it is a Conservative Government, a Government that has not forgotten the basic things of life. I am thinking now of our greatest assets, our people and our soil. The Department of Education, under the able administration of the hon. Minister (Mr.Dunlop) is doing a magnificent job assisting the local school boards in providing proper facilities for the training and development of our greatest asset, the children of the Province of Ontario.

Educational grants were approximately $8 million in 1943, and in 1953, ten years later, under this Administration, the grants have increased to $57,500,000. I agree with the hon. Minister and with the Government, that in this period of rapid expansion, a great increase in population, making it necessary to build hundreds of new schools, we should put first things first. In other words, cut out some of the "frills" and give us classrooms for our children. When we have enough classroom space, then we can think about the extras. When I say that, I am not suggesting that a municipality should not provide these extras if they feel they can afford to pay for them.

In my opinion, the primary purpose of an education is to fit a person for life, to make it possible for that person to make a living, to make it possible for that person to make his or her maximum contribution in the home, in the community in which he or she lives, and to make the greatest possible contribution to society as a whole.

The great advances we have made in industry, in science, in arts, in every walk of life, have been made possible because men and women have been

trained, and because of that training they have been able to make a contribution they could not have made without the education they received in their youth. Since I hold these views, you will understand why I feel that the Government is making a great contribution to Ontario when they bend every effort to make it possible for our children to receive the best possible education.

I mentioned the soil as one of the greatest assets the Province has. In the comments I have made here today I have drawn attention to the part played in our economy by the great developments which are taking place in the North, by the great industrial expansion, and by an expanding tourist industry.

Now I want to draw the attention of hon. members to what I am sure everyone recognizes is the basic industry. I am referring to agriculture, the key industry in the economy of this country -- yes, in the economy of the whole world. As I have stood and looked at great industries such as the steel industry in Hamilton, the nickel industry in Sudbury, the gold, silver, asbestos and other mining developments in our Province, I have said to myself,

> "I hope that the people who are operating these industries realize that the day farm people stop producing food this industry will die."

As I have looked at the great pulp and paper mills and the great sawmills, I have said:

> "Do these people realize that the men and women producing food are just as important as the men who work in the bush and in the mills?"

And so we could go all along the line through our transportation companies, our tourist industry and businesses of all kinds, and truthfully say that the day farm people stop producing food our whole economy will collapse.

---Mr. Edwards in the Chair.

We as legislators must keep this in mind if we are called upon to discuss policies that affect agriculture. This Government has developed policies which have assisted agriculture. I am thinking now of the legislation that was passed at the last Session to establish junior farmers' loans. This was very necessary legislation, as there has been a great increase in the cost of establishing and operating farms during the past ten years.

Using 1935 to 1939 as a base, farm equipment and materials have increased 206 per cent in value since that time; commodities and services

used by farmers have increased in value 219 per cent; farm wages have increased 412 per cent, and so the Junior Farmers' Loan legislation has helped young farmers establish farming operations.

This Government has developed marketing legislation which enables the farmers to set up marketing schemes which permit the farmers to collectively negotiate the selling price of their produce, and, in some cases, to establish central selling agencies. These marketing schemes have improved the farmers' bargaining power.

I sometimes wonder if it would not give the people more confidence if these schemes were voted on by the people concerned, at certain definite periods. The high cost of production and the problem of finding markets which will pay this high cost are two of the major problems confronting agriculture today. This Government is doing much to help solve these problems, but the policies pursued by the Ottawa Government would make one think that the farm people are the forgotten people, so far as they are concerned. They have control of our international finance and trade and commerce, and under the policies they have pursued we have seen our export markets

for our farm produce dwindle, and, in many cases, disappear, so, in spite of higher operating costs, the prices of farm produce have been dropping in many cases drastically. We have seen cattle prices drop from a high of 40 cents a pound to approximately 23 cents or 24 cents, and I understand the Ottawa Government intends to take away the floor price that supports the price of cattle. We have seen hogs drop from a peak of 40 cents a pound to a low of 23 cents, and as far as the Federal Government is concerned they can stay at 23 cents, because they dropped the floor price to 23 cents a few weeks ago, at about the same time they raised the price of gold $2 an ounce. I have every sympathy with the gold mining industry, but I feel that agriculture is a basic industry and is entitled to the same sympathy.

This Government, Mr. Speaker, is giving considerable thought to and action on conservation measures such as reforestation, soil conservation, flood control and water conservation. On these conservation measures I am sure they will have the support of every hon. member of this House and of every right thinking person in the Province. Sometimes we take water for granted. We fail to realize the part it plays in our economy. I

have been furnished with some interesting figures by the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission. They have 63 generating plants on 28 rivers in Ontario. Records have been kept of the cubic feet per second flow of these rivers. Some of these records go back as far as ninety-two years, and from these records we get the information that the rivers developed by Hydro have a flow of 351,665 cubic feet per second. When we think of the vast amount of water that flows down undeveloped rivers, that falls on our forests, on our farms, that is used in industry and in our homes, we can have some appreciation of the value of water.

In my constituency there have been erected two flood control and conservation dams, one at Fergus -- and I believe this is the first such dam erected in Ontario, if not in all of Canada -- another above Grand Valley that creates a lake in the Luther Marsh, and I understand that plans are laid for the construction of a third dam near Glen Allen on the Conestoga. This dam will cost approximately $5 million. While some benefit comes to the area surrounding these artificial lakes, the major benefit goes to the communities downstream.

I would like to commend river authorities

who are giving thought to, and in some cases assistance in, the construction of farm ponds. I hope the day will come in the not too distant future when the Federal Government, in co-operation with the Province and the municipalities, will give more thought and financial aid to the farmers in the construction of small reservoirs or farm ponds all over the Province of Ontario.

Just about a year ago, Mr. Speaker, I suggested in this House that the Government give some thought to the construction of a memorial to the pioneers who laid the foundation for the development of this Province. I said that we had built memorials to great historic figures, and suggested that this memorial be erected to the memory of the common people, the people who were willing to co-operate with their fellowmen, the people who, with courage, initiative, vision and faith in God, went into a wilderness, built their homes, developed their farms and started Ontario on the way to becoming the great Province that it is today. Since the early development of this Province was rural, I suggested that a memorial,museum or a pioneer village should be started and developed close to the centre of

agriculture in Ontario, close to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. I suggested that a memorial of this kind would preserve for future generations the history of how our forefathers lived and how this Province has progressed.

There are people living in our midst who would tell the rising generation that our free competitive system has failed the people. A pioneer village depicting early Canadian life would give us a yardstick with which to measure the progress we have made under a free competitive system. I feel that the time has come when we should give more thought to preserving our early history.

Whether we like it or not, we see trends that indicate that we as a country are changing our basic thinking. In the past few years we notice that the crown on the King's head has disappeared from the currency used in Canada. We have stopped appeals to the Privy Council. The Federal Government would drop the word "Dominion". They say they forgot to paint the word "Royal" on the mail trucks in certain municipalities. We have our first Canadian as Governor General. Some people say this shows we are growing up; others say it is a systematic

program to sever our ties with the Motherland. I have no intention of debating that point here today. What I am trying to point out is that we are making history; let us preserve, along with our present history, the history of the past.

Since I suggested a memorial to the common people a year ago, I have received copies of editorials published in many of the influential newspapers scattered over the Province supporting the idea of a pioneer village. Supporting resolutions have been passed by Women's Institute organizations, and I do not suppose there is any organization that has done more to gather and preserve the story of rural Ontario than the Women's Institutes. Support has come from county and other historical groups. I have received communications from municipal officials anxious to assist in the establishment of a pioneer village.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that some action can be taken in the near future on a project of this kind. We live in the greatest Province in the Dominion of Canada; I am sure hon. members will agree that we have one of the finest Governments; we have been handed a great heritage. Let us preserve the story of the development of

heritage, the development of the Province of Ontario.

I have been speaking about history, the history of the past. I cannot let this opportunity pass without reminding the House that this year a great historical event will take place. I am, of course, thinking of the Coronation of our Gracious Queen, Elizabeth II. The Crown is the symbol that binds the people of the British Empire or British Commonwealth of Nations together, bound together supporting the principles of freedom. I am sure that when the Crown is placed on the Queen's head, all over the world people who value freedom will join with us in the prayer,

"God Save the Queen."

(D-1 follows)

Mr. Edwards in the Chair.

MR. T. D. THOMAS (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, may I first congratulate the hon. member for Elgin on his appointment as Minister of Agriculture. He is well fitted for the position, and if that important portfolio must be administered by a Conservative, I am sure the appointment of the hon. member is most acceptable to all members of this Legislature. The hon. member for Hamilton Centre has also been appointed to the position of Minister of Planning and Development. His wide municipal experience should, I am sure, serve him well, and we shall watch his progress with great interest.

Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I want to bring to the attention of the hon. members some questions with which the people in my riding are concerned. I want to refer particularly to the acute shortage of hospital accommodation in the Province of Ontario. We had the pleasure of listening to the Minister of Health on Wednesday of last week and he stated that practically all the recommendations of the Ontario Health Survey Committee had been implemented or were in the process of implementation. I do think that is a very vague statement, and I hope the Minister will discuss these recommendations much more lengthily during the Session than he did so briefly last week. The Report of the Ontario Health Survey Committee was made public through the press on May 6th, 1952, and on that date the hon. Minister is quoted by the Toronto Daily Star as having said

that sixty of the committee's recommendation had been put into effect or were in the process of being put into effect. The Evening Telegram of the same date gave the figure that, "Fifty of these recommendations have been accepted". Last Wednesday afternoon, in this chamber, according to a statement made by the Hon. Minister of Health, as reported in Hansard, he had this to say:

> "May I say regarding the recommendations made in this report that practically all of these recommendations have either been implemented or they are in the process of implementation."

and he finally wound up with a further statement respecti this important document. Referring to the cost of the report, he said:

> "This report cost a tremendous amount of money, and of the recommendation we have already, 75 per cent, 80 per cent, or 90 per cent, as I stated in my remarks, are either being implemented or in the process of implementation."

Which is the correct figure, Mr. Speaker? I do not know. But we are hoping the hon. minister will clarify this in the next few days.

During a Public Affairs address over the C. B. C. on January 5th, 1953, Dr. Phillips gave an accounting of what had been done to extend present hospital facilities. He said that during five years 17,000 beds had been added. May I remind the Minister that this still falls 7,000 beds short of the Survey Committee's estimate of requirements, and this is ignoring the fact that Ontario's population is expanding at the rate of more than 100,000 a year,

and any comprehensive scheme must recognize this increase in population.

As far as the situation in general hospital accommodation is concerned, I feel this government is taking credit for something which rightly belongs to the people of the community, for the contribution of the government has been a very small one Hospital construction costs today are estimated to be between $12 and $15 thousand per bed, and yet the government taking credit for the increased number of beds added in five years, actually grants 6½ cents for every dollar collected. Admittedly the Federal government gives between 66 and 75 per cent of the capital grant of the Province, but the two grants amount to only

(D-4 follows)

and any comprehensive volume must reconcile this
increase in population.

In our in the situation in general economical
reorganization is concerned, I feel this government
is doing credit for according much priority weight
to the people of the community, for the construction
of the government has been a very small one. Housing
construction costs today are estimated to be between
$20 and $25 thousand per head, and yet the government
having stress for the increased number of beds added
in this years, actually spends of money for every
month politicians. Unfortunately the federal government
spite increase of only 17 per cent of the general grant
of the Province, but the per capita amount to only

(see follows)

10 or 11 cents for every dollar needed. This means, Mr. Speaker, that the local people have to collect at least 89 cents for every dollar collected for general hospital construction. The need for further expansion is very great, but with the measly grant given by this government, I do not think they appreciate the urgency of the need for additional accommodation.

During the course of his remarks when presenting this report, the Minister stated that the four western provinces are granting much less than Ontario. I do think the Minister has been misinformed, for I have a letter here from the Leader of the Opposition in the British Columbia Legislature, whose advice I sought respecting this question of grants and this is what he has to say:

> "In British Columbia the Provincial Government does not make a grant per bed for hospital construction. All plans for new hospitals or additions are submitted to a department under the Minister of Health and Welfare. They are thoroughly checked and the Assistant Commissioner of the B.C. Hospital Insurance Service makes any recommendations for alterations which he deems necessary. Once an agreement is reached on the plans the Provincial Government then makes an outright grant of one-third of the capital cost. They also make a similar grant towards the purchase of all equipment. This same principle applies on alterations or the purchase of new equipment."

HON. MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Does the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Thomas) know that they have a sales tax in British Columbia and we do not have that in this Province?

MR. THOMAS: I am only dealing with grants, to hospitals. The Minister did say that we were giving more than they are. That is not quite true.

HON. MR. FROST: They get all that and more.

MR. THOMAS: The situation, Mr.Speaker, is similar to the Province of Ontario -- $1,000 per bed. What Manitoba and Alberta do I do not know, but the Minister can verify this information if he desires.

Today many of our people are interested in a comprehensive national health scheme. The Prime Minister, the Hon. Mr.St. Laurent, says he favours such a scheme, but not at this time because it would be most unfair and unjust to take premiums from our people when there is a shortage of hospital accommodation -- that it would be dishonest to accept premiums for a service that could not be given, and I may say, Mr. Speaker, that that statement has been supported by the Premier of Ontario.

HON. MR. FROST: Do you think that would be unfair?

MR. THOMAS: I will come to that. Mr. Speaker, we agree respecting the shortage of hospital accommodation. I have some figures here respecting the situation in the General Hospital at Oshawa. The accommodation there is 200 beds, yet they have a waiting list of between 50 and 70 and some will not be able to obtain admittance until the end of April. There was an article in the Daily Star the other day respecting Oakville which had this to say:

"The shortage of beds in the obstetrics ward of Oakville-Trafalgar Memorial Hospital forced the board of governors last night to restrict the number of bookings in this department to 60 a month.

"The action was taken on the recommendation of Dr. E. P. Soanes, chief of staff, who said: "'We have 65 patients booked for March and there are only 10 beds. Because of this, the average stay in the hospital for obstetrics patients is five days,'"

That seems to be the general picture respecting hospital bed shortages in the Province, and would mean that approximately 6,000 people are awaiting admittance to Ontario hospitals. The Government of Ontario and the Government of this Dominion state it would be unjust, unfair and dishonest to take premiums from people for a service they cannot give, but they stand idly by when organizations like Blue Cross and others accept premiums from our people for a service they cannot give. What inconsistency! What hypocrisy, Mr. Speaker, for the two governments concerned. The present grant of $1,000 per bed on new construction is not enough, and I do hope this government will seriously consider increasing this grant.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say a word or two with respect to the Disablement Pensions effective from the 1st of July last year. Every member of the legislature applauded the Minister of Welfare when he introduced this legislation last Spring. The Minister at that time said it was not the last word and it might require some revision. I sincerely hope he intends to revise or amend some sections at this Session of the Legislature. When the

announcement was made in the Throne Speech last year of the introduction of this legislation, a good many poor people in this province, who are without any means of support, thought they would qualify for this pension. Most of the applicants could qualify on a means test basis, but not being totally and permanently disabled, were disqualified. The only interpretation I have been able to get on that is that the applicant must be incapable of washing his or her face. Mr. Speaker, I think that is stretching the regulation a little too far, and I am happy to know that I am expressing the opinion of some government members, too. Surely the Minister of Welfare can do better than this, and I hope he will give us some assurance of his intentions during this Session.

According to the estimates approved by the Assembly last year, $2 million was voted for disability pensions for the fiscal year ending March, 1953. I have figures respecting the number of applications and refusals up to the end of January, 1953. 6,846 persons applied for the disability pension; 4,671 applications were investigated and 3,055 were granted; 1,552 were refused and 64 were cancelled. Now, proportionately, that works out at about two-thirds will be granted over the year. Two-thirds of 6,846 applications is 4,564. Now not all will be awarded the full $40 per month, but granted they will, it means for the fiscal year, ending March 1953, the government will have paid out in disability pensions the sum of $1,633,040, that is for the nine months,

announcement was made in the Times Queen last year of the introduction of this legislation, a good many poor people in this province, who are without any means of support, thought they would qualify for this pension. Most of the applicants could qualify on a means test basis, but men being totally and permanently disabled, were disqualified. The only information I have been able to get on that is that the qualifying age is incapable of making his or her face. Mr. Speaker, I still feel in accepting the principle a little regular, and I am happy to know that I am exercising the opinion of some government members, too. Surely the Minister of Welfare can do better than this, but I hope he will give us more assurance of his intention during this session.

According to the estimates approved by the Assembly last year, $5 million was voted for disability pensions for the fiscal year ending March, 1973. I have already mentioned the number of applications made officially in the end of January, 1973.

5,100 persons up ahead for the disability pension; 4,773 applications were investigated and 3,322 were approved; 1,451 were refused and 4 were withdrawn. Now, respectively, these figures can be about correct will be exceeded over the year. Pro-rating of 3,322 applications is 4,426. But not all will be awarded the full $50 per month, but greater than half, it seems for the fiscal year, ending March 1973, the estimates will have gone out in disability pensions the sum of $4,213,000; what is for two more months,

and the $2 million estimate was for that length of time. So the department will save $367,000 on a $2 million estimate. In the light of these figures, Mr. Speaker, I do hope the Minister will agree to revise the regulations so that more of the unfortunate citizens may receive some assistance. One section of the Act I want to mention specifically is the section which disqualifies the applicant, if in receipt of a pension, allowance or other benefit from the Government of Canada in respect of War Service. That seems to be especially hard. If the pension is given on a means test basis and the allowable income is $720,00, why cannot a partial pension be paid to the people who have sacrificed so much in the service of their country.

I want also to refer to the care of indigent patients in our hospitals. May I say at the outset that I do think the care of indigent patients should be assumed 100 per cent by the province. The present contribution is niggardly and paltry when one considers the cost of medical service and hospitalization today. Many of these indigent patients are aged pensioners for whom limited medical services are provided, and hospitalization costs must be largely borne by the municipalities. The contribution of the provincial government to the maintenance cost of an indigent patient is only about $2.50 -- the remainder must be met by the municipalities or the private patient. Why not give complete medical care and hospitalization

to these people? If it must be on a means test basis, all right. Other provinces are giving such services to all pensioners -- why not the rich province of Ontario? The cost of indigent patients was given a great deal of attention by the Ontario Health Survey Committee, and I will refer to a paragraph in the report which will support my plea for a greater contribution to indigent patients:

> "The inadequacy of the present grant system obliges many hospitals to charge private and semi-private patients more than the actual cost of their own care in order to assist in paying for that part of the indigent patients' cost which is not borne by the province or municipalities."

Mr. Speaker, once again I want to refer to the plight of the pensioners whose only source of income is $40.00 per month. The Premier has mentioned that the province will match dollar for dollar with the municipalities in any supplementary pension. May I suggest that there is a possibility of the larger municipalities accepting this offer and the smaller ones not being able to carry the increase. I would suggest to the Premier that we pay the supplementary pension immediately and leave the rest up to the local councils. With the greatly inflated dollar today, I think a review of the pensions is long overdue.

Mr. Speaker, my remarks have mainly concerned the Department of Welfare. I do not wish to be misunderstood. I have a very high regard for the hon. Minister and his staff. I have found them to be most

co-operative, sympathetic and understanding and I know they would like to see the regulations broadened so that more of the border line cases could qualify for a pension.

The premier, when speaking in the debate last Thursday afternoon mentioned the amounts of moneys granted to the municipalities over the years and hinted that more would be granted this year. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, any comment I have to make will be reserved for the Budget debate.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the hon. member for Waterloo North on his very fine contribution to this debate. I believe it was one of the most intelligent and reasoned speeches I have heard in this Legislature -- far too short, but packed with good common sense. I am convinced he is in the wrong party and I should like to extend a sincere invitation to him to come across and join us. I want to support him respecting compensation payable to those unfortunate people injured in the past. It does seem to be most unjust that some workers injured in the years gone by are receiving compensation on a 50 per cent and 66-2/3 per cent basis on a greatly inflated dollar. Our group has consistently asked the Minister of Labour to review these cases. If the funds for this are needed from the consolidated revenue, let us do this. I am pleased to know we are at last getting support from some government members for this long overdue revision.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I come to the meagre

eleven lines of the speech dealing with one of the important branches of our economy, namely Agriculture. Three points only are mentioned: conservation, marketing and the intention to make "farming more attractive to our young people".

I also hope that the government will progress in its "close studies given particularly to the requirements of the orderly marketing of farm products" to the point where it will take action. Action in the form of legislation, clear and precise legislation, giving farmers the power to market their products through their own marketing agencies, not only provincially, but inter-provincially and internationally. This, of course, has to be done in consultation with the federal and other provincial governments. If it is really the intention of the government to make "farming more attractive to our young people" I would strongly recommend that the government look into the plight of the small milk producers presently being shut off from their markets by some of the big dairies. Three of the largest dairies in Toronto, two of which are American controlled, have combined their forces to squeeze out the small farmer. Quite arbitrarily they have said that they will not accept after January 1, 1953, the milk of those producers who did not ship at least 200 lbs of milk during the months of September, October and November, 1952, and on that date they shut off quite a number of small shippers.

T hese actions were brought before the Ontario

Milk Control Board which ruled on February 3rd that the dairies would have to accept the milk of all those shippers who shipped at least 160 lbs per day last fall. Two of the dairies have complied, but one is still stalling. Great hardship has been caused to young men with families, who went into debt a year or two ago in order to establish dairy herds and ship milk to the Toronto market. It might well be that even some funds loaned by the government are in jeopardy of being lost. Under such conditions it is practically impossible for a young man to get started. These conditions will certainly not help to make "farming more attractive to our young people."

Another matter which is making farming less attractive instead of more, is the uncertainty as to the policy the government intends to pursue regarding the introduction of new substitutes for dairy products like ice-cream made from vegetable oils instead of butterfat. In view of slipping prices and shrinking markets for farm products, farmers are particularly concerned about the future of their milk markets.

I do hope that the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Thomas) has some legislation to bring in to give some measure of protection to a very important branch of our economy.

(Take E follows)

MR. H. F. FISHLEIGH (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, I have waited one year for this opportunity. You know, when I was an alderman of the city, for this downtown ward, we used to bring about 30 motions a year to the inaugural meeting and by some means or other, I was always able to get at least half of them through. Then, the next year would come around and I would bring up the ones again that did not go through the year before so eventually I got what I wanted. Consequently, I will perhaps raise the same matters this year as I did last year. There is a great amount of satisfaction to civic politics except that you seem to get results a little faster. I gave a chap a ride downtown the other day, and as we came down Oriole Parkway, I mentioned to him how wide the street was when I was on city council and also the widening of University Avenue by ten feet, and the streetcars, and the grant we gave to the University of Toronto and the new Sick Childrens Hospital, the Toronto General Hospital and Mount Sinai Hospital. Six years ago, there were trailer camps on University Avenue, I think there were 130 trailers, one toilet and one tap. Perhaps I will have to press my points a little more vigorously.

Last year I gave a talk, I believe, for about half an hour, on housing, and in that talk I said that we should set aside at least one thousand acres of

the province in and around the city of Toronto for housing. Since then, I have changed my mind, the housing situation has corrected itself considerably. We in the city of Toronto and surrounding districts have been able to remove rent control in the outlying districts, small towns and cities, and in only the congested areas, such as the centre of the city, do rent controls still exist. I believe the housing situation has corrected itself considerably. As a matter of fact, on the ten percent. basis, I know of a builder who built 50 houses, he could only sell 8 of them, he had to refer back to N.H.A. Loans in order to sell his house. There just was not enough war workers in that particular area at Warden and Lawrence where Rootes Motors and all those other companies are, to fill the demands. I am quite convinced that the housing situation has corrected itself to an extent. It is true we have GECO where there are three or four thousand people who will need houses in a few weeks. Malton is being closed out, as well as other of these emergency camps, and people in the small brackets will need houses, especially places to rent. The Dominion Government under the National Housing Act has done quite a good job in trying to solve the housing problem. They made last year $250 million direct loans to the builders; this year, election year, they

will be loaning $300 million, but $300 million is merely a drop in the bucket when it comes to housing. The trust companies are putting in their share but they have not enough money to meet the demands. When you come to buy a house, you have such a large down payment to make, and very few of these people have the down payment, as a matter of fact, you have to earn around $4,000. a year in order to buy a house today, and work for a firm that has an AA-1 rating, so they will be sure of getting their money.

I believe it would be a good thing if this Government reinstated the second mortgages which it had after the War. Many of the lads coming back from overseas took advantage of that and I have not heard that the Government had lost much money or any money as a result of these loans. What happens today is, if the down payment on any house is $4,000. the client has $2,000, he has to go some place else to find the other $2,000, and the result is he goes to the money lenders and they charge him 6 per cent interest and very often 30 per cent or 20 per cent discount on the loan. It is very difficult to get ahead on that basis. The same thing applies if you want to improve your property, build an addition to your home, or convert it into a duplex, you have to go and borrow on a second

mortgage and pay these high rates of interest which makes it almost prohibitive to carry out what you wish to do.

Then, there is another thing which enters into housing and that is the income tax. Take, for instance, Scarboro, they are to build 10,000 houses out there and if a builder makes $1,000. a house, there is $10 million. They are also building factories out there, perhaps to the extent of $150 million so they too pay an income tax. Then there is the 8% sales tax, then there is the income tax which the builders pay and the result is that they can collect from Scarboro alone, $35 million in one year in income tax. If that was applied to five of the outlying municipalities, North York, Etobicoke, et cetera, it is quite conceivable that the Dominion Government would collect in income tax alone, $100 million to $150 million. That is quite a sizeable sum of money. I think they have an obligation to the outlying municipalities when they have a boom out there, because they are able to collect this sizeable sum. I do know that the Dominion Government themselves give us a grant of $100 million to $135 million a year, but that is spread over all Ontario. They seem to get their money so easily that they can pay the Canadian appointed Governor-General $100,000. a year tax-free.

That seems to be a lot of money, too. It brings to my mind, a picture lawyers would often have in their offices, not so much today as they used to have. It was a picture of a cow and there were two farmers, one would be pulling on the horns and the other would be pulling on the tail and the lawyer would be there milking the cow with a big grin on his face. In this case, while the municipalities are squabbling over unification and amalgamation and what have you, there is Mr. Abbott milking the cow to the extent of $100 million to $150 million, because outlying municipalities have a building boom. I think they have an obligation as far as housing is concerned in helping to pay for the costs to which the people are put.

I would like also to say a few words about Bruce, Grey and Manitoulin Island. I spoke about this in my speech last year, and I would like to mention it again. I went to school up there and I have one foot in the north and one foot in Toronto. I consider that, although they are clamoring for help, they are a fairly prosperous group, but the situation is this: In 1881, Bruce County had 65,000 people. What have they today? They have 40,000 people. The same thing applies to Grey, they had 71,000 people, they now have 58,000. In farming, they had 8,212 in 1881, and now they 6,153, a decrease of

over 1,000 farmers. While other counties are going ahead, they remain stationary. I think the reason is farmers in the area have gone into mixed farming, they found it was too far from the market to supply Toronto, so they went into this mixed farming. I grew up and lived on a farm and I know what it is to walk three miles to school through the snow, down the tracks at twenty below zero, and also to go out to the barn in the morning, open the barn door and hear the moo of the cows, the neigh of the horses and the cackel of the chickens, and with all that noise, you would think it was Progressive-Conservative election time.

(TAKE F FOLLOWS)

And then you feed the animals and all is quiet, that is to say, the country runs very smoothly.

But, getting back to Bruce and Grey, they do need help as far as getting back into the small fruits are concerned. At one time they had apples, peaches, pears, plums, and all kinds of fruit. They can grow there as profusely as in any part of the country, but to whom can they sell them? They have built airlifts at Wiarton, and on Manitoulin Island, and all they have to do is to establish airlifts to bring the fruit into large centres, such as Detroit, Chicago and other places. The Canadian Pacific is applying for a Dominion charter for an airlift to fly across Canada, and British Columbia is very much interested owing to the fact that they will have this lift, and will be able to sell fish, fruit and flowers in the Toronto market, while we here in Toronto and the area surrounding it can grow all these things to compete with places such as British Columbia, which is thousands of miles away from this market. I believe this is something the hon. Minister in charge of the Department should think about.

Now, a word about immigration. Last year I spoke on immigrants. Australia has set

and when you look the remarks and all is quiet. Just is to say, you actually read very smoothly.

Now, getting down to facts and fives, the no-need fact on fire or getting more into the world fruits are numerous. It was time when they had apples, pulpies, pears, plums, and all kinds of fruit. Then the good fruit is measured as in any part of the country, but so were the bad ones. They have built cellars of fruitcan and an indefinite length, and all come over so it to substitute utility in order the truth than these months, and it for milk, cheese, and other dishes. The creation of this is a modifying to Swedish. Number for an insult in the across month, our spring chickens is very much appreciated owing to the fact that we will have like life, and also to this to sell fish, fruit and flowers in the Country market, which we have a fortune and the area warehoused is one just what things to consist with flowers such as Indian corners, which is the [illegible] also from this market. I realize that is [illegible] the hon. member is going to the [illegible] Mouth while about.

Now, I need also a [illegible] that I have in mentioned. [illegible]

up schools for these immigrants, to teach them a smattering of English, as there are about 150,000 going into Australia each year. I believe we receive around 167,000 people. We teach them how to run the different farm implements, and send them out to the farms. I believe the Dominion Government is teaching English through our Canadian school system, but the ones who go on the farms are more or less neglected. They are sent to the farmers, and the farmer sends a man out to run a tractor or a mower, and all these modern implements, but the poor immigrant does not know when the oil is running low in the tractor, and the first thing they know the motor is burned out, and the farmer becomes disgruntled and sends the man back to the city.

In the City of Toronto, I believe that one out of ten is a displaced person. That may be all right for Toronto, but I believe if we had a school to teach men and women how to do these things, yes, how to do housework and run a milking machine, we would benefit accordingly. These people who perhaps never drove anything but a team of oxen do not know how to run a tractor, and I imagine that quite a few of them have never even seen a cow before. It is very difficult for

these people to come from one country into another, and we should take steps to see that they learn how to get along in the new country to which they have come.

I would like now to say a word about Woodbine riding -- my riding. We still have termits there. I asked the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Thomas) if he could give me some help, and he sent a professor from Guelph. We had lunch together and talked over the problem, and he went back hoping he could secure the finances from the Department to isolate two houses -- just two houses -- in which there were termites, so he could find out how strong the solution should be. It seems there are a number of kinds of termites; they have many of them in South America, but the problem is how to deal with those which can live through the Canadian winters. They do not travel in lots of thousands; they travel in lots of millions. When they reach the air they immediately die, but they can go up the side of a wall by forming what looks like a pencil point, and bring the earth up with them. They live on cellulose material entirely. They can devour the floors and leave very little refuse.

This professor from Guelph would like to isolate two houses and bore holes all the way around, probably about eight feet apart, and fill these holes with a solution and also go out into the yards surrounding the houses and isolate them. At the moment, the people concerned do not know how strong the solution should be. It is true that creosote and so forth kill the plants and vegetation, but that cannot be helped. This plague is there, and has to be eradicated.

We have learned that once a year these termits have a queen, that is, once a year one of them sprouts wings, and the rest of them follow their queen to another part of the country; this year they flew away and settled in another part of the country. Guess where, Mr. Speaker? In the City of Windsor. The City of Windsor now has termites.

May I say to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Thomas) that last year I asked for $10,000 to be put in the Estimates, in order that literature could be prepared and distributed to the people, telling them how to get rid of these termites. People as a rule do not tell you they have termites; it is like telling you they

have bedbugs -- they just do not tell you. The termites make it extremely difficult to sell a house, and they are an ever-present nuisance. This session I shall ask for $30,000, so we may get the $10,000, and something can be done about the termites in Woodbine riding and in any other places to which they have travelled.

I would like to say a word or two about the disabled persons. About seventy-five per cent of those applying have been helped, but there should be more elasticity in regard to helping the other twenty-five per cent. It seems to me that the rules and regulations are very drastic. I have a friend, who does a little work for me at election time, and I was positive he would secure help. He has been in bed now for nearly twenty years, having been stricken with paralysis. His good wife goes downtown to business, working in a law office, and she comes home at night and looks after the house and after her husband. She earns over $1200 a year, so he does not qualify for a pension.

Another friend from my home town in Chesley is now staying with her brother in Toronto. She has been given only a few years, at the most, to live, but cannot receive help because she can

still walk about the house, although she suffers from a heart condition. And yet the Government sends cheques to aged people even if they are millionaires, who are over seventy years of age.

(G-1 follows)

Mr. Speaker in the Chair

I believe therefore we should do something about the Act respecting Allowances for Disabled Persons, and make it a little more elastic so we can help those people who really need help. After all, when the Dominion Government gives people a pension when they become seventy, if they are millionaires or not -- you still get it whether you want it or not -- surely we can do something for these people who need the help.

The previous speaker mentioned pensions of $40 a month. There seems to be an inequality there. If you live in the city and get a $40 a month pension you pay that out just for rent, whereas if you live up in Chesley you can rent a house for $10 a month, so the inequality is too great. I notice that the City Council has had a meeting and has debated whether or not they would apply for the $50-- we would put up $5, they would put up $5 -- but they voted it down. However, I understand the Welfare Committee has taken it up and are going to vote for it. I believe the cities and towns should take advantage of the Province's gift of $5 per month to bring it up to $50, which is little enough to live on if you are a pensioner, and there are not so many, I think, that it would make a terrific

difference.

Then we have the Department of Planning and Development, which is the "spark plug" as another hon. member has said, of the different Departments of this Province. That is where all the new ideas are supposed to emanate from. We have in the Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Warrender),I believe, the man to carry out those ideas. Under the Department of Planning and Development we have the Ontario House in London, England, in charge of which we have a very capable and handsome man called "Jim" Armstrong. He is one of those foreeful fellows like "Bob" Saunders, who can go out and get things done. He can contact the cabinets and the Bank of England, and "sell" Ontario. As a matter of fact he is sending to Ontario some years as many as thirty new industries, large and small, which settle some place in Ontario. I believe he has been doing a very fine job, but I think he could do an even better one because when I was there the last two summers I interviewed a good many industrialists who would just love to have a plant here in Ontario. They have their bank accounts bulging with pounds but they have not a dollar bill with which to establish a

cultures.

Then we have the Department of Planning and Development, which is the "moral plow" of another man, another kind world, of the different conditions of their surroundings. What is wrong with the new ideas we supposed to remove from, as seen in the Ministry of Planning and Development (Mr. Sarandon)? I believe, the man to carry out those ideas. Under the Department of Planning one travelsmen or have the Outside power or leaders. Shall we, in charge of action we have a very feasible and workable man called "the Institutions. I'll use of good forensic relations are been numerous, but are go out and get things done. So can consider the industries and the sense of feelings and "well" outside. As a matter of fact he is working to believe some people is wrong in their way immediately. Lines and small, with strong some place in America. I believe so has been done a very true job, but I think he could do an even better one because when I see those the very big amount I involve-values a good many industrialists who would just love to have a plant here in Jamaica. They let their kind knowledge helping with people but they are not a people fill with which to exhibition

plant here. If the Province of Ontario could set up a fund from which we could loan these industries money so they could establish a branch here, I believe it would be a great boon to Ontario. Naturally, we should not loan money to firms which would come in and offer direct competition to firms already here, firms which have specialized in their work and have been established for years and year.

Even German firms can come here and establish themselves quicker than an English firm. They can get their money through Switzerland, convert their German marks to Swiss marks, which are the highest of all currencies. They can convert them into American funds and then come into Canada. We have quite a number of German firms here today and more coming. We welcome them, but I would like to see some of our good old English, Irish and Scottish firms coming here and establishing businesses and taking advantage of the opportunities we have.

The acoustics in this Assembly, Mr. Speaker, are the same as they were a year ago. You will remember I requested that amplifiers be installed so that the people in the galleries and

the Press could hear what is being said. You know, sometimes we talk here and you talk too, Mr. Speaker, and all we can see is your mouth moving and your hat bobbing up and down. I did advocate that amplifiers be installed similar to those they have in London, England, in the House of Commons, and due to that speech, guess who has the accoustics now? They have them at Ottawa. What is good for the goose should be good for the gander, so I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that you press for amplifiers here the same as they have in London, England, and the same as they have in Ottawa, so the people in the galleries and all over this Assembly can hear what is being said.

I am almost finished, Mr. Speaker, but before doing so I wish to point out that this Province of ours has a great challenge. When I was going to school I remember I served my apprenticeship in a drug store in Woodstock, and then went to Pharmacy here, and most of the boys who graduated went to Detroit. I went to Detroit too, but I did not like it there and came back and weathered the depression. In those days we worked eighty-two hours a week for $35. Then the war came and we survived it, too, but now we have entered into, I believe, an absolutely

the front court that what is being said. You know, sometimes we take here and you talk too, Mr. Lumbert, and all we can see is your mouth moving and some but bobbing up and down. I did advocate that amplifiers be installed seats in order they have in London, England, in the House of Commons, and due to that reason, Speaker who put the amplifiers now? They have them at Ottawa. What is good for the goose should be good for the gander, so I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that we press for amplifiers here the same as they have in London, Ontario, and the same as they have in Ottawa, so the people in the galleries and all over this Assembly can hear what is being said.

I am sorry finished, Mr. Speaker, but before doing so I wish to point out that the employee of ours has a great disliking. When I was going to school I remember I served my apprenticeship in a dry goods in Montreal. And then went to Toronto and worked in Montreal. I went to Detroit too, but I did not like it there and came back and completed the apprenticeship. In those days we worked eighty-two hours a week for $12. When the war came and we survived it, too, but now we have entered there, I believe, an absolutely

new era, unheard of as far as Ontario is concerned, The people who went to the United States wish they had not gone there and some of them are already coming back. We are an undeveloped country, and it seems the whole country has to be developed. It is like subdividing a farm; you buy the farm and the farmer has been sitting on that farm since the days of the United Empire Loyalists, and nothing has been done to it but cultivate it. Then some energetic person buys it and soon the bulldozers go in, the surveyors, the excavators and the builders, and houses go up and churches go up, and business and shopping areas are established, and within two years you have a city.

When I was growing up the area around Delhi and Simcoe was a barren waste of land. You could go from Woodstock to Port Dover over the week end through sandy dunes. A chap connected with the Reynolds Tobacco Company was going through there, when his car broke down, and he had to stay in Delhi overnight. He realized it was a good country for tobacco, he planted tobacco there and now we have a $15 million industry, or more. Besides, now they have discvoered iron ore there.

So the sky is the limit; all we need to do is put our shoulder to the wheel and great

things will result. This Government, I believe, is accomplishing wonders.

We have as well the Hydro developments, under the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies),and he in turn has hired a man,"Bob" Saunders, who never lets the grass grow under his feet. I have lost track of the number of dams and power plants he has opened. "Bob" Saunders is one man in a million with plenty of drive and foresight.

Besides the challenge of industry, mining and forests, we have the challenge of the jet-propelled engine and even flying saucers; and a step further, the neo-neuclear atomic energy at Chalk River. If a small capsule of atomic energy can drive a freight train from Toronto to Vancouver and back, perhaps the challenge is there to fly to Mars or some other planet. We are living in a great era. We must take advantage of the opportunities as they exist today.

Then we have the challenge of education and religion, which must march hand in hand in order to have a great country.

In conclusion I might say that I have pretty well covered the waterfront. One of the Deputy Ministers warned me the other day to

only speak on one thing. How can you speak on one thing when there is so much to be done.

During this year I hope the Ministers will take cognizance of what I have said, namely:

1. Reinstate the second mortgages so people can buy homes.
2. Guarantee the bonds of schools in new subdivisions.
3. Warn the Dominion Government they should rebate at least $100 million per year to the municipalities in the Toronto area, from income taxes.
4. Improve Bruce and Grey counties and Manitoulin Island, and set up immigration schools.
5. Improve the acoustics by amplifiers.
6. Kill the termites in Woodbine riding..
7. Rise the pension for disabled persons.
8. Remove the inequality existing between city and country pensions.
9. Loan money to established English firms.

---Mr. Roberts in the Chair.

MR. R. M. MYERS (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker, there is a matter about which I would like to say a few words and that is, what, if anything, can the government do to supplement the education of our yourth with the end of making them better citizens?

In many newspapers and magazines we find articles stressing two subjects, namely, a fear of the spread of communism and juvenile delinquincy.

The end of our system of education seems to be to enable a youth to obtain a job and make as much money as possible, and it loses sight of the fact that the principal object of education is to enable boys and girls to guide themselves in becoming good citizens.

I think far too much stress is laid upon what is called a "higher standard of living", and by these words we mean, not a standard of living which will provide us with more satisfaction and more happiness, but one which will give us a greater number of chattels, automobiles, television sets and things of that kind, on the assumption that to be happy we need only possess these objects.

Very little is said about any necessity for earning this so called higher standard of living. On

every hand we see fond parents loading their children with expensive toys and political parties which advocate a violent re-distribution of wealth on the mistaken theory that these things will in themselves bring happiness. I think that governments of free countries must do something to check this trend of wanting something for nothing if they are to remain free, and it seems to me that the only way of accomplishing this object is to inculcate in our youth a sense of responsibility to their fellows and to society as a whole.

Thoughtful men and women are very much concerned about the current trend. In an address made recently at the opening of a new school a bishop deplored the general absence of a sense of spiritual values in our boys and girls, and he pointed out that to teach a child is not necessarily to educate him.

Professor Etienne Gilson in his booklet "The Breadown of Morals and Christian Education", says "Just now States are beginning to realize that they are not equipped to provide themselves with the kind of citizens they need."

In his book "Education at the Cross Roads", Maritian, the author, points out the following defects in our present system of education:

"1. There is an over-emphasis on the utilitarian aspect. It seeks the supreme achievements of education in scientific and technical specialization, and

2. We have a disregard to the ends of education which are to guide a youth in shaping himself as a human being, arming him with knowledge, strength, judgment, a respect for others and a deep rooted independence, and

3. We lose sight of the fact that life exists for an end which makes it worthy of being lived."

It seems to me that no business of government is more important than to assist in supplementing our present school system with a training for our youth designed to develop independence, self-confidence, good citizenship, loyalty, generosity, a sense of respect for others and a sound body. In other words, training designed to develop "character".

In conclusion I shall speak for a few minutes about an organization whose object is to develop these qualities in our youth, and I refer to the work of the Boy Scouts Association in Ontario.

The Association consists of a Headquarters in Toronto and a number of district organizations. The affairs of the Association in the districts are managed by executive committees consisting of men interested in boys' work. Each is self supporting, and because of the efforts of the boys in raising money and the

"1. Peace is an interdependent or two utilitarian order. It seeks the greatest realization of education in relation and practical application, and

2. We have a responsibility to the welfare of education which are in action a truth in American philosophy as a form of policy, which has also been knowledge, strength, industry, a strength for others and a good school harmonious, and

3. We come right on the true when they unite for us and when their is worthy of right ideas."

It seems to me that as business of professional life and as really in supervising our present school system with a feeling for, the work which belongs to another professional, interpretation, and cooperation, strongly, concretely, a sense of respect for others and good good. In other words, initiative desired in getting "professional".

To summarize I want speak for a few minutes then, I should be glad, a list is to develop ideas contained in our report, and I refer to the work of the Junior Secretaries in Detroit.

The administrative concerns of a Secretary to Teacher in a School of Digital Technology. The effects of the Secretaries in the activities in making of effective conditions realization of our ideas in real work. That is self-supporting, the increase in the efforts of the case in a large school in the

generosity of friends, there are in Ontario twenty-five districts, camps or properties owned by local Associations and about ten thousand boys attended these camps last summer.

The boys are guided in their activities by 5,800 adults who give freely of their time without remuneration.

In addition to the district camps, there is one Headquarters camp at which these adult leaders are trained.

The Headquarters staff consists of eleven paid employees consisting of an Executive Commissioner, an assistant executive commissioner, five field commissioners and four general office workers.

There are 66,000 Boy Scouts in Ontario, and their activities are supervised by the five field commissioners who travel about the province visiting units and giving them guidance. The Field Commissioners also give assistance in the formation of new groups.

I am assured that these Field Commissioners are busy every minute of the day all the year round, and it is interesting to note the type of men they are. One was formerly a master at Upper Canada College. Another, a university graduate, was formerly on the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College. One came to Scout Headquarters from McMaster University where

he obtainod his Master's Degree. The other two came to the Scounts from business.

It would seem, from everything I have been able to find out, that the welfare of the 66,000 Boy Scouts in Ontario, is well looked after, and I think they will grow into the kind of men of whom the province might well be proud.

But there are another 300,000 boys in Ontario of an age to become scouts, who are not members of the organization and I think that something ought to be done to bring the benefits of scouting to as many of these boys as possible. Ontario Headquarters is of the opinion that if the staff were increased at this time by the addition of three more Field Commissioners, the membership could be substantially increased. The cost of providing for this increase in Headquarters staff would be about $15,000. and I can think of no way in which the province could spend $15,000. with more advantage than by increasing its present grant to the Boy Scouts Association by $15,000.

The remarks I have made with reference to the aims and work of the Boy Scouts Association apply with equal force to the Girl Guide Association, and I am of the opinion that the activities of other organizations whose aim is to promote the welfare of our youth ought

to be investigated, particuarly those which are non-sectarian in character and have for their object the betterment of what we call "underprivileged children" and if circumstances warrant doing so, their activities ought to be encouraged by provincial grants.

MR. A. H. COWLING (High Park): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Tomorrow we shall continue with the debate on the amendment to the motion for an Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Motion agreed to; the House adjourned at 5.10 of the clock p.m.

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to be distributed, criticously [illegible] the use-
[illegible] in [illegible] can [illegible] for their [illegible] the
[illegible] of [illegible] as [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible]
and in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] so, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] to be [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible].

MR. E. F. [illegible] (Ulster Bay): Mr. [illegible],
I have the [illegible] of the [illegible].

MR. [illegible] to.

MR. [illegible]: Mr. [illegible], I move the
[illegible] of the House.

Therefore we shall [illegible] with the [illegible]
of the [illegible] by the [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible].

Motion [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible].

ONTARIO

Third Session
of the
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

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Volume IX

Tuesday, February 24, 1953.

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HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1953, ET SEQ.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES,
Speaker.

- - - - - - -

Toronto, Ontario,
Tuesday, February 24, 1953.
3:00 o'clock p.m.

And the House having met.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

HON. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

(1) Seventh Annual Report of the Department of Travel and Publicity, Ontario, for the fiscal year 1952-53.

(2) Report of the Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, for the year ending March 31st, 1952.

(3) Report of the Statistics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ontario, for the year 1951.

(4) Report of the Ontario Stock Yards Board for the year ending June 30th, 1952.

(5) Report of the Minister of Agriculture respecting co-operative Marketing Loans made under the Co-operative Marketing Loan Act for the year ending December 31, 1952.

(6) Report of the Ontario Food Terminal Board, Department of Agriculture, Ontario, for the year ending December 31, 1952.

(7) Seventy-sixth Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year ending March 31, 1952.

(8) Report of the Ontario Veterinary College for the year ending March 31, 1952.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the Day.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order:

"Resuming the Adjourned Debate on the amendment to the motion for an Address in Reply to the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session."

ON SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

MR. ALFRED H. COWLING (High Park): Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my congratulations to you for the excellent job you are doing and to the great help you have been to the newer members since the beginning of this session. I would also like to offer congratulations to my very good colleague, the hon. Member from St. Patrick (Mr.Roberts) on his appointment as Deputy Speaker for this session. I know he will do an excellent job; his long experience in the House will be of great benefit to the rest of us.

(5) Report of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Co-operative Societies, Lower Shabe Group, the Commissioner for Co-operative Development, for the year ended 31st December 1971.

(6) Report of the Lower Shabe Farmers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., for the year ended 31st December 1971.

(7) Auditor-in-Chief's Report of the Lower Shabe Co-operative Society Ltd. Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1971.

(8) Report of the Lower Shabe Co-operative Society for the year ending 31st March 1972.

Motion:

Introduction of Bills.

Notice of the Day.

Notice of Oral Question: Other Matters:

Regarding the Allocated Tables in the Auditorium to the Public for an Adjourn to Apply to Speak, or the Responsible the Attorney-General or the Opening of the Session.

Mr. Speaker's Ruling

Mr. Alfred M. Sorting (Hill Top): Mr. Speaker, I would like to refer by consultation to you for the question. As you are aware and to the point only, Sir, that here in the House members since the beginning of this session. I would also like to drive somewhat to my very good colleague, the hon. member for Mr. Sorting (Hill Top) on his appointment as Attorney General for this session. I know he will be in Solicitor Jack; his long experience in the House will be of great benefit to the rule of law.

At the same time I would like to congratulate the new hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Thomas) and the new hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Griesinger), and a particular word of congratulation to my very good friend the hon. Minister of Planning and Development, (Mr. Warrender).

We have had the opportunity of meeting together on many occasions when he was a member of the Hamilton Council and I was a member of the Toronto City Council, and I am sure he will agree now that everything does not come to Toronto and that maybe we are not old "Hog Town" after all.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a word today on taxation. Coming so soon after the Federal Budget it is a subject in which we are all particularly interested.

In the first place I would like to say that here in this Province if you do not drink and you do not go to the theatre and you do not drive a car you do not pay any taxes, or you pay very little in taxes. In my opinion the same simply cannot be said for our Federal Government. They are the worst offenders in so far as taxation is concerned, and it was noticeably lacking in their Federal Budget that there would be no relief whatever for the municipalities. In other words, the little man is the forgotten man and they add insult to injury by still not making any tax-payments on Federal buildings to the municipalities, and

not following the very forward step taken by our own Provincial Government inthe Session last year when we did start paying taxes on provincial buildings to the municipalities.

It is the same old story of putting "the bite" on the little man and I would like to suggest right here that possibly a resolution be forwarded to the Federal Government stating very emphatically that they have not accepted their responsibilities to pay their fair share of the tax load.

I have here a very good editorial taken from the Daily Mercury in Guelph, and I would like to quote part of it, Mr. Speaker.

> "Taxation complaints are growing in number and volume. That is natural with the civic elections and the advent of the federal budget. The complaints at such times are increased with a view to catching the eyes and ears of those in authority.
>
> Michael Starr, former mayor of Oshawa and now a Progressive Conservative M.P., told the House of Commons that the size of the federal government's bite into the tax dollar was so great that it was depriving Canada of some of the benefits of the industrial boom.
>
> "George Drew, leader of the opposition, put the question in a nutshell when he pointed out that of the Canadian's tax dollar 77 cents goes to federal government, the provincial governments get 12 cents and only 11 cents are left f.r the municipalities. Those figures are very enlightening and show that the federal government slice, though naturally expected to be the largest of the three; is out of proportion with the other two, particularly that of the municipalities."

Now we have talked at great length on the help and support which the municipal taxpayer requires,

that he has reached the limit of his taxation, and what assistance are we getting from the Federal Government? When you stop to think of hidden taxes and sales taxes, and such things as garbage cans and street signs and so on, you get some idea of its infiltrations in the highest level of our government, in taking the money from our people in the form of taxation and not paying back their fair share.

I have another note here:

> "Apparently the Ottawa government's policy of grants in lieu of taxes to cities and municipalities is meeting with the approval of few, if any, municipalities across the country."

There, again, we see that the grant system is not adequately taking care of the situation that we would have if they were paying their fair share of taxes, even on buildings located in the municipalities.

> "Thus Ottawa, the city that was to benefit most under the grants policy, has protested that its 1952 grants from the Dominion government in lieu of municipal taxes in the capital are not high enough.
>
> "Winnipeg, which cannot persuade the Ottawa government to order its commercial ventures such as the C. B. C. to pay municipal business tax, would be extremely happy to get $1,392,316 - the 1952 Dominion grant to the city of Ottawa."

They mentioned there about the C.B.C. Right here in the City of Toronto the C.B.C. on Jarvis Street has a very large plant in one of the high taxation areas and the people of the city does not benefit a nickel's worth by them being there.

There is another point here:

> "In the brief presented to the federal government by the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities it is suggested that a federal-provincial-municipal conference be held to consider the problems of the cities and towns. The suggestion cuts across the fact that in Canada the municipalities are creatures of the provincial Legislatures -- that is, they drive all their powers from charters or statutes passed by these Legislatures. Nonetheless, the municipal governments have large responsibilities in their own areas and must have revenue sources equal to the demands on their services. It is for this reason that they can legitimately lay claim to a place at any conference table where taxation and tax revenues are to be discussed."

So you see that the problem is a general one all across our country. I see another example here, one of the chief complaints in the brief of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities is that it is not paying its way. The brief points out that the Dominion Government policy of grants in lieu of municipal taxes is completely inadequate; so you get it right across the country.

There is another clipping here from the Vancouver province which says:

> "Vancouver has met failure in another attempt to make the Federal Government pay a share of local improvement charges on its tax-exempt city properties."

(Take B follows)

There is another point here:

> "In the brief presented to the Federal Government by the Canadian Textile or Yarns and Multiplying Co. is advocating also a Tariff-Protection-Equal uniformness is made to overcome the problems of the nation and towns. The Government also across the land and Canada are manufacturing and exporting of the principal Legislation — that is, they do not only their power from military or military rights by those Legislators, Commerce, the Municipal governments have large responsibilities in their own right and need free revenue sources which to use results in short services.
> It is for this reason that they can intentionally lay claim to a share of the revenues which provinces and the Federal are to be illegally."

Do you see that the problem is a general one affecting our economy. I see another example here, one of the other complaints in the brief of the Canadian Federation of Labour and Multiplying is that it is not paying its way. The brief points out that the Textile Government policy of wages in lieu of building taxes is completely inadequate; worse yet it right hurts the country.

There is another disquiet here from the Vancouver Province which says:

> "Vancouver has not failing to convince itself to make the Federal Government pay a fair or local improvements always on its assessment very important.

As I said before, everything that is purchased by a civic department from a pen nib to an electric generator costs the taxpayer 10 per cent more because of this 10 per cent sales tax. In other words, it is a nuisance tax. The city pays taxes on many things and every purchase has deep down either a hidden tax or one we know about. It seems to me that the time has arrived very definitely where all levels of government must get together with the view of holding or reducing taxation. It is a subject that everybody is particularly concerned about. I feel our own Province is doing something about it, and if the Federal Government will follow suit, Mr. Speaker, I think probably we can work out a pretty good solution.

I would like to say a word about the tax situation in so far as the Province is concerned. Property tax is utilized in Ontario by two distinct forces of government, education, which is noted first because it was created first, and municipal corporations and their various local boards. Present-day school boards in Ontario are entirely independent of their local councils which have no control whatsoever over school costs. The council levies and collects the funds required for school purposes; the only power it exercises over a school board is

to require the submission of a budget which cannot be altered by a council except for items for which there is no permissive statutory enactment of the Provincial Legislature. The municipal council provides all capital financing for Ontario school boards, except for the separate schools, and must do so if the majority of taxpayers favour the expenditure requiring such financing. It is through the municipal taxation that municipal creditors indirectly obtain a lien, not only on the municipal revenues, but on all the property included in the municipality, which, coupled with the willing ability of the ratepayer, is the security for their investment.

From a summary of assessment on which 1952 taxes will be levied in Ontario municipalities of population of over ten thousand, it can be approximated that municipal taxation will be derived as follows: 90 per cent from real property tax; 10 per cent from tax on business assessment. By the same method it can be approximated that the real property tax will be derived as follows: residential assessment, 51 per cent; professional and commercial assessment, 25 per cent; manufacturing and industrial assessment, 11 per cent; farm assessment, 1.25 per cent; other assessment, 1.75 per cent.

The important illustration is that assessment

of residential real estate bears more than double the burden of any other source of municipal revenues in urban municipalities.

That is a very remarkable thing, Mr. Speaker; many people do not realize that the residential areas pay more than 50 per cent of the taxes. I know in discussions we have had in regard to this greater metropolitan area the subject of residential taxes and commercial taxes have had a great deal of consideration. While taxes were doubling, provincial assistance became five times greater than in 1943, increasing from $19,600,000 in 1940 to $99,000,000 in 1951. That will give you some idea.

We in Ontario feel that the financial position of municipalities is excellent when the tax levy is not more than 5 per cent of the assessment; when taxes are not higher than 33 per cent of the actual or potential rental value of property; when taxable debt is not more than 12 per cent of the assessment; when the levies for educational purposes do not exceed 33 per cent of the total annual levies, and when the charges levied directly on adjoining properties do not exceed 20 per cent of the total of an annual tax levy.

In Ontario a large school of thought propounds

the easing of the tax burden on real property at the municipal level, feeling that the limit has been reached, if not already stretched too far.

In Canada today the federal taxing authority is taking unto itself an ever-increasing percentage of the tax dollar; with provincial taxation remaining constant, this results in a diminution of the municipal share of tax without any lightening of the burden of municipal corporations, even in respect to municipal costs, which functionally should not be charged against real estate.

Municipal taxation in Ontario is based on a value set on the taxpayer's property, and has no reference to the general principle of ability to pay, which is the income tax base.

I understand it is the United States policy to allow both mortgage interest and municipal taxation as deductions from income for taxation purposes. The Canadian policy permits such deduction only in regard to business, but if business suffers a loss, which of course is partly attributable to municipal taxation, such loss can be deducted from other primary personal income.

When we stop to consider the complexity of this taxation problem, Mr. Speaker, we can see that it is one which requires great study. I

would like to point out that in Ontario real estate taxation is based on the principle that those who benefit should pay, and since real estate as a tax basis is less subject to fluctuation than any other type of tax basis, it is felt that the value of land and buildings is a proper source to service the cost of logical municipal functions. So much for taxation.

I would like to say something about speed, but before doing so, may I commend the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) for the great campaign he and his Department are fighting today in doing something about speed and safety. Speed kills; we are all going too fast, we are working too fast and we are driving too fast. While on that subject I would like to make reference to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). He is a great source of inspiration and he is one man who has learned to take it easy. He gets things done, but he does not get all excited about doing them, and I think that is the attitude that many of us should adopt.

Incidentally, it is my wish -- and I know I echo the wish of everyone here -- that through his ability to take it easy and relax, at least sometimes, the hon. Prime Minister will be with

us to lead our Government for many, many years to come.

In any review of Ontario affairs, all of us are aware that the biggest, most difficult and complex of all public safety problems is traffic accident prevention. Back in the 13th century that famous Englishman, Roger Bacon, said:

> "It will be possible to construct chariots so that without animals they may be moved with incalculable speed."

How true that is. I think a lot of people get behind a wheel these days and they try to find out how fast the car will go. I suppose it is only human nature,if you get behind the wheel of a high-powered car, to have an inclination to"step on the gas" and pass the fellow in front of you, and it is just little things like that -- human urge to go, to move at a fast rate of speed -- that causes the majority of our accidents. I sometimes think -- I am not making a suggestion to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) -- that we should go back to some of our old, crooked roads, like the one that goes from Owen Sound to Tobermory. You do not have many accidents on that road.

We are spending millions of dollars to create these big, wonderful super highways, and we are spending all kinds of money to make cars go

faster and look better, and the sum total of the whole thing is -- at least to date -- we are having more people killed.

Today we have only to look at our newspapers or listen to our radios to be all too aware of our traffic accident problem. Hour by hour motor vehicle accidents, most of them avoidable by the use of more care and courtesy, are taking an appalling toll of human lives, causing untold human suffering and misery, and an enormous loss of property and time.

Against the onslaught of more and more traffic in Ontario, the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) has waged a steadily increasing battle against our accident toll. Years before he was himself an accident victim, he put into operation the broadest and most complete safety programme in the history of the Province. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister on this. Under his leadership Ontario has made advances in child safety training, public education on safety, and many forms of accident prevention, which have been praised and followed not only in other provinces but in various States to the south of us. Ontario is a leader in traffic safety, but as the hon. Minister has said on many occasions, traffic safety is everybody's business. No improvement

can be too good.

The hon. Minister of Highways (Mr.Doucett) has reported that last year 1,010 people were killed and nearly 24,000 injured by traffic accidents, in Ontario. This year it is evident that with our traffic volume steadily mounting, even higher death and injury toll is not only possible, it is probable, unless all of us do everything we can to support the Department of Highways' safety programme by our personal influence and example. Despite all that can be done by law enforcement and safety engineering, the answer in the end lies with the driving and walking public.

One important piece of good news on the safety front for this year is that the Ontario Chamber of Commerce, with its 125 local branches throughout the Province, are organizing to support the provincial safety programme at community levels.

While I am on that point, I would like to suggest that this might be a thought for other service clubs, associations, ratepayer groups and societies throughout our Province, to effect this type of safety. It is everybody's business. May I make this earnest suggestion, Mr. Speaker? Each hon. member of this Legislature has influence

and is a key man in his own area. We all have many opportunities to speak at public gatherings. In previous years the hon. Minister of Highways has pleaded with us to make use of such opportunities to "get over" a safety message. Let us do that and a little more; let each of us become better informed on this serious problem. Let us spread the gospel of the golden rule in traffic and make motor vehicle travel in Ontario the safest in the world.

I would like to make brief mention of the Queen Elizabeth highway. We have had two very serious accidents on it in the last two or three days, and it is becoming not merely one of the most hazardous pieces of highway in the province, but the most hazardous piece of highway. I am not putting the onus on anyone for that, I am getting back to the subject of speed. If people would drive their cars on the Queen Elizabeth highway within the regulation and would keep their wits about them, we would have no accidents.

I would like to make a suggestion for the consideration of the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter). I am sorry he is not in his seat today; I understand he is at home ill.

A year or so ago there was a drive on the

Queen Elizabeth highway to reduce the terrific toll, and at that time they removed the black and white provincial police cars and put the police in ordinary civilian cars. I think statistics will show that during that period the accident rate was cut by 50 per cent. That is my understanding, Mr. Speaker. If that is the case, perhaps the solution, or one of the solutions, to the problem is to eliminate the use of the black and white police cars altogether, take them off the road and put the provincial police in civilian cars and see if that will make a difference, not only on our Queen Elizabeth highway but on all highways throughout the province.

There again we are getting back to human nature; it is human to err, it is human to make mistakes, and it is human to slow down if you see one of the motor cycle policemen or one of our police cars. However, if there are no policemen around and it is a nice, straight piece of road and the car is humming along very nicely, it is very easy to touch it up to sixty or seventy miles an hour, and you are breaking the law. I say if we have police around in ordinary cars, your little conscience will say, "That car ahead may be a policeman." You look to your rear through

the rear vision mirror, and that fellow behind may be a policeman; you cannot tell, so you stay within the limit. That is just a thought, Mr. Speaker.

Getting out to High Park for a moment, my fine riding of High Park, I would like to say a word, and, again, I am commending the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) for his offer in as far as this proposed new Humber bridge is concerned. This offer was made just a year ago, and to date our City Council has not had the time or seen fit to make any proposals whereby they could accept this grand offer made by the Province. I am particularly interested in the Humber bridge set-up because when a member of City Council -- as some of my colleagues will remember--we started to do a widening job there along the lakeshore, and we would like to have that continued. If Council will shake it up a little bit and get that road out to the Humber bridge, I know the Province will be glad to follow through. What an improvement, what a relief to congestion, that Humber bridge will mean. I sincerely hope something can be done on that right away.

One other thing we have out there, we have the two largest packing houses in the Province of

Ontario or, I suppose, in the great Dominion of Canada. They are wonderful places; they are doing a good job, and we enjoy eating their roasts of beef, and so on. However, along with the packing houses goes a nuisance, the odor which permeates High Park riding in the summer months, and they also have occasion to drive livestock across one of our city's busiest thoroughfares. I refer to the corner of Keele and St. Clair. Mr. Speaker, to me it is utterly ridiculous that in this progressive day and age we should have livestock on the city streets of Toronto. I can understand that probably in some other sections of the province, perhaps down in the Prince Edward-Lennox riding, they would have livestock on the street there at some hours of the day, but not in Toronto. When you stop to consider, Mr. Speaker, that in other small packing houses in the Province of Ontario they have to go to the Ontario stock yards to buy livestock, it is their responsibility to load that stock onto a truck and take it to the abattoir or move it off to where they are going to use it. To date these packers have had the privilege of using the city street, and marching the cows and pigs and sheep across there to the great inconvenience of the travelling public,

and they have done it for years. They go across it any hour of the day, the traffic is held up. We have all read in the paper, even recently, where an occasional steer or bull will escape while it is being herded across the street, and move off into the Runnymede section, down into a park and endanger the lives of the children in my area and endanger the lives of the motorists using St. Clair Avenue.

I think the time has come when we should be doing something about that. I can suggest a tunnel or an overhead, or if they want to get some trucks and take the cows around that way that is all right, but I feel we should give serious consideration to eliminating this nuisance.

(C-1 follows)

but they have done so in the past. Then to escape is one form of war, the traffic is well on. It may all come to the extent, even probable, that in critical ones or both will begin. Then it is being remote enough the school, and then our lack the homework section, down into a pair and consider the lives of the children in my, and but consider the lives of the people lost also in their expense.

I think the real one has been away in should be doing something about that. I can imagine a board in a school, or if they wish to get some people to take out some expense that may have to do also, but I don't so should give serious consideration to establishing this in Canada.

As a matter of fact, I have here a copy of a by-law which was passed by the Toronto city council October 29th, 1951, which says:

> " Whereas The Municipal Act provides that by-laws may be passed by the councils of local municipalities, subject to The Highway Traffic Act, for prohibiting the driving of cattle, sheep, pigs and other animals during the whole or any part of the day or night in certain highways and public places named in the by-law;
>
> Therefore the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto enacts as follows:
>
> 1. The driving of cattle, sheep, pigs and other animals in St. Clair Avenue West, west of Keele Street, between the hours of 7;00 o'clock in the forenoon and 7;00 o'clock in the afternoon of any day, is hereby prohibited."

That is very definite, Mr. Speaker. That is the attitude the city council has adopted, and I think perhaps we could do something about it.

One word in closing, Mr. Speaker: I notice that we have a visitor in our city who is to make a speech at Massey Hall tonight. I doubt if there will be many people out to hear him, but at any rate, he is speaking, and speaking on a very contentious subject.

I understand the hon. member following me is the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) and I thought that during his discussion, he might like to take the opportunity of giving his views on the status of the Communists and the Jews. There is going to be quite a discussion on this subject to-night. The hon.memb happens to be a member of the Jewish faith, and also of the Communist Party, and he might like to have a word to say on that subject.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate you again on the fine job you are doing, in your position, and which you have done during the past sessions.

---Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I am glad you have just taken your rightful place in the House, so that I may have the pleasure of expressing sincerely a few words to you on this occasion. Otherwise, I would have done it formally in your absence. We are all very glad to have you as the custodian and guide of the sessions, and have become so accustomed to each other -- you and all of us -- that it is difficult to imagine a session without you. I might say as the result of our acquaintanceship -- and I speak in the plural sense -- we have learned to avoid unnecessary friction, such as was occasioned

prior to your occupancy of your high office. In other words, we know each other and can be on guard against doing certain things.

As for the new Deputy-Speaker, who is absent for the moment; I want to congratulate him and to remind him that he and I come from neighboring ridings and I hope he will take a neighborly attitude toward me, when he presides at the Committee table, and show me the usual neighborly courtesies and kindnesses, upon which I am sure I can count.

Mr. Speaker, not because it is customary, but because I genuinely feel this way, I want to congratulate the mover and seconder of the motion. As regards the mover, whom I am glad to see is with us today, may I say that he is a professional, and there is nothing I, as a humble novice, can say which will carry any particular weight. The hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Nickle) has always impressed me with his contributions, and I can see why he is in such great demand as a lawyer, and I believe that now that the fairer sex are admitted to jury duty, the demands uponhim will be greater. I can hardly imagine him losing a case with a mixed jury.

As for the seconder; he brought to this House, the usual straightforwardness and simpleness we are accustomed to here from the hon. members for

the rural ridings. I enjoy his remarks at all times and listen to them with the greatest attention. He has said some very significant things, and I am happy that he did so, and I intend to refer to them later on.

As for the hon. Prime Minister and the Government: I am quite prepared to join with the hon. member for High Park (Mr. Cowling) in one-half of his wishes. I cannot go along all the way. He expressed the hope that the hon. Prime Minister will be spared to be with us for a long, long time. If he had put a period there, I would have banged my desk. I join in expressing that wish, and do so very sincerely. The hon. Prime Minister is about as good a Conservative Prime Minister as you can possibly find anywhere. But as for being the leader of the Government for such a long time, although I hope he will live to be with us, that is another story. I would not mind him being on this side of the House, and having a chance to enjoy the leisure which his wonderful riding affords, as regards fishing and hunting, and giving him the opportunity of being in his famous cabin in the woods more often than he is able to do now.

I agree with the proposal which has been made to the Hon. Prime Minister, that is, that he and his good wife -- a lady whom we all admire -- attend

the Coronation as the representatives of this Government. I agree with that, and hope he will find it possible to attend. May I say, Mr. Speaker, that if the Niagara Parks can send a representative, certainly Queen's Park should. We are every bit as important as Niagara Park and they are sending one.

I am sure the hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Speaker, will not mind if I say a few unpleasant but truthful words about his Government. I feel they have lost the lustre which they had before. I feel that the esprit de corps which was present in the Cabinet, is not just what it used to be. There is a certain sourness, a certain grumpiness, a certain jumpiness, and a certain uneasiness on the Cabinet side. It may be the result of excessive weight, or the first sign of decay, a sort of political stomach acidity which comes after over-eating. That is inevitable in all governments which stay too long in office. This session I sense that more than I have in the past. I would suggest to the hon. Prime Minister that he had better look into this matter of the hon. members on the Treasury benches, more seriously because notice is served I think by the younger crowd -- and there is a big crowd of them here -- that they are extremely eager to take over some of the long-occupied chairs on the other side of the Chamber. The Cabinet has

lately lost some very important members. The hon. Prime Minister has introduced a Cabinet musical chair game. Every now and again, everybody begins to walk around, and "bingo", somebody is left out, and the others grab whatever chairs they can. So far, I am not happy about those who have dropped out. For instance, the former hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott). I liked him as a Minister, although I criticised his policy.

The former hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) has dropped out in the last round of the musical chair game, and I think all of us have the same feeling toward "Old Man Ontario" -- and he is it, if anybody ever was -- regardless of our political views or Party standings. We have an admiration for, as he likes to be called, "Old Tom", and I hope sincerely that he will have many years of active life ahead of him. I do not think the former hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) is a man who can remain inactive, and he has already promised us he is going up and down the country. We hope he will be doing that for many,years, even if I have to follow him, and tell him that I disagree with what he may have said the night before. As for the new hon. Ministers,

I like them all as individuals, but they also had better watch out.

The hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. Root) recently read me a lecture, but I can have no hard feelings toward him, for a number of reasons; first, he is an hon. member from a rural area, and I like all hon. members from the rural areas. Secondly, he is a nice fellow, and I like nice fellows.

He went on to publicly declare he would like to have me along when he goes on a tour. That is not often done. The Government has adopted a very systematic exclusion policy toward me. They have dropped me from every committee I attended, and at which I spoke. It is my habit to speak up, when I am a member of a committee, and once I raised a few unpleasant questions, I was dropped the following year. I was even dropped from the Art Committee. I will never forget that. I cannot blame the present hon. Prime Minister, as that was done by his predecessor. He dropped me because I disturbed the routine of a committee which has functioned since 1867, and did the same things year in and year out until I came in and revolutionized it. I made a few motions, and they were carried, and Mr. Drew could not get over it, so out I went.

The hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. Root) invited me to accompany them on their tours

and may I assure him, Mr. Speaker, that it was not a deliberate evasion on my part, that I did not join the other hon. members on tours of inspections, but it was because of certain other difficulties. In fact, I was eager to go, and I consulted my whip and my House leader, and the three of us had a special conference on it. For myself, I wanted to go, but they insisted I had other engagements, and I was only one against two, so naturally I could not go. The next time, I can assure the hon. member (Mr. Root) that I will join him and any other hon.members on a tour.

But I do want to assure the hon. member (Mr. Root), Mr. Speaker, that I know Ontario fairly well. I cover the province at least once a year, and I have spoken in a great many of the constituencies represented in this House, in fact, in a majority of them. I know a great many people in the different areas, and I am not entirely unaware of the problems which exist.

May I, Mr. Speaker, warn the next group who go on a tour, to be a little more careful because the Telegram said, in regard to the hon. members who went on the northern trip, on September 15th:

> "City M.P.P.'s limp around after touring the north".

I do not know what they did to cause them to

limp on their return. It becomes even more suspicious when, towards the end of the story, the Telegram tells us that, "the members were educated on the tour", and they put the word "educated" in quotation marks. I wonder what sort of "education" it was which caused them to limp when they returned to the city.

There is something new in this Chamber, during this session and the previous one, and that is, that the hon. members who support the Government, are given a little leeway to get up and express certain criticisms -- mildly, of course, or they would be rapped over the knuckles -- but they are allowed to express certain criticisms. That is because the Government has too many members, and they are creating sort of an Opposition of their own. However, it is nice to see the back-benchers stand and demand certain things which the Opposition has been demanding for a long time. I want to urge on the hon. members who have risen and demanded things which the Government has refused, not to be satisfied with their remarks in the House. It is true their remarks are important and will undoubtedly make good reading in the local newspapers, especially those by some of the hon. members who come from the ridings composed largely of the working class. It will not harm them at all. But I would urge those supporters of the Government to organize a little, and put up a

battle for the things of which they speak in their caucus. I am an old organizer, and I ask you to take my tip; if you want to get the things for which you are speaking, get together, organize a bit, form a "ginger group" of the Conservative members, and raise the questions in caucus.

Mr. Speaker, a word now about the Opposition: As one on the Opposition side, I am naturally not as anxious to criticise them, as I am to criticise the Government, but I must say that so far the Opposition has not shaken the rafters of this Chamber. I wish they would. It is rumoured they are pregnant with a few things, but if so, they are a long time in delivering. I want to say to the official Opposition, better deliver or have itself examined. It is dangerous to continue in its present state.

But I do want to congratulate them for following my lead in some vital questions. They may not be happy at such congratulations, but the fact remains, and they deserve to be congratulated. It takes a Government a long time to accept some of the very constructive and progressive proposals which I make. It takes the Opposition a little less time, but it takes too long a time, even for the Opposition.

Let us consider for a moment this question of municipal taxation. When we had the fall session,

we were going to deal with that question, and I think I was the only member who fought to have it debated. The debate was finally granted, and I was the only one who rose in my place to speak. Nobody else showed any anxiety, and when I finally placed a motion on the order paper, on October 22nd, that;

> "In the opinion of this House, the Government should, during this special session, inform the Legislature what measures it proposes to take to help the municipalities -- "

and so forth, I could not get a seconder to that motion.

(TAKE D FOLLOWS)

Now this is the main amendment to the motion that is before us now. I am glad they did it a year later, but I think they should have done it then. There is another item upon which they have finally come to see my point of view and that is on reform institutions, You will remember that I discussed this problem here for a long time and urged the establishment of a select committee to investigate it, and again I could not get a seconder. Now I see that the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) has put on the Order Paper a motion asking for the setting up of a select committee to thoroughly go into all matters relating to reform institutions.

Well, it is better late than never and I will support that motion. I think it is a good one. I think we need it. That is all I will say on that score for the moment but I will come back to reform institutions on another occasion.

The speech of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) contain. a good deal of good common sense and I will support him in all those points I consider to be constructive. I will for the moment only deal with one item upon which he touched and I will deal with it very briefly.

He expressed his sympathy with those who are persecuted and with the minority group, and he mentioned the Jewish group, and he mentioned the Soviet Union as being the country in which those persecutions take place. I do not think this is the time or the place to go into a full discussion of that very

important question. I might say, however, that I am of the opinion the Leader of the Opposition is well intentioned. If I thought otherwise I would reply otherwise than I will. I have learned to understand him and to know him and I am of the opinion that he was very sincere in what he said. I do not think he was correct, but he is sincere I want to say that I will at all times join with him, and anyone else, in protesting persecution or discrimination of any group, any race, any minority anywhere in the world, . certainly if it affects my own people.

I believe that the Leader of the Opposition will not mind if I say that his moral position is protesting here would have been stronger if he had also risen in the House a year ago to protest against the slanderous and maligning speech delivered against immigrants in this Province. I am sorry that he did not rise then. I thought he should have, as spokesman for the Opposition and I think his position would have been stronger now. Also, if he had risen in this House during the astounding discrimination displayed in the town of Dresden against negroes. Be that as it may, I believe that he was sincere and I repeat my assurance that I would be the first one to join with him, or anyone else, protesting such discrimination, and to protest against it, since I believe that what the papers are now presenting to its readers is not a reflection

of what actually takes place, and I am confident that time will prove that. If I thought for a moment some of the news dealt with in the paper was an expression of anti-Semitism, I would not hesitate for one second to battle against it, whether that was demonstrated in the Soviet Union, in Timbuctoo, in Dresden, or anywhere else, against Jews or any other group.

I am confident that time will show that the situation is misrepresented and that there is no such thing as anti-semitic persecution. I know there are great differences of opinion in estimating the situation. I am giving you my honest feelings about it, I am expressing confidence that time will prove that I am right.

Furthermore, I think that there are certain interests, particularly around the United States departments, which are interested in spreading this propaganda. They do it for a purpose and the purpose is evidenced even in the position that the Leader of the Opposition has taken.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Members of the House know that the Leader of the Opposition has on many occasions commenced his major speech with an examination of international affairs, and I think he is right in doing so, but you will recall that when he did that he has always spoken -- he certainly did two years ago and I think he did a year ago, -- about the need of reaching out for international markets for Canadian products. He spoke against putting

[illegible] actually takes place, and I am confident that this will come true. If I remove the [illegible] of the map that still is the proper [illegible] in operation of anti-cartelism, I should not [illegible] reason [illegible] radio against it, [illegible] discussion in the Senate today, in Tuesday, in Indiana, or anywhere else, against [illegible] or any other group.

I am [illegible] that some will argue that the attention is misplaced and that there is no [illegible] as anti-trust prosecution. I know [illegible] and [illegible] of question in anticipating the objection. I am relying [illegible] on Senate testimony [illegible], I am expressing confidence that [illegible] prove [illegible].

Nevertheless, I know full there are certain [illegible], particularly among the United States [illegible], who are tempted to [illegible] prosecution. They do it for a purpose and the purpose is [illegible] when it is questioned that the [illegible] of the Department [illegible].

Now, however, the [illegible] members of the Senate [illegible] that the leader of the Democratic [illegible] in my remarks [illegible] his major speech with an [illegible] of international activity, and I [illegible] it is right to [illegible], but you will recall that [illegible] is [illegible] the [illegible] problem -- in addition to the [illegible] I [illegible] to do a [illegible] -- [illegible] kind of [illegible] out for international [illegible] for [illegible] prosecutors. He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

all our eggs in the Unites States basket. He spoke about trading with the world. This time he did not and that would indicate, I suggest to you, a fair example of the purpose for which the State Department, in my opinion, is spreading this propaganda that is, to divert attention, and influence people who deal with these essential questions.

In so far as the Speech from the Throne is concerned: the supporters of the government will bear with me if I am critical. I assure them I will be very fair; I always am. I say that the Speech from the Throne, with the exception of one or two pieces of legislation promised, namely, the Toronto Amalgamation Bill, and something about municipal taxation, is one of the most scanty speeches delivered to this House in a long while in so far as social legislation is concerned. Furthermore the Speech from the Throne in my opinion fails to provide the government leadership on major issues which confront the people of the province, and whic are emerging before our very eyes.

Let us see what has happened since we last met. Since this House last assembled there was an election in the United States, and as the Leader of the Opposition stated yesterday, we no longer live in isolation. Everything affects our lives and our conditions and so these outside forces are not foreign to us, and we should understand them.

Since the election they now have a

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

government of generals in the United States because it is not only General Eisenhower, the President, but, -- I am not original in this, -- also General Motors, and General Electric and General Foods which pretty well dominate that capital. It is a government of the biggest industrial monopolies and bankers. It is a government which despatched to London one of the leading Wall Street Bankers as an ambassador, and despatched to Paris another leading Banker. These men are going there to deal with creditors. They are not going to deal with a great people, with great heritage, with great cultural pasts and cultural accomplishments. These are bankers who will ask when notes are going to be met.

They have a Cabinet in which the Secretary of the Treasury is one of the main owners of the iron ore companies which are now going to exploit Labrador , and a Secretary of State who was a Director of International Nickel Company until a little while ago, which company is vitally concerned with Sudbury.

They have a government that has in a short period of its existance managed to throw countries and governments into a panic, -- and I speak now of the so-called "Western World" . Mr. Dulles and his aides went to Europe and gave a seventy-five day ultimatum. They told the European governments and people, "You do as you are told -- or else."

Mr. Speaker, that is not just my opinion. Those of you who read responsible publications, who t read periodicals in addition to the daily newspapers,

know that the London Economist spoke almost in those words, know that the Beaverbrook Press spoke almost in the same fashion, know, that, for instance, Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, spoke in his Parliament in these words:

> "Prime Minister Nehru today told Parliament 'a soldier is a very fine person in his own domain, but this intrusion of the military mentality into the chanceries of the world presents a very great danger.'"

This is from the Telegram, from New Delhi, and further on he says:

> "Peace now seems to be spelled W-A-R. We are becoming enveloped by the military mentality."

Mr. Nahru knows how to spell in English, and he spelled out the peace that now emanates from Washington.

I might say that in our own country people have spoken out about these dangers, because Mr. Dulles not only handed down an ultimatum to Britain, France, and other countries, but he and his government undertook many unilateral subjects. He freed, if you please, Formosa. He demanded the placing of an embargo on China and extended the Korean war through the whole of Asia, and naturally even in this country people were alarmed by this,as wellas in Britain and France.

My good friends the C.C.F. members of the House of Commons also spoke out, and I am glad they did. I quote from Hansard of February 12th in which

my friend the C.C.F. member stated the following:

> "We feel that our fundamental aim in Canadian foreign policy at this time should be to end not to extend the war in Asia."

And then afterwards:

> "To exert the strongest pressure we can bring to bear to prevent the United States from taking any steps which will bring us any degree closer to a general war."

I suggest that is well put. Things are happening here, also, of course. You know that the United States war bases in Canada are multiplying. You know also that in many of these bases the United States armed forces enjoy almost extra-territoriality.

(Take E follows)

You know what the papers report regarding Timmins; you see American Army and Air Force wherever you turn, and I want to suggest to the House, Mr. Speaker, and especially to the Government, it would not be wrong for them to see that this House adopt a motion demanding the end of hostilities in Korea right now, and that negotiations go on. People have been speaking about Canadian boys in Korea, and certainly we would be justified in a matter of this kind to ask that they stop the slaughter while negotiations go on and that we demand that action be taken not to allow the attempt of Washington to extend the war to succeed.

Third, that we ask for the removal of all foreign army forces from this country. If there are installations that have to be made or maintained then let Canadian armed forces do it. This Legislature, Mr. Speaker, has had motions before it on matters of this character on other occasions, and I suggest there would be nothing wrong, but, on the contrary, it would be good for them to have a motion of this kind.

I would like to say a few words about natural resources in this province. I spoke on this matter in the House a year ago and two years ago, and let me draw the attention of hon. members of this House,

You know, that the papers report regarding Dreiser; you can remember what was his house wherever you room, and I want to suggest to his doctor, Dr. Goodman, and especially to the Government, it would not be proper for them to see that this house where a notice commemorating the end of hostilities in Europe really came, and that restrictions go on. People can also visiting their beautiful home in Korea, and certainly we would be pleased to a matter of this kind to see that when they the elsewhere with restrictions go on and that we demand that it then be known not to allow the different of restrictions to spread the war to people.

Then, that we are for the removal of all invasion troops from this country. If there are instructions that I have to be made on mainstream from the Korean side towards us it. This legislation, Mr. President, has had motions before it on matters of this character on minor legislation, and I wonder there might be sympathetic action, but, in the Government, it would be good for them to have a motion of this kind.

I would like to say a few words, Mr. President, regarding the visit. I spoke to this matter to the Prime Minister and the two years ago, and he is here now discussion, if Mr. Matsuoka of this House,

through you, Mr. Speaker, to this essential fact, that the drive on the part of United States big business to lay their hands on all of our natural resources is a natural outflow from their military plans and their Imperialist actions. We know that in the recent past American interests have laid their hands almost one hundred per cent on the iron ore of this province. They control the ore in Canada, they have a tremendous grip on the various resources, on our base metals, not to speak of certain vital branches of industry. The American Government has a plan about that. They have a report which guides their actions, known as the Paley Report, and in that report and plan is detailed what is expected from Canada as a source of raw material. It is they who decide whether our nickel production should be doubled; they decide it. It is they who decide whether our iron ore deposits are going to be doubled or kept dormant until such time as they are ready for them. It is they who are demanding a stepping-up of production of base metals.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps it will be said that this is all to the good, and my criticism of the Government is that they somehow in a flamboyant fashion boast of the fact that more

and more natural resources are being bought, and in doing so they do not even follow the policy of their national leader, Mr. Drew, who goes up and down the country crying about these developments. Even I who disagree with him in so many things agree with him on this point, when he says that the more of our natural resources which are dug up, cut down and shipped out, the more jobs do we sell for ourselves and for future generations of Canadians.

When I criticized the Government a year ago -- I do not like to say this, Mr. Speaker -- not only the hon. Minister but the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) got up in his warm way, which was certainly appropriate for that occasion, his hands outstretched, and said, "Of course they are coming in and buying and entering our iron ore field, and the more the merrier." Well, I disagree violently with that policy. Of course, we are told that every time they begin digging in Marmora or Steep Rock it produces jobs. That is true, Mr. Speaker, but it provides a minimum number of jobs instead of providing opportunities for the maximum number of jobs.

What the United States is doing here and elsewhere is to lay their hands on natural resources

and ship back finished products to us. That will never make for a great Ontario or a great Canada, and the temporary improvement because of these investments will cost us dearly in the long run.

I do not want to burden the House with too many quotations, but I have here a very recent and sound appraisal of Canadian economy by one of the leading American economic commentators, who writes a weekly column in The Telegram. His name is J. A. Livingstone, and in The Telegram of the 26th of January, 1953, he says:

> "Canada's the 'have' country. Even before the Paley Report, which designated the United States as a 'have not' nation, American businessmen were beating paths to Canada. Canada's economic stand-bys are still paper and pulp, newsprint, aluminum, lumber, copper, zinc, lead.
>
> "So long as American purchases of raw materials don't slip, that's fine, but suppose they do. Then Canadian exports to the U. S. will drop while her imports, because of the capital boom, won't drop as much, and Canada could be caught in a trade squeeze."

That is true. You know my politics, and I hope you will not hold it against the Canadian Manufacturers Association nor against Mr. Drew because I quote him, but here is a publication issued by the Canadian Manufacturers Association -- "Industry" -- which we all get for nothing as hon. members of the Legislature. I want to say

I read it very carefully every time I get it, and their issue of January, 1953, has this to say, Mr. Speaker, I appeal to you to bear with me for reading just a small portion of it. Here is what they say:

> "With an eye to the real future of this country, top officers of the CMA have, for several years now, stood before radio microphones and on public platforms, preaching the economic gospel that Canada must promote industry based on their resources.
>
> "One of the most articulate of the officers, Mr. Hugh Crombie, the immediate past president, frequently declared that the objective of the United States in Canada was the purchase of our raw materials at low prices and the sale back to us of the finished products at high prices.
>
> "Some U.S. interest denied, and continue to deny, that this is the job Uncle Sam has assigned to us. Nevertheless, the fact is so obvious that we have protested regularly against relegation to the role of 'hewer of wood and drawer of water' for the out-sized industrial maw of our neighbour to the south.
>
> "Thus, it is refreshing to find someone who, not being a manufacturer and therefore not being assailable as a spokesman for the 'special interests' has lined himself up with our thoughts on the subject."

They are not referring to me, Mr. Speaker; they are referring to the president of the Bank of Nova Scotia in this country, and they quote from a recent speech made by him.

I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I am prepared

to support this proposition that the Canadian Manufacturers Association places before the Canadian public and Government. I agree with that. None of the other hon. Members will do that so I will.

I am prepared, Mr. Speaker, to say that I would like to see a Socialist Canada because, in my opinon, I believe a Socialist Canada would transform this great land into a true Garden of Eden, but if we must have capitalism for a while yet, then I would sooner have these industries developed here by Canadian industry and our resources kept here for the fabricating of all the products that they make possible than to see a continuation of this old policy.

I must critize the Government for continuing the old policy of selling out, and despite what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said last year, something I am sure he will some day be sorry for, I would ask him to rise during this Session and pronounce a policy on this question, a policy other than the one he spoke of last year, a policy more in line with what the CMA proposes. I am not suggesting that having pronounced such a policy he could implement it in the immediate future one hundred per cent, and I am not suggesting a policy which would say

that we sell nothing of our natural resources abroad. Of course, we will have to, and of course we should. I appeal to the Government to utilize this Session for the pronouncing of a policy which will contain, more or less, the following propositions:

An end to the alienation of our natural resources.

To help in the opening of fabricating plants, either by Canadian capital or outside capital, preferably Canadian, and see that even foreign companies, when they lay their hands on our natural resources will fabricate them here and provide jobs for workers and chemists and scientists and bookkeepers and economists and all others who will benefit from it.

Third, that we stick to empire trade more than we have.

Mr. Speaker, some hon. members may say, "Look who is talking about empire trade." I tell you, and the former Minister of Agriculture, (Mr. Kennedy) knows, that after my return from Europe about five years ago I had quite a session with him and gave him all the information I gathered about Canadian and Ontario trade. I told him then before it was publicly announced

time to exit nothing of our natural resources
remain. If success in utilizing it, lack of
means to invest. I appeal to the Government
to utilize this income for the promotion of a
policy according it contain more or less, the following
the non-existence:

a) and in real situation of our natural
resources.

b) Aid in the creation of industrial
plants, either by creating capital or operating
capital. Practically speaking, not for they even
do not consider, when they try their hands on
the national resources with industries, then come
and service. Into the workers and artisans and
merchants and business men and accountants and
all other who fall behind them.

Only then be there a choice to
make than we have.

Mr. Speaker, some men, some of our MPs.
Just who is talking about capital funds." I
will ask, and the Finance Minister or Accountant
Gen. Finance, where, that other my income tax
income taxes this year. We [illegible] exit a million
and this and also can all the information I
gathered about Canada and Ontario funds.
I have this year [illegible] in the public accounts

that the British Government was going to stop buying bacon and cheese from us, which we hoped to improve to meet the requirements of the British market. I got that from government sources in London before it was announced, and I appeal to the Government that they take some action in this regard.

Furthermore, I would also, as part of this policy, help to open channels of trade with the whole world, for what we have and what we produce. That is not an outlandish proposal, and I think if I were the Premier of a Conservative Government, and knowing this is on the eve of a Federal election, I would pronounce such a policy because the people of this country want it, and he would lose nothing politically by it but on the contrary, because that is what is necessary in the country now.

May i say a word about agricultural problems, I come from an area that is vitally concerned with agricultural policy, and, personally, I am always concerned with agricultural matters. I speak of this whenever I have an opportunity in the House. I think, Mr. Speaker, we must recognize that the crisis in agriculture is moving on us almost like a glacier. It is an inescapable fact. It is so in the United

that the public government was going to seem
[illegible] and quite frankly, much as I hate
to impose on [illegible] the responsibility of the Bonneville
Power. I did have some governmental [illegible]
Damons Valley in the [illegible]. And I proposed to
the Governor that they take some action in that regard.

Nevertheless, I would like, in spite of this
[illegible], only to have [illegible] with the [illegible]
[illegible], for which we have had [illegible] in Idaho. That
is one of [illegible] properties, and I think it is
very [illegible] a [illegible] government
and [illegible] that is [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

May I say I have [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. I am [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. I [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] I have [illegible]
[illegible] to the [illegible]. I think, Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] that the [illegible] in [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It is
[illegible] [illegible]. It is [illegible] the United

States, and it is so here. Prices are beginning to drop, markets are beginning to shrink, problems are mounting for the farm population. Every farm publication we pick up now forces this issue to our attention.

I have here the Fruit Growers' publication, and what do you see? Canners produce less fruit. Inside they provide statistical tables which they caption with these words, "Figures Tell a Sad Story." That is true; it is a sad story for some of these farm people. Here is a heading, and I am only reading headings because of the time element. This again is from The Telegram, January 31, 1953, "U. S. Move closes Ontario Condenseries." It then reads:

> "Three or four Ontario milk condenseries -- the largest in Canada -- have closed down this week, due to a U. S. embargo on imports of dairy products."

I have in my hand a letter sent in by a farmer in the Niagara district, a tomato grower, with a letter he received from an old, established canning firm to which he sold his tomatoes for years. In the middle of the purchasing season they advised him they would not take any more tomatoes. Many farmers in the tomato-growing business were left last fall with

tomatoes that rotted, and this canner tells him in the letter -- again, I am not burdening you by reading it -- that Americans have begun to ship in catsup, paste and other items cheaper than he could possibly produce it, and he asks the farmer to please stop bringing the tomatoes to his plant.

The tobacco industry is hard hit now. They have settled on a price that will not pauperize them yet. I mention this as an illustration of the extension of the tobacco crisis. The growers of tobacco proposed a deal with the United Kingdom last year. They were ordered to curtail their acreage by a third because of an inability to sell tobacco in Europe. Great Britain and other countries need our tobacco and want it, but are unable to purchase it because of the lack of dollars, and our acreage was reduced by a third.

(F-1 follows)

Our good friend, "Tom" Kennedy -- Mr. Speaker is not in the House so I am allowed to name him -- delivered a number of very important addresses recently and said amongst other things, "Let us send food, not guns, to Europe", and the Ontario Federation of Agriculture reiterated that remark when dealing with food surpluses, and another good friend, the hon. member for Hamilton-Wentworth (Mr. Connell), spoke in this Chamber a few days ago very eloquently about this problem, and he suggested we use retaliatory measures toward the United States for barring our dairy products, "running out" from the international agreements they signed in Switzerland with this and other countries -- reneging on them; and he said to this House, quite correctly, "let us tell them we will not ship them newsprint", and they will come to terms with us.

What I suggest, therefore, to the Government, is that it announce a policy on this new agricultural problem. I am sorry the hon. Minister (Mr. Thomas) is not here, but I will seek the opportunity of discussing it with him, although I know he is a very busy man. You know, it is a habit of mine if I can buttonhole any hon. Minister, from the hon. Prime Minister down, I do so, and state what I think, and then they have it to either throw out of the window, or perhaps say my idea is silly, but I feel in duty bound to voice my

views before the Legislature gathers, and I will endeavour to speak to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Thomas).

I think this Government should have an independent policy on agriculture, and I respectively submit for the Government's consideration, that before this House prorogues, the hon. Minister of Agriculture should announce such policy which will include, amongst other things, the following:

1. That we make it clear that retaliatory measures will be taken unless the United States lifts its embargo on food stuffs.

2. That we demand putting an end to the dumping of food at prices well below the cost to the farmers by anyone from outside this country.

3. I suggest that the Government send a special delegation to Britain and the other countries of Europe to seek markets for our cheese, our bacon, our tobacco, our beef, and the other things we have. I think that will be a very salutary thing. Let them send a Cabinet Minister together with some of the experts. This would be money well spent. Let them go to Europe and discuss those problems and open the market for the food stuffs which we have here.

And, finally, I propose the Government launch an immediate investigation into the price spread in regard

to farm products. This, Mr. Speaker, I know has been mentioned in the past. The former hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) delivered quite a number of speeches on this question. But we have not gone very far. A friend of mine came to me a couple of weeks ago and said that the price of celery was too high, and the farmers were getting terribly rich, and I said to her, "You do not know how much the farmer is getting; you do not know what the spread is on this celery", -- I may say it was my mother-in-law -- and she said, "Is that right?", and I said, "Yes, that is right," and I told her the story a farmer had told me of how he sold his potatoes last fall at $1.00 a bag and then found they were $5.00 a bag, He had purchased before that, a few bags of seed potatoes, and he sold them in order to make a few dollars to help him out during the winter.

I think it is time we have a thorough investigation of the price spread on farm products, I think this can be done under the Farm Marketing Act. As I recall the Act, from reading it some time ago, there is provision for an examination of this nature. I think it is necessary. I think it will help.

Mr. Speaker, so much for agriculture. I will only refer to one more item, and will then leave other questions for another time.

I want to say a few words about Hydro. The

hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) dealt with that. He has spoken well, but I am sorry to say that, in my opinion, he stopped short. He told us a few things and then halted. I am going to endeavour to build on what he has said, if I can.

Mr. Speaker, I think the time has come to deal with Hydro differently than we have done in the past. After all, Hydro is the largest single enterprise in the province, representing, as it does, about one billion, 500 million dollars according to a recent statement by the chairman. It is true, we have a provincial commission but that commission is only the creation of this Legislature and, in the final analysis, we, the members elected by the people, have the responsibility for everything that Hydro does or does not do.

The magnitude of a new project now amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars, a truly staggering amount. In a speech delivered by the chairman, which was released on December 31st, he spoke of the Niagara power project, and said, "It is a $299 million project". Surely that is really a staggering figure as are the amounts which are being invested, employed and furnished to the public, $300 million, $200 million, $185 million of bonds just issued. Mr. Speaker, that is big business.

The same is true of the change-over. When the change-over problem was brought before this House, the then Prime Minister said -- and I think the record will support me -- that the change-over would be "without cost to the consumers". I think that is the way he worded it, that it would not cost the consumers one cent. And yet we find that the original figure, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has said, which was $191 million -- how staggering; $191 million -- with only one-third of the job done, will probably be raised to $275 million, and I agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition that it probably will run much higher.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest that none of us -- none of us -- know enough about the Hydro and its operations nor as to how this great enterprise is being operated. Some of the hon. members may have a bit more information than I, but I doubt if there is an hon. member who could rise in this House and say that he knows enough about it. I suggest that, as members of this Legislature, we are in duty bound to engage in the most thorough-going scrutiny and investigation of every phase of Hydro activity.

Mr. Speaker, I am not making any charges. An hon. member has said I would if I could. My reply is that I would if I thought it was necessary.

I am not "snooping" for information. But I do feel I should say what is being said in the lobbies of the Legislature and the hotels and, in fact, throughout the province. It is common talk there is terrific wastage in Hydro, that money does not mean anything in Hydro operations, that there is favouritism, that there is an immense public relations personnel department, Someone has said, Mr. Speaker, there are enough people engaged in the public relations branch to take care of a number of governments. I do not know whether that is so or not, but I think I should know, and I think all of us should want to know. I insist that we should know every aspect of Hydro's expenditures.

We have a vice-chairman, who delivers an annual speech here, usually very technical, and difficult to follow, and he is not the most convincing speaker, with all respect to him. Mr. Speaker, I am of the opinion that somehow or other the vice-chairman becomes lost. We never hear from him except in his one perennial speech. It has the appearance that he is acting as the "yes man" to a most energetic personality, such as the present chairman, a very good friend of mine. That is my impression and I would be remiss in my duty if I did not say so. You never hear the vice-chairman make a pronouncement of policy. He is pushed into the background, or if he is not pushed, he goes there

himself.

But at any rate, we do not know enough about it. For instance, those are a few of the common questions:

1. Why the expensive coal generating stations which were built? I know that the American coal companies and the American railroads are making a pretty penny out of it. These stations consume mountains of coal -- mountains of it.

The chairman of the Commission, in one of his radio speeches, on page 7, of speech No. 1, for 1953, gave some figures about coal, and he said:

> "It was just yesterday that I obtained a tabulation from our power supervisors. This tabulation shows that the Richard L. Hearn Steam Station in Toronto produced a total of 9,816,000 kilowatt hours between Monday and Friday of last week".

(TAKE G FOLLOWS)

> "To produce this amount of electrical energy we used a total of 4,800 tons of coal at a cost of $43,250, an average --"

that is the Chairman speaking, not me, --

> "-- of 960 tons of fuel a day a little more than one kilowatt hour for every pound of coal used."

And so on. I suggest that is a great deal of money. I have a question on the Order Paper, and I think it is a legitimate one, about where the coal is bought, under what conditions, at what price, and so on. It is a serious question whether we needed those coal-generating stations. Certainly there is need for going into it much more fully than has ever been done, because that is used for an excuse for increasing the rates to the consumer.

It is a question whether we have exhausted all potential sources of water power, and a big question. Have we? I do not know that anybody here is able to answer that to his constituents. Maybe the Vice Chairman (Mr. Challies) can, but we have constituents too, and it is their enterprise and we should be equipped to answer all these questions. I have heard it said that there are plenty of sources of water power still untapped that we should have utilized before we built these expensive, monstrous things which devour mountains of coal from the United States every day.

There is the question as to what the main reason was for the additional hydro power. Now shocking things are being said. The Chairman of Hydro himself

in a radio speech said that we need additional power for, among other things, to industrialize the United States. I have again in my hand the same "Radio Report No. 1, 1953"; on page 7, the Chairman is quoted as saying:

> "So you will see, folks, an abundant supply of power at low cost in Ontario is not only of tremendous benefit to our own people, but also it is essential to the industrialization and rearmament program of the United States."

I had believed for a long while that the main job of Hydro was to provide cheap power for the industrialization of Ontario so that industry could establish itself and compete because of the low rate for Hydro. These things have to be elucidated, to say the least, analysed, discussed, examined.

There is also another question, as to this problem of the need of additional power. In this same radio speech the Chairman said:

(Page G-3 follows)

"We urged favourable consideration by the Federal Power Commission, not only because of the great benefit to the Canadian economy and Canadian standard of living, but also because of the necessity of an abundant supply of low-cost power to Ontario to protect the vital industries located in this province -- industries whose production of essential and strategic materials is largely exported to the United States.
So, take just these industries located in Ontario Hydro's St. Lawrence grid as examples. For reasons that are obvious, I cannot name these plants and so I shall designate them alphabetically A, B, C, and so on."

Then, the Chairman says:

"Company A requiring a load of 15,696 kilowatt hours, exports its production 100% to the United States.
Company B requiring 42,030 kilowatts, exports its production 100% to the United States.
Company C requiring 10,728 kilowatts, exports 91% to the United States".

Mr. Speaker, if that is so, then we want to know whether the building of coal generating stations to meet the demands of such companies was justified, since the consumers were called upon to pay and therefore financed these American-owned corporations.

Let me be very specific. If our bills were raised because the coal generating stations are costly, and we needed coal generating stations for such companies as the chairman lists, then we are subsidizing.

INCO and we are subsidizing A, B, C and D. They get cheap power, but the people pay for this additional cost to make possible the supplying of cheap power. I say that is wrong, I say that matter should be gone into.

Take the price structure. I suggest that the price structure is wrong. At any rate, it needs to be examined most thoroughly. There is one aspect of the price structure I spoke of, and I think that is true, much of it is due to the supplying of these corporations which are owned outside the country and ship their products outside, and we build coal generating stations and then import American coal to operate them.

That is one reason. But I think there is something wrong with the rate structure altogether. Let us see what happened. I have the latest report of the Ontario Hydro, beautifully illustrated -- and I do not begrudge them this fine job.

I am sorry the pages are not numbered. The Hydro publication is like Forest Hill Village, no sidewalks there, too rich to need sidewalks, everybody rides; and the Hydro report is too fancy to require numbers. However, on one of these pages, we are shown that:

> "Municipal services, that is the purchase of power for street lighting and municipal services, amounting to one percent. of the power sold, produces 8.7 percent. of the income."

That is municipal Hydro companies, I know, but it is still Hydro and it is connected with it. These figures also show that the domestic users who have only 19 per-cent. of the Hydro power, provide 38.8 of the income, while industry, which uses up 66 percent. of power only pays 31.8 percent. of the net income, and obviously lopsided structure of rates, equally obviously loaded a gains the consumer and the home owner.

I am aware that these figures may stand examination insofar as concerns costs applied for certain services, I am not questioning that, but I suggest that on the basis of these figures, we are justified in asking for a re-examination of the whole structure. Regard ing the question of the change-over. Mr. Speaker, I say the change-over is not understood and is not satisfactory to the people of this province. With all due regard to the speeches the chairman makes, radio and otherwise, there are serious questions in the minds of the people.

For instance, Mr. Speaker, the estimates for the costs keep on rising and then, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) said, this one company operates on a cost-plus basis. Well, I think we are justified in asking ourselves, "What do we know about the Comstock Company?" or its full name, "Canadian Comstock Limited". What do we know about it? This

company has secured a contract for the change-over on a cost-plus basis. It is not listed even with the Ontario Securities Commission. It owns a Dominion charter, its stock is not on the market. I am told that in at least one report this company admitted that the value of the stock rose from $35.00 in 1949 when they began this great job, to $66.00 last year, and it must be higher now because there is an extension and expansion of the job. I do not think we know it and I think we are justified in examining the whole matter most thoroughly and minutely, not because we know that anything is amiss, not because we suspect anybody, but because it would be incorrect not to do it. Hundreds of millions of dollars of the people's money is involved and the Provincial Auditor has nothing to do with the books; a private company audits the books of Hydro.

I say, therefore, that what we need is a watchdog committee to make the most thoroughgoing inquiry of every phase of Hydro activity. With all due respect to hon. members and to Hydro, I say that a holiday tour of M.P.P.'s to Niagara may be all right, but it is of little value,

I therefore move and place on the Order Paper a motion that A Select Committee of this House be established to go into all hydro matters, to hold public sessions, to listen to all who wish to appear before it on hydro matters, for the benefit of that great utility. I think the Chairman of Hydro should welcome this and I think we as hon. members regardless of our party affiliations, conscious of our responsibility to the people, with this great enterprise we are called upon to watch, guard, protect and develop, owe it to ourselves and our people to see that a committee of that type is set up, a Select Committee, and let them do the job as thoroughly as is required.

MR. W. J. STEWART (Parkdale): Mr.Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

MR. OLIVER: Does my hon. friend (Mr.Dunbar) know if we are going to go on with the debate tomorrow?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No, not with the debate tomorrow. Tomorrow will be the day of all days.

MR. SALSBERG: What about the bomb you will have in your pocket tomorrow?

MR. DUNBAR: Tomorrow will be the day of all days.

Motion agreed to; the house adjourned at 5.03 o'clock p.m.

ONTARIO

Third Session
of the
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

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Volume X

Wednesday, February 25, 1953.

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HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1953, ET SEQ.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies,
Speaker.

- - - - - -

Toronto, Ontario,
Wednesday, February 25, 1953.
3:00 o'clock p.m.

And the House having met.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

Mr. SPEAKER: As is our custom day by day, we have the privilege of welcoming to the gallery students from schools from various parts of the province. Today we have representatives of six different groups, students from Mimico High School, St. Margaret's School, the Ontario College of Education, Vaughan Road Collegiate, Marlboro Junior Farmers, and the Township of Sunnidale Schools.

It is our hope that this afternoon's deliberations will be of interest and value to you in order that you might have some appreciation, at any rate, as to how the conduct of the affairs of the province is carried out. We are very, very

happy to welcome these students from the various schools who are with us today.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

MR. JAMES N. ALLAN (Haldimand-Norfolk): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the first report of the Standing Committee on Education and move its adoption.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK ASSISTANT: Mr. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk) from the Committee on Education, presents the following as the first report: Bill No.66, an Act for the Protection of Archaeological and Historic Sites, all of which is respectfully submitted.

(signed) J. N. Allan, Chairman

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

(Take B follows)

B.1980

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister), moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to Provide for the Federation of Municipalities in the Toronto Metropolitan Area for Certain Financial and other Purposes".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker,has the hon. Prime Minister any explanation to make on this Bill, and if so, will he give it to us.

HON. MR. FROST: I will be very pleased to. Mr. Speaker, I know the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the hon. members of the House want me, in connection wit a Bill of such importance, to make a more extended explanation than is customary.

I am reminded of 104 years ago, about this time, the Parliament of Canada was meeting. At that time, in 1849, the Governor was Lord Elgin. The leaders of the government in those days were one French and one English, Robert Baldwin being the Leader of Upper Canada, the English section, and Louis Lafontaine -- who, by the way, at one time was a representative here for the County of York in his day, when he was defeated in Lower Canada in Rimouski -- was the Leader of the French section. I have always had a great admiration for those men. I think perhaps that was the day before political parties. In those days,

they might have been designated as "reformers" and I am sure if Baldwin and Lafontaine were here today, they would be sitting on this side of the House. It was a pleasure for me to have their pictures hung in the rotunda of the Legislature, and today, as you leave here, you can see the pictures of Robert Baldwin and Louis Lafontaine, whose picture I believe is the first picture of any French-Canadian leader to be hung on the walls of this Parliament Building.

At that time, they passed an Act which I thought I would mention today. It was known as the "Baldwin Act", the first municipal act in Ontario, assented to on the 30th of May, 1849, 104 years ago, an Act intituled, "An Act to Provide by the General Law for the Erection of Municipal Corporations and the Regulation of Police in and for the Several Counties, Towns, Townships and Villages in Upper Canada". That has been said to be the Magna Charta of the municipal system here in the province of Ontario.

Today, on this 25th of February, 1953, it is my honour to introduce here, in collaboration with my colleagues, legislation in five separate bills which will be presented to the Assembly, on matters involving the municipalities, which I am satisfied is more far-reaching than any legislation which has been introduced in this Assembly since the days of

the Robert Baldwin Act, 104 years ago.

The legislation which is introduced today is not the work of one man, nor is it the work of a small body of men. It combines the working and thinking of many men and women. I am satisfied that the principles of this Act cannot be challenged, not because the Government has a large majority in this House, because we do not rely on numbers; we rely on good sense, and judgment. So I am certain the principles cannot be challenged. But I will say, Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as this is a very large Bill, consisting of something over 200 sections -- a very lengthy and complicated Bill -- I have no doubt there will be refinements which will come about because of the good judgment of the ninety hon. members sitting in this House, and because of representations and suggestions which will be made,here and by other people. May I assure the House, Mr. Speaker, that I am satisfied -- as everyone here is satisfied, I am sure -- to give any of these representations careful and thorough consideration.

It is customary upon the introduction of a Bill to give a brief explanation of its purpose. In introducing measures so far-reaching, I shall have to give an explanation somewhat more comprehensive than is customary. These several Bills, 5 of them, involve

several departments and on second reading comprehensive explanations will be given by each Minister concerned covering the subject in detail.

I shall start in explaining this Bill with the Toronto and York situation and give a little of the background. On January 16, 1950, I called together the heads of the thirteen municipalities of Greater Toronto. I had come into office on the 4th of May, 1949, and I had spent a considerable amount, indeed a very great deal of time, in attempting to stimulate housing of all kinds in this area. That was my greatest motivating reason at that time for calling the meeting. Housing plans were at a dead end and progress was not being made. This, despite the fact that by then a great deal had been accomplished in Federal-Provincial arrangements. It is fair to state that comparatively less progress has been made in the Toronto area -- by that I mean the area covered in this Bill -- than in any other area in Canada, and that is still true. I am quite free to admit that since calling that meeting I have learned a very great deal; indeed we all have. At that time, despite what Housing and other authorities told me I felt that something could be done quickly. This hope was soon dashed. The solution of the housing problem is

dependent upon the solution of other matters -- arterial roads, credit, area responsibility for education, water, sewers, co-operation in municipal government and other matters. The metropolitan problem at that time was at least thirty-five years old and the difficulties of solving any one of the matters I have mentioned stemmed from the fact that there was no method of co-operative effort between the municipalities other than by disjointed bilateral agreements. The whole problem was, moreover, immeasurably complicated by the absence of a uniform system of assessment. A consideration of any proposal was immediately complicated by having to translate its effects into the terms of thirteen different plans of assessment.

At the time of calling the 1950 conference, an application for a joint management plan had been launched by the town of Mimico. The conference showed in 1950, that something had to be done, but there were wide differences of opinion as to what that something should be. From that date, things moved rapidly. The City of Toronto reversed the policy which it had followed since 1914 that there should be no annexations and made application for the total amalgamation of the suburban municipalities and the City. As a result of these applications, the whole problem was

for the first time placed before the Municipal Board where all parties concerned could submit their evidence and their various points of view and where the problem could be brought for the first time into bold relief. Every phase of this hearing and all of the evidence was followed by the thirteen municipalities, and it was followed by the Government departments and by the press, with the result that we have the very best information on the subject. For the first time, we all have had the opportunity of hearing not only both sides, but all sides, of every phase of what, since 1914, has become a very controversial matter.

The problem is a very great one. Our capital city is Toronto, of which we are all very proud. Sometimes we harp about Toronto, but, as a matter of fact, we are proud of Toronto, after all. In my town of Lindsay, we follow the Toronto Maple Leafs, and everything Toronto does, and are all very proud of our city of Toronto.

Since the foundation of the province, it has been a reflection of Ontario's growth, and it is because of that growth that Toronto and its great metropolitan area exist in the size it does today. Some thirty-five years ago the city's population began to spill over its boundaries. Gradually, villages and other communities in the outlying areas which had been

separate entities merged structurally into one, so that no difference could be noted in going from one community to another. In a physical sense they became one community. In a municipal sense, however, they retained their individual characteristics and now in this great area with a population approaching a million and a quarter people, there are thirteen municipalities with many different standards. It is unfortunate indeed that Toronto for all practical purposes ceased its progressive annexations after 1914, apparently at that time in the mistaken belief that the communities could live within themselves, which we all now know is impossible. These communities are part of an area, and although they have individual characteristics which have developed through the years, nevertheless their necessities are very much in common. It is because of the lack of co-ordination in municipal government that attempts to provide through arterial highways in the area bogged down. We all know that each day in the area there must be huge transfers of people travelling from one part to another from their homes to work and back again. If this problem is not faced, these tens of thousands of citizens are going to spend more and more hours of their lives on the roads, in street cars or motor

vehicles. In such an area, planning for residential, commercial and industrial areas, including parks and green belts, is also fundamental. Surely the growth of a great area such as metropolitan Toronto should be planned so that the people of today and the people of tomorrow can have parks and fine residential districts, a community of homes worthy of the central city, of the central community -- if I may put it that way -- of a great province. Please bear in mind that this area, with the growth of Ontario, will increase very rapidly. The next twenty or twenty-five years may see the population double what it is today.

This raises the all-important question of housing and residential areas. Despite numerous Federal-Provincial plans, this area has made less progress in housing than almost any other. In our own province, we see fine housing developments almost everywhere, but in the Toronto area there is practically nothing being done along Government-assisted lines. Housing immediately brings up water, sewers and the problems of education. All of these matters are so pressing that further delay in dealing with them is out of the question if we are going to measure up to the responsibilities of today.

A moment ago I said that when the municipalities were called together in 1950, there

were great differences of opinion. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that at the time of the Baldwin Act, there were great differences of opinion. As a matter of fact, it took some years to carry the Baldwin Act with all its complications -- a very huge Act -- through the House at that time. These differences still exist, as is apparent from the varied views presented to the Municipal Board. When in 1950, these varied views, sharpened by Toronto's application for amalgamation, were presented, I intimated to the Chairman of the Municipal Board, Mr. Cumming, that whatever the decision of the Board there could be no doubt that the matter would end up in an appeal to the Legislature and that, therefore, any views the Municipal Board had on the solution of the problem would be welcomed. I felt that it indeed would be tragic if the Municipal Board hearings were permitted to become simply another blind end, and accordingly the Board was invited, without in any way tying the hands of the Government or the Legislature, to make any recommendations which appear to be justified by the evidence, no matter what the Board's decision on the questions submitted might be. I quite agree that this was an unusual course. It has been said by some people to be unprecedented. I acknowledge that is true.

But we faced an unusual problem and with the city of Toronto and the town of Mimico each having the courage to put before the Board its version of a solution, it offered a great opportunity at this hearing, when the views of everyone could be presented, to take action to cut the chains which have been preventing the modern development of this great area.

May I pay a little tribute to the city of Toronto and the town of Mimico for the fact that they had the courage to make this application . After all, the city of Toronto reversed its traditional policy of no annexation, because of the magnitude of the problem, and they were prepared to place the matter before the Municipal Board, and arising out of that application, comes the legislation of today.

A moment ago I said that it was unfortunate that Toronto had not continued its policy of progressive annexations during the last thirty-five years. We must face facts. The failure to achieve simple annexation during the past thirty-five years has snow-balled into the huge problem of today. Total amalgamation would involve expanding the 22,000 acres of the city's area and its population of 675,000 people by the addition of 130,000 more acres with a population which in 1949 -- when I first started to deal with this problem -- was 360,000 people, and that,

Mr. Speaker, has now expanded to 500,000 people. Quite obviously if total amalgamation were economically feasible by one stroke of the pen a new form of city government would have to be devised to take care of government in an area with almost unbelievably varied problems. In brief, the Board's reasons for denying the Toronto application were:

1. That administrative confusion might very easily become chaotic because of the immensely complicated differences of standards of services existing in these 13 municipalities.
2.. That the immediate creation of a single municipal government would result in an immediate and substantial increase in taxation due to the practical necessity of bringing services to a common standard. It is quite apparent that people living in different parts of the area and paying city taxes would put pressure on the city government to be provided with the same standard of services.
3. The immensity of the responsibility handed to a single all-powerful government which would have to deal wisely and adequately with both local and metropolitan problems. I think it will be agreed that the larger the area and the responsibility of the government, the

further removed it is from the people and the larger the cost of its functioning. In our history we have found this to be true in Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments. Today the arguments are more and more weighty for turning back to the provinces the things they can do themselves.

That has been discussed in this Assembly many times.

And turning back from the provinces to the municipalities the things they can do better, and combining with this transfer an adjustment of taxing powers adequate to meet the duties and responsibilities of all levels of government. The question then arises in this situation -- which has no parallel in Canada -- as to whether by a stroke of the pen the local governments, with all their facilities for direct and personal contact with the electors in their regular and special meetings, and in personal interviews and in telephone calls which we all have, Mr. Speaker, should be abandoned in favour of one central government.

I think it would be interesting for the hon. members of the House to go back and read the debates in regard to the Confederation of this country in 1867, and read the

debates in 1864 in Quebec on this particular subject.

4. In immediate total amalgamation it is apparent that a new form of government would have to be devised for the area. It cannot be argued that the present form of city government in Toronto could meet the situation. The present city with 675,000 population has nine wards with two aldermen from each and this is by all odds, of course, the oldest part of the area.

Toronto proper goes back in its history to 1792. Some of these other communities are now communities which have grown up on the edge of this city, and which have exceedingly complicated problems.

On a comparable basis the twelve municipalities with a population of 500,000 would probably be represented by seven wards. That two aldermen could do the work now being conducted by the council and boards in those areas is just impossible and, therefore, a new system would have to be worked out. The result would be that at least for a considerable period there would be a very substantial dislocation of public opinion and an immense addition of problems to the council which indeed might produce a chaotic situation.

Those were substantially the reasons, Mr. Speaker.

A study of the problems of total amalgamation must lead to the conclusion that it would have to be accomplished in stages either by the unification of services on an area basis or by partial annexations. I can assure you that no submission, no representation, indeed, no speech I can find in any of the papers in relation to this, whether relevant or irrelevant, has remained unconsidered. I was very glad the other day to receive a brief from the city of Toronto, dated February 6th, 1953, which says that amalgamation would have to be --

> "Carried out in an orderly manner in progressive steps over a period of years. It was never suggested that the amalgamation would take effect over night."

Now, partial annexations could not be undertaken without complete unfairness to parts of the area. The reason for that is apparent. I have discussed this with some of the hon. members. Supposing the city of Toronto were to annex the township of North York, where there is room for expansion, building, and so on: The 675,000 people in this area would take unto themselves problems of a very complicated and difficult nature, an area where the people are at the present time condemned to put in their own private sewage disposal plant, and that sort of thing, in the absence of sewers and water services. To that would

be added to the city of Toronto, the problems of housing, education and all those things. Would it be for the benefit of the city of Toronto or for the benefit of the whole area? Of course, this city would pay the bill for the areas. After all, it is an area problem. You cannot put a fence around North York nor can you put a fence around the city of Toronto. People will come in if they have services with which others are not provided.

I would say that early in this matter I thought at first that partial amalgamation was the answer. I believed that myself. So much so that at one time I felt like coming to the Legislature in desperation and getting something done in regard to housing by partial amalgation. When I looked at it further, I found it not only unfair to the city of Toronto, but it was unfair to other annexed municipalities, and I abandoned it. What is needed first of all is an area conception, and, secondly, immediate action to enable this whole area to tackle these pressing problems in a united way. There can be but little controversy over the problems which must be dealt with on an area basis. This has been set out in the report known as the "Cummings Report", the report from the Ontario Municipal Board, which made a very able statement in that regard. As a matter of fact, I do

not think there is anything in the services which are imposed by annexation or amalgamation, which could not be admitted.

They are:

1. A common assessment.
2. Water, sewage and drainage.
3. Arterial roads connecting all parts of the system with the provincial highway system.
4. Overall planning and proper land use.
5. Education.
6. Administration of justice and such social services as enable a separation of the 12 suburban municipalities from the County of York.
7. Public transportation.
8. Housing.
9. Metropolitan parks and green belts.

These are the fundamentals, and dealing with them will be formidable enough without spreading out and taking in other things which in some cases are desirable, but can wait, if necessary, until the principal services are integrated and assimilated. The advantages of experience should be available before going ahead with other things which practical co-operation and the area conception -- which must, of course, be developed in the people's representatives -- show in the future to be desirable.

[illegible]

In such a plan, the metropolitan governing body would be wise to proceed reasonably, even slowly, to avoid the impact of taxation which could easily increase, if good judgment is not shown. It is unwise to attempt to do everything at the same time. The ills, which have grown up in these thirty-five years, cannot be cured by impatience; they must be dealt with carefully and soundly having an eye to the costs which must be met by the people in the form of taxation.

The plan embodied in this legislation is essentially one of unification of certain main municipal services. In many respects it follows the plan proposed by the Municipal Board. There are, however, a number of important changes and refinements, one or two of which I shall now outline and the others will be explained in detail on second reading, when it is planned to have the several hon. Ministers whose departments are affected give full particulars.

The Act covers 15 different parts; it involves highways, municipal affairs, the department of the Attorney-General, welfare, education, planning and development, and possibly some others. The hon. Ministers directing each particular department will deal with these problems very fully on second reading.

One of the fundamental changes is in the form and composition of the government. Two of the principal objections to the recommendations of the Board for an interim government are: Firstly, that it is undemocratic in the sense that the people themselves have not the power to appoint their representatives; and secondly, that education is treated in a manner different from the traditional methods existing in this province over many years and in a manner that would be different from what obtains in the rest of the province.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to note the present method of handling education grew from a situation existing right here in the city of Toronto 102 years ago, in 1851, when the Municipal Council was charged with the education of the children, and the municipal governments of those days apparently felt that education should follow wealth and riches, and refused to educate those who could not pay for it, and for a whole year, the children ran the streets of this community. That is the genesis of this present situation.

It is, therefore, proposed that the Metropolitan Council for The Municipality of the Corporation of Greater Toronto consist of equal

representation from the city and the suburban municipalities. The representation from the suburban areas shall consist of the head of the municipality, namely, the Mayor or Reeve of each municipality. From the city of Toronto it shall consist of the alderman receiving the highest vote in each of the nine wards, or in case of acclamation the senior alderman, together with the two controllers obtaining the highest votes, or the senior controllers, and the Mayor of Toronto. That is twelve on each side, and that is the plan which is followed by the report itself, which recommended equal representation. May I point out that in regard to equal representation, of course, you have on one side, twelve who come from one body, and on the other side, you have twelve who come from separate bodies. On the other hand, you have twelve men coming from a population of 675,000 and twelve men coming from a population of 500,000, but it must be said that the 500,000 population has increased by 100,000 in the last three years.

In connection with equality of representation, you must recognize the problems. Right here in the city of Toronto there is this problem, where I think Ward 9 has 120,000 to 125,000 people, whereas one of the other Wards has as few as 45,000, but both have equal representation. It is true we have in the twelve

municipalities, small municipalities and large ones, but we have that in this Legislature. I think the hon. member for East York (Mr. Beckett) has some 200,000 people in his riding. And yet I know some very important ridings which have perhaps not more than 20,000 or 25,000 people. So the argument of having an equal and balanced representation can be carried too far. As a matter of fact, it depends on the calibre of the people whom the people themselves elect.

For the year 1954, the public will know that these representatives whom they elect will be the members of the Metropolitan Council. When the people elect the Mayor of Toronto, they know he is the man; when they elect the Mayor of Weston, they know he is the man. And they know that the two controllers nearest the head of the poll are the men.

These representatives -- twenty-four in all -- will be presided over until the 31st December, 1954, by a chairman appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Following that period the chairman may be appointed by the twenty-four members from among themselves, or if they desire from outside, and if they cannot agree -- and I am sure they will never be in disagreement -- by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. In all cases where the chairman is appointed

municipalities, small municipalities and large ones, not we need only to look Saskatoon. I think the one, number the last time we, recently, the same one, the people in the street. We all I know that very important, though which have actually not more than 70,000 or 80,000 people. In the beginning of hoping we could not actually stop operation and to supply the gas. In a matter of days, it depended on the actions of the people when the right to strike ended.

So in that case, the public will have their water representative who has a vital to the members of the municipality -- really. When the people could not supply of figures, they have to be the most vital thing that is worth of having. What good is the gas. We have been that we be unable to supply the local of the city or the town.

Bill 2 represents -- somewhere in all -- all a problem that until the City Councils, like a national obligation in the [illegible] in Ottawa. Following this project the problem to be solved by the Saskatchewan income tax bonus [illegible], or if that fails [illegible], and if they cannot then -- but I do not think that will be in agreement -- by the [illegible] in Canada. We will have more [illegible] in my [illegible]

from outside the Council he shall only have a casting vote.

A metropolitan school board integrating the various local boards of education will also be appointed. From the suburban municipalities, it will be composed of the Chairman of each Board of Education. In North York and Scarborough, the representatives until 1st January, 1954, when a township-wide board of education comes into operation, will be the chairman of No. 1 Area School Board in each township. The Chairman of the Lakeshore Board of Education will represent Mimico, New Toronto and Long Branch. From Toronto, the member of the Board of Education in each ward receiving the highest vote will be appointed together with the Chairman of the Board of Education, that is, 10 on each side. When the Chairman of the Toronto Board has received the highest vote in his ward, then, during his incumbency, the second member in his ward will also serve. Two additional members, one from the city and one from the twelve suburbs, will be appointed by the Toronto and Suburban Separate School Board, which will keep the Board in balance as is practiced today. This will make a total of twenty-two members. The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board may be chosen from its members or from the outside as the members desire, and in

the event of the Board not being able to appoint a Chairman then the Lieutenant-Governor in Council will make the appointment. This Board will have two general powers:

1. After considering the plans for new schools and extensions submitted by the various Boards, it will determine where the schools will be erected. The request for capital outlays will be submitted to the Metropolitan Council and taken into consideration with its capital plans. If adjustments are necessary, they will be reconciled by the two Boards. If they are unable to agree, their problems may be submitted to the Ontario Municipal Board, which preserves the system which is in vogue throughout Ontario.

(TAKE C FOLLOWS)

2. The payment of maintenance assistance grants. For the years 1954 and 1955, the maintenance assistance payments, which will be made up of a pooling of all school grants which will be paid to the area school boards and the amount necessary to be levied across the whole area, will be for public elementary schools $150 per pupil, for secondary schools $250 per pupil and for vocational schools $300 per pupil. At the end of that period, which will enable the various boards to assess the fiscal implications of this plan, the integrated board of education will have the power to fix the amount of the maintenance assistance grant. In other words, they are only fixed for the period of two years. These amounts will be paid to each local board on a per pupil basis and the local boards will raise any additional amounts they require.

Taxes for municipal and school purposes will still be levied on the municipal level. This is not an innovation in Ontario. For over a hundred years this has been the system in vogue in all Ontario counties, and in fact it is presently in vogue in the 12 suburban municipalities which are now going into the Metropolitan area, but have until now, and indeed for the balance of this

3. The payment of maintenance assistance grants. For the years 1954 and 1955, the maintenance assistance payments, which will be made up of a portion of all school grants which will be paid to the local school boards and the money necessary to be levied across the whole area, will be for public elementary schools $104 per pupil, for secondary schools $204 per pupil and for vocational schools $300 per pupil. At the end of that period, which will enable the various boards to assess the fiscal implications of this plan, the Metropolitan Board of Education will have the power to fix the amount of the maintenance assistance grant. In other words, they are only fixed for the period of two years. These amounts will be paid to each local board on a per pupil basis and the local boards will raise any additional amounts they require.

Taxes for municipal and school purposes will still be levied on the municipal level. This is not an innovation in Ontario. For over a hundred years this has been the system in vogue in all Ontario counties, and in fact it is presently in vogue in the 13 counties and municipalities which are now going into the metropolitan area. We have until now, and subject to the making of this

year will be, a part of the County of York. It is a system with which our people in Ontario are very familiar. It is not an innovation.

The Metropolitan School Board will have representatives on the planning board for the whole area, so that in the planning of the whole area for residential, commercial, industrial areas, green belts, parks and the like, schools will come into the picture so that schools may be placed in conjunction with the planning board and education will be tied in with the planning board itself.

In the legislation, care has been taken not to leave the balance of York County with unfair burdens. It is provided that the remaining municipalities in the county will have a large assessment, and full powers to carry on its own business as one of the largest county organizations in Ontario. I believe the present assessment for the County of York is about $29 million, and an assessment which would be on the basis of the manual of the Department of Municipal Affairs would probably run about $60 million, so here we have one of the largest counties in the Province of Ontario.

For the year 1953, which is an organizational year, all of the costs of administration

will be paid from The Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

I realize that some people may say, "Why does the Province want to pay any of the organizational expenses for the Metropolitan Area, which is a very large assessment?" Well, here we are faced with an operation involving approximately a quarter of our population, faced with a problem which is a very immense one, and we feel that we should do that, and, indeed, we have recognized that, Mr. Speaker, in paying to date for the reassessment.

The members of the Metropolitan Council will receive an honorarium of $1800 per annum and the Chairman an amount to be fixed by order in council, which will approximate what is now received by the Mayor of Toronto. This will be paid by the Province until December 31st, 1954. Commencing the 1st January, 1955, the Metropolitan Council may fix the amounts themselves, subject of course, as with all municipal councils, to whatever legislation is in effect at that time.

The plan embodied in this legislation has many advantages. It is designed to achieve all the principal benefits which come from the unification of main services, without at the same time

producing a rise in costs and taxes as would be experienced under complete amalgamation. Where local taxes are lowered, it is hoped that the municipalities will pass on these reductions to the local taxpayers. I can see no reason why in many parts of this area there should not be a reduction of taxation.

Substantial reasons, of course, have been advanced by those in favour of total amalgamation and likewise substantial reasons have been mentioned by the other side. From both points of view there is general agreement that the subject matters specified in this legislation are area matters. As I have stated, among those favouring total amalgamation there are a substantial number who argue that it should be effected over a period of time. Among these are the Council of the City of Toronto in their brief submitting that, of course, it would have to be over a period of time. Those in favour of total amalgamation, therefore, will find nothing in this legislation to prevent gradual and total amalgamation if that is desirable. Experience, as usual, will be the best teacher.

On the other hand, those who argue for the retention of local councils and municipalities

revitalization a plan in which was begun to assign to experienced water consultant specialists. Where local funds are lacking, it is hoped that the municipalities will pass on some contribution to the local taxpayers. I can see no reason why in many parts of this area there should not be a population of bacteria.

Substantial projects, of course, have been assumed by those in favour of social rehabilitation and illegal substantial revenue has been transferred to water funds. Some funds could be also spent in general agreements that the national matters operations in this locality are very uncertain. As I have stated, some have investing that social rehabilitation this are a substantial number and some that is should be attached over a period of time. Among those who are the council of the city of Toronto in their water municipal fund, of course, it would have to be over a period of time. Those in favour of total rehabilitation, however, will find problems in that industries to operate standard and local municipalities to their municipality. Inevitably, of course, will be the best interest.

On the other hand, there are arguments for the rehabilitation of local municipal and municipalities

will have the fullest opportunity to work out the feasibility of this system. If, by experience, it should prove desirable, there is no reason why alterations cannot, coming from experience again, and these things are possible under the present legislation.

In other words, this legislation is not irrevocable to the extent of destroying the local councils. They will still continue with substantial things to do and so will the local school boards. Experience will show whether there should be changes, and I am satisfied that the man and women who will serve on the Metropolitan Council -- and I have been interested in seeing who they would be for this organizational year of 1953 -- and the integrated school board, being men and women of the widest experience in municipal affairs, will find the best solution to these questions on the basis of experience, reason and common sense.

I find that some people have been unkind enough to say that if this Government had its way, it would appoint all "Tories". I do not know that I am a "Tory"; I am a Progressive Conservative myself, but, in any event, it is never our intention to appoint people from any one strata. I notice that there are in this

body of people who will serve the balance of this year, Liberals, Progressive Conservatives, C.C.F. members, one who sat in this House for the riding of South Cochrane. There are some people who have no known or traceable political affiliations, there are people of all faiths, Roman Catholics, Protestants and Jewish and others. In other words, it is just along the lines of the legislation passed in this Assembly against discrimination on the grounds of race, colour and creed. They come from all over this area, some from suburban parts and some from this great old City of Toronto.

After all, the problems are being left to the people's elected representatives whom they may continue in office or remove each year at will. I did say yesterday in a press conference that I really thought in this community the people might, on the basis of the magnitude of the problems of their Councils, might consider increasing the term of office. On the other hand, we are not going to coerce people; if the people want a one-year term, that is what they get; if they want a two or three-year term all they have to do is express it by their votes and they get it.

From those elected representatives working democratically will come changes and solutions

which will give to this great and important area the type of government which best suits its needs. It is very desirable that these boards should be immediately constituted. They will be brought into being just as soon as possible. For the balance of the year 1953, of course, they are chosen in the way I have outlined. Commencing, however, with the first year of real operation, 1st January, 1954 -- which is an organizational year and they have a chance to spend the electors' money because the old Province pays in this organizational period -- they will be chosen by the people by their own ballots.

May I here express my confidence that the men and women who will form these boards will do a good job. This legislation provides the first metropolitan type of government which the Toronto area has ever had, or, I believe, has ever existed in the whole of Ontario. These men and women are being given very great responsibility which nobody else can assume. They are the only ones who can do those things.

The member of an area council, the same as a member of this Legislature, will be given duties and responsibilities in a large field, which must be dealt with from the standpoint of

area conception. I am quite sure that these duties will be so performed and that the problems of this great area will be treated with the care and diligence that the taxpayers have the right to demand, and at the same time will be dealt with from the standpoint of the broader view, that of making available for this great metropolitan area the best planning, the best arterial roads, the best transportation and the best opportunity for happy homes and living available anywhere. That is what this legislation aims at, and I am confident that the men and women to whom this task is entrusted by this legislation, and will be entrusted by the people themselves by their ballots at the end of this year, will give their very best, and, working together, will solve the complicated difficulties of this great and important area in the Province of Ontario.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) say when he will call the second reading of this Bill?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I might say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that I would be very glad to discuss that with him. As a matterof fact, this legislation

[illegible] I am quite sure that these [illegible] will be performed and that the problems of this great city will be faced with the courage and intelligence that the circumstances make so vital to success. And at the same time will be built also from the standpoint of the broader view, that of making available for that great metropolitan area the best planning, the best material goods, the best communications and the best opportunity for people to live and living everywhere throughout the state this legislation also is, and I am confident that we may go ahead to make this state of [illegible] up that legislation, and will be encouraged by the people themselves as their [illegible] in the coal or city [illegible], will give [illegible] and, [illegible] together, will [illegible] the [illegible] distribution of state [illegible] and [illegible] also in the [illegible] of [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] Clerk (Lower [illegible] opposition): Mr. [illegible], will the [illegible] [illegible] (Mr. Dooley) [illegible] when he will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] (Minority): Mr. President, I [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] of the proposition (Mr. [illegible]) that I could be very glad to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. As a matter fact, this legislation

is very broad and is very complicated and involved, as any legislation of this nature would be. What I would propose is this, that next Monday or Tuesday we should start the second readings. I propose at that time to have the various hon. Ministers speak in detail on the parts of the legislation with which they are concerned. After second reading is completed I would propose not to put this Bill through Committee of the whole House, in one sitting. I shall arrange that the fifteen parts of this legislation be dealt with on fifteen separate days, so the fullest opportunity may be given the Opposition, and, indeed, all hon. members of this House, to thoroughly consider the matters. I would be the last person to say that this legislation would be accepted without amendment. Indeed, I think, based on the wisdom and experience of hon. members here, and representations which will be made, no doubt there may be many amendments to the legislation.

As regards completing the Bill, as long as the Bill is ready for third reading by the time of prorogation, I am satisfied. I promise the hon. Leader of the Opposition I shall not hurry this at all.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, may I ask if the Government has decided on who the Chairman of the Metropolitan Council will be?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): I never cross bridges until I get to them.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question of the hon. Prime Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: I think we made it clear the other day that an explanation is not subject to a long discussion; it is merely an explanation. I am afraid if we go on asking questions we will get into a lot of trouble. I shall allow the hon. member for St. Andrew on second reading to ask questions. I am sorry; we will not go into that now.

UNCONDITIONAL GRANTS TO THE MUNICIPALITIES OF ONTARIO

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister) moved first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to Provide for the Payment of Unconditional Grants to the Municipalities of Ontario."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, does the hon. Prime Minister want to be asked for an explanation?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it is a very great pleasure to give an outline of

MR. LATTA: Mr. Speaker, may I ask if the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bender) will yield?

MR. BOGGS (Hawaii Recognized): I gladly yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

MR. BENDER: Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question of the gentleman from Hawaii?

MR. BOGGS: I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

MR. BENDER: I wonder if the gentleman could give us an estimate of the number of employees. I could go on and on asking questions on this and have a lot of trouble. I shall pick the gentleman from Ohio. Perhaps the gentleman knows the answer. I am a busy man and not go into your job.

CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTS TO THE MORTGAGE OF CREDIT

MR. C. W. BOGGS (Hawaii Recognized) moved that consideration of H.R. 7[illegible] be postponed for the reason of unconstitutional grants to the municipalities of credit.

Action taken on final passing of the bill.

MR. LAFOLLETTE: Mr. Speaker, just one question. Does anything will be a grant for an appropriation?

MR. BOGGS (Hawaii Recognized): Mr. Speaker, it is a very good question to give an answer. I

this very important legislation to the House. Perhaps I can give some of the facts regarding its fiscal implications in the area we have been mentioning and also on the thousand-odd municipalities in Ontario.

At the outset, in introducing the last Bill, I said I was sure that the legislation introduced today has no parallel in importance in the history of our province, at least back to the days of The Baldwin Act in 1849. Today we are introducing something which is a complete innovation as far as this province is concerned, that is a system of unconditional grants which have no strings attached to them at all. I believe the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) will agree with me that it is quite -- well, I would not like to say "revolutionary" for fear of throwing the hon. member for St. Andrew off the trolley. However, Mr. Speaker, we are proposing to bring into effect in the same year that the Toronto Metropolitan Council begins its real operations, namely 1954, a new plan of grants in aid to all municipalities. I may say that five Bills are being introduced today, all of them to become effective on January 1st, 1954, and the reasons, of course, are very apparent.

The municipalities have continuously urged a change in procedure, while at the same time they have maintained that revisions in grants should not be made effective until the beginning of the ensuing year, when they may be taken into account in their budgets. The new grant system, payable throughout the province, will therefore come into force on January 1st, 1954, coinciding with the earliest date at which the Metropolitan Council can operate other than for purely organizational purposes.

The trend for many years has been for the Province to assume an increasing share of municipal services and to provide greatly increased grants. The extent to which this assistance has grown is scarcely realized.

I know the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will remember this interesting story, The hon. member for Peel (Mr. Kennedy) told us recently of going to the late Sir James Whitney and asking him to take part in the building of a road from Toronto to Hamilton and Niagara Falls, to which the province would contribute one-third -- I think it was to cover Toronto to Hamilton -- and the balance to be paid by the municipalities. In other words, a provincial highway. Sir James Whitney

said to him, "How much would this cost?" He said, "$16,000 a mile." Sir James said, "Tut, tut, tut; that would break the Province," and he shooed them out. Imagine municipalities paying two-thirds of the cost, and today we pay all of the cost and then extend tremendous subsidies to the municipalities.

In the days of the first World War the municipalities of Ontario contributed one mill of their assessment to the Treasurer to help defray the cost of provincial services, and, indeed, it was as recently as the 1930's that the municipalities which made contributions to King's highways, old age pensions, mothers' allowances and tubercular sanitaria. Now all that is changed. The municipalities no longer make contributions to these services.

Since the Government came into office, the whole assistance program has been accelerated.

(D-1 follows)

When I first became Provincial Treasurer, the annual grants to municipalities, including those payable to school and hospital boards, totalled $18 million; this year, 1952-53, they are $120 million. In the ten years that I have been Treasurer , the Province has increased its grants-in-aid to municipalities by over $100 million. If it were not for this increase, the municipal levy across the Province would, on the average, have to be nearly 40 per cent higher to finance the level of services now enjoyed. On the whole, I believe the provincial grants have achieved the major purpose for which they were designed and I am quite sure no one would wish us to withdraw the grants that are payable in support of education, roads, hospitals or homes for the aged.

The grants for fire and police are, however, in a different category. I notice my friend nods his head, so I must have a supporter in this. As the hon. members will recall, the Province undertook in 1949 to pay to every municipality having a Fire or Police Department a grant ranging from 10 per cent to25 per cent of the cost of the Fire and Police Departments in inverse ratio to the population of the municipality. The legislation was prepared against a background of deteriorating international amity. The equipment of the Fire and Police services has since then been very greatly improved and the Province, almost entirely without cost to the municipalities, will this year complete the

standardization of hose couplings and equipment throughout Ontario. the purpose of these grants, which is set out in the Budget of 1949, was twofold: First, the improvement of services; and secondly compensation for social services performed by the municipalities.

From the very beginning, the Fire and Police grants have been criticized as an infringement of local autonomy and as a subject properly to be financed by local taxation. The fact is they have never produced satisfaction. The local Fire and Police Departments have, however, been elevated to a more satisfactory standard of service, and in view of these conditions, we are proposing, in line with the recent recommendation of the Provincial-Municipal Committee, that these grants be discontinued as of December 31, 1953. This decision will not affect the amounts payable toward the superannuation and Workmen's Compensation funds. There are very good reasons why the Province should continue to make contributions toward these funds. The Fire and Police grants have been payable only on the condition that the municipalities provide Workman's Compensation protection and contribute to a pension plan for their fire and police forces not less than 5 per cent of the salaries of their members subject to compulsory arbitration in the settlement of employment disputes. The arbitration feature of this legislation will remain in effect and the provincial contributions will therefore continue

to be made to the Superannuation and Compensation payments on the same basis as at present.

The new grant to begin in 1954 may be used by each municipality for any purpose suited to its local needs. There will be no inspection or regulation by the Province and no strings of any kind attached. The grants will amount to $1.50 per capita to the smallest villages and townships and will range up, depending on population, to $4 per capita to the largest municipality. I shall give particulars of that in a moment. This new plan will provide assistance towards welfare costs. It can be statistically demonstrated that the larger the population of a municipality, the larger the per capita expenditure it requres for welfare purposes. The graded per capita unconditional payments are, in a real sense, an additional Provincial contribution toward municipal welfare costs. Fire and police grants, as stated, were designed to be in part a contribution to municipal welfare costs, but there was no uniformity in actual operation. Places of the same size received varying amounts. The new per capita system will cure that. In passing it may be said that as a matter of practical administration and in the interests of economy certain welfare matters have to be dealt with on the municipal level. The new grants will in all cases be a substantial contribution in compensation.

The aggregate of the grants payable on the basis of 1951 population will amount to $11,374,950,

so is made to the supervision and cooperation
[illegible] ability is [illegible].

The use proposed in Section D.[illegible] may be used to
make contributions for any purpose related to its local
needs. There will be no interference or regulation
by the Province and no sharing of any kind whatsoever.
The grant will amount to $1.00 per capita to the
municipal villages and townships and will range up,
depending on population, to $1 per capita in the
larger municipalities. I shall give provincial
of that in a moment. This new plan will provide
adequate income for welfare purposes. It can be strate-
gically introduced when the larger the population
of a municipality, the larger the per capita contribution
is required for welfare purposes. The grants per
capita mentioned previously are, in a real sense, an
equalization [illegible] contribution towards municipal
welfare costs. Also and public funds, or shared,
have developed in me it plan a contribution to municipal
welfare costs, but there was no difficulty in sec-al
[illegible]. Final [illegible] have also received varying
amounts. The new per capita grants will cure that.
In passing it may be mentioned that we a matter of practical
administration and in the interests of economy certain
welfare matters have to be [illegible] on the municipal
level. The new Grants will in all [illegible] be a more
flexible contribution to economy.

The existence of any grants [illegible] on the
basis of 100% population will amount to $[illegible],000.

quite a lot of money, $11,374,950. By 1954, they will be adjusted upwards in accordance with increases in population to about $12 million, of course quite without strings. Fire and police grants in 1951-52 amounted to $3,573,585, so the new grants represent a very substantial increase, of about 8 and one-half million dollars. These grants are taking the Province into a municipal grant system quite new in Canada. We have had, as has the Provincial-Municipal Committee, the advantage of studying the New York system which was brought about partly by the State taking over for central administration certain municipal taxing powers. Then the larger municipalities, because of larger welfare and other responsibilities, received the larger grants. In New York State, to provide stability for both the State and the municipalities the grants are fixed on the basis of the 10-year census. We are introducing an important new feature providing that an additional adjustment will be made on each subsequent occasion that the population of a municipality increases by 7 per cent or more. The formula to determine such increase will be set up by regulation. Any system based on population must be fixed upon a census as there is no method of calculating the population of municipalities which is sufficiently accurate to register population changes which could be used without, in effect, taking a new census of the area, and this is not practicable. Using the 7 per cent variable makes new calculations necessary

only in the most unusual cases. One of the purposes of the new system is to provide stability for both the Province and the municipalities, in fiscal matters.

The establishment of the new grants is in keeping with our policy of assisting the municipalities at every opportunity always, of course, in the light of our own provincial obligations, which are very heavy. The Province's grants to the municipalities now represent about 40 per cent of our net ordinary revenue. Everything received from the Federal tax rental and more goes to the municipalities in grants. Out of the remaining 60 per cent we have to maintain and build highways and public works and provide all forms of social benefits, including old age pensions, mental hospitals and sanitaria, and a host of developmental services; and at the same time service the debt of the Province and keep our credit, which permits us to go ahead with projects such as Hydro, bright and clean.

There is a limit to our capacity to go on increasing these grants without imposing additional taxation, and I am sure everyone will agree that this is not the time to increase taxation. I said in the House last October in a statement, which I note has been variously interpreted, that we would introduce reforms as we could without jeopardizing the Provincial fiscal and credit position. We have done immeasurably more for our municipalities than has any province in Canada or indeed by the states of the American Union.

only in the more general sense. One of the purposes of the new system is to provide flexibility for both the provinces and the municipalities, in fiscal matters.

The establishment of the new grants is in harmony with our policy of assisting the municipalities at every opportunity always, of course, in the light of our financial obligations, which are very heavy. The Provincial grants to the municipalities now amount to 40 per cent of our net ordinary revenue. Everything received from the income tax revenue goes to the municipalities in grants, one of the reasons why we felt we have to maintain and build highways and bridges which provide all forms of essential services, including old age pensions, mental hospitals and sanatoria, are a form of development or grant; and it is for this time satisfy the role of the province and leave our overall, which provide to be used with projects such as hydro, roads and bridges.

There is little to add except to say we are introducing these grants without imposing additional taxation, and I am sure everyone will agree that this is not the time to increase taxation. I wish to thank Honourable Members in a unanimous, manner, I have the hon. Minister's interpretation, that we could introduce reforms as we could without impoverishing the Provincial and municipal coffers. We have more financially sound, for our municipalities than has any province in Canada as indicated by the speeches of the Minister Finance.

The new system does not come into effect until January 1st, 1954. It will not stimulate the spending of money which comes to hand unexpectedly. It is my hope that this money will rather stimulate more than ever living within our means and that these large grants will be passed on by the municipalities to the taxpayers in the form of tax reductions.

In order to give my friends here some idea of the magnitude of these grants I will first of all take some of the cities: The City of Hamilton, for instance, receives from Fire and Police grants $236,391. Under this system they will received $624,963.

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Could my hon. friend tell me what will be the rate per capita for Hamilton?

HON. MR. FROST: It will be $3 for Hamilton. Ottawa is also $3. Their Fire and Police is now $348,875, and they will receive $600,690, The rate for Windsor is $2.75; they are receiving now $142,809 and under the new system they will receive $328,752.

(Take E follows)

the ore vessels were so soon into action until January 1st, 1916. It will run eliminate the monopoly of money which seems to rend management. It is my hope that this money will come primarily from foreign investors within our shores but that these large sums will be raised so by the subscriptions in the treasury in the form of tax revenues.

It seems to give my colleagues here some idea of the magnitude of these plans, will take of all this good of the civilas: The City of Washington, for instance, relieves from fire and police grants $210,000. Under this system they will recieve $140,000.

Mr. Curtis (leader of the opposition): Could my hon. friend tell us what will be the rate per taxpayer for Washington?

Hon. Mr. FRASER: It will be $1 for Washington. Ottawa is also $1. Omni - Fire and police is one $324,377, and they will receive $0.8000. The rest for Windsor is $1,273; they are receiving now $112,000 and under the new system they will receive $141,272.

(Time is finished)

London is a $2.75 area; they receive $88,000. now, and under the new system they will receive $262,000. I see the Mayor of London is here today, and I am sure he will be pleased with that statement.

Oshawa is a $2.50 area; receives $60,000., which will be increased to $103,000.

I have other places mentioned here. I note Timmins, for instance, and the hon. member might be interested in that. That area is a $2.25 area. Its grant will be increased from $31,000. to $62,000. That should be very satisfactory to the hon. member.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): What about Niagara Falls?

MR. OLIVER: Any increase there?

HON. MR. FROST: There are increases right down the line. I will give the hon. members some particulars of certain ridings. I have here Lincoln, London, Peel, and Rainy River. Let us start with Lincoln, as that is the first one which comes to hand. The city of St. Catharines receives $51,000., and will receive $94,000. under the new system.

Grimsby, receives $4,194.; and will receive about $4,437.

Merritton, is receiving $4,832., and will receive $7,542.

In the Township of Caistor, which is a $1.50 area, they receive now $150. and will receive $2,035.

Clinton now receives $323., and will receive $6,520.

Gainsborough, now receives $128., and will receive $3,749.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, in regard to the $1.50 subsidy, the hon. members know that in grading it is very difficult to grade the larger places, because they have larger costs and expenditures. As a matter of fact, under the $1.50 subsidy, the rural parts benefit really more heavily than do the others.

Grantham Township, receives $8,395., and will receive $30,822., under this new plan.

I do not know whether I have South Grey here or not.

MR. OLIVER: You have not figured that up yet.

HON. MR. FROST: Oh yes I have. The hon. Leader of the Opposition does not know the half of it. I will give him the figures in regard to Grey South.

Durham, receives $482. now, and will receive $2,758.

Hanover receives $3,334., and will receive $5,653.

Chatsworth receives $89., and will receive $593.

Dundalk, receives $317., and will receive $1,152.

Flesherton, receives $117., and will receive $694.

Markdale receives $253. and will receive $1,510.

Neustadt, receives $41., and will receive $721.

When you get into the Townships with the $1.50 subsidy, you find Artenesia receives $922., and will receive $2,922.

Bentinck receives $852., and will receive $3,398.

Egremont, receives $1,007. and will receive $3,282.

Euphrasia, receives $951., and will receive $2,890.

Glenelg, receives $607., and will receive $1,926.

Holland, receives $693., and will receive $2,803.

Normandy, receives $1,282., and will receive $3,962.

Osprey receives $729. and will receive $2,603.

Proton receives $859. and will receive $3,782.

In other words, in Grey South, the increase of subsidies is from $12,000. to $39,000., an increase of $27,000. I am sure the hon. Leader of the Opposition will admit we have been very generous indeed.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on with other parts of the province for some time. What happens in Grey South, happens across the board in this province.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Prime Minister be good enough to give me the per capita rate for Toronto?

HON. MR. FROST: $4.00. I will give you the story of Toronto. Here are some of the benefits which come to the Toronto area. Of course, again I say to the hon. members, where you have these great increases in Osprey Township and other places, you should remember that while these amounts may be several times the amounts they are presently receiving, it is possible that the increase in their assessment will amount to several mills.

The province is paying in Greater Toronto -- and will continue to pay during the organizational period until December 31st, 1953 -- the expenses of the Greater Toronto Assessment Board, which is producing a uniform assessment in the Toronto

Metropolitan area, The expenses, estimated to the 31st of March, 1954, are $824,000. The province will continue to pay the expenses of the Metropolitan Council during its organizational period, and the salary of the chairman until January 1st, 1955, at an estimated $300,000. to $400,000.

The province's new unconditional grants will provide $4.00 per capita for the Toronto Metropolitan area, or a sum total of $4,470,000. in 1954. As these grants are graded according to population, the total distribution in the Metropolitan area, if the municipalities continued their independent status, would only be $3,353,000., so the net gain by unification is, over and above the ordinary grants, $1,117,000. for the first year, and will be considerably larger in the future.

The province will pay 50 percent. in this area of all approved metropolitan road improvements. This is a substantial increase over the 33 percent. now paid on a city basis. On the basis of 1951 expenditures, the adjustments represent probably an increase of about $360,000. As the metropolitan road program increases, the 50 percent. paid by the province will increase.

In addition to that, the government of

[illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ontario, or the Department of Highways, is taking over completely, the maintenance of the Markham road. The hon. member for York North (Mr. Mackenzie) will be pleased to hear that. That is the road running from inside the proposed Metropolitan area, through Markham, up to Sutton, and Lake Simcoe. This in itself effects a saving of $92,000. a year.

Mr. Speaker, that is the main outline of the plans which are proposed.

(PAGE E-7 FOLLOWS)

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Prime Minister state how many cities will be in that top bracket?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): I shall give the hon. Leader of the Opposition a statement of the grant system, in this way:

Cities and Metropolitan areas:

Over 750,000 people	$4.00
400,001 to 750,000	3.50
201,000 to 400,000	3.00
75,001 to 200,000	2.75
75,000 and under	2.50

Towns and Villages:

Over 10,000 people	$2.25
7,001 to 10,000	2.00
5,001 to 7,000	1.75
2.001 to 5,000	1.60
2,000 and under	1.50

Townships:

Over 20,000 people	$2.25
15,001 to 20,000	2.00
10,001 to 15,000	1.85
5,001 to 10,000	1.75
2,001 to 5,000	1.60
2,000 and under	1.50

GREATER TORONTO ASSESSMENT BOARD ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs) moved first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Greater Toronto Assessment Board Act, 1951."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: During the hearings of the Ontario Municipal Board on the application of the City of Toronto for an amalgamation of the thirteen municipalities comprising the Greater Toronto Area, the question of the assessment values being applied in the different municipalities was very much to the fore and many conflicting statements were made by different parties at the hearing as to the percentage of the actual value being used for assessment purposes in the municipalities.

The Board realized that any solution to the problem of amalgamation or unification of services they might recommend, was dependent to a large degree on an equalization of assessment. They, therefore, in an interim report to the Government recommended that steps be taken to have an equalization of assessment values made in the thirteen municipalities.

The Government concurred with this suggestion and recommended the Legislature at

MILITARY TRAINING LEADERSHIP EVALUATION

Gen. Thomas D. Gerhardt (Commanding Officer, Military Training) wrote just prior to his retirement, in its 25 years the Junior Officer Training Program had lost, 1000."

Action taken by this review committee, of the Pilot, is twofold: Change the emphasis of the Junior Officer Training Program by the application of the principle of the individual responsibility (responsibility and initiative) and further provide the application of the maximum values being used in the Pilot and Navy. Until the individual work only on relevant values of the training is to the benefit of the actual value being used for assessment purposes in the non-objectives.

The Pilot training also an attempt to the method of administration or individuals of supervisor and being assessed, was expensive in a large degree on the modification of assessment. Thus, therefore, in an effective report is the assessment in Section 1 that that is taken to have an objectivity of information which is in the training environment.

The assessment concerned with the formulation and determined the qualities of

the 1951 session a bill known as the Greater Toronto Assessment Board Act. The purpose of this Act was to form a three-man board to be given the following objectives:

(a) To value, in accordance with the Assessment Act, all land as defined in that Act, in each area municipality; and

(b) If a proclamation is issued under Section 11, to direct and control the making of assessments and the preparation of assessment rolls in each area municipality designated in the proclamation.

Section 11 of this Act stated that such proclamation was to be made on or before the 15th day of December in the year preceding that when such values were to be made effective.

While the Greater Toronto Assessment Board reported in November of last year that their work was sufficiently advanced so that the new equalized values could be made applicable in 1953 for the taxation year 1954, at the same time the Ontario Municipal Board reported that they were prepared to bring in their recommendations on the amalgamation application of the City of Toronto in January of this year.

On receipt of the recommendations of the

the Ontario Planning and Development Act. The purpose of this Act was to form a framework which would govern the following objectives:

(a) To ensure, by consultation with the Government and all land as defined in this Act, in such manner as may be prescribed;

(b) To provide for the preparation of Land Use Policies in order to guide and control the making of changes which are the responsibility of municipalities delegated in the Act;

Section 11 of the Act states that every municipal planning scheme is to be made or amended before the 1st day of December of the year preceding that when such values were to be made effective.

Until the Ontario Planning Assessment Group undertook in November of last year that their main work was municipalities approved so that the new classified values could be made applicable in 1973 for the 1974 year (1973) as the case was the Ontario Municipal Board approved that any Area Planning Board in their recommendations on the Municipal classification of the Order of Priority in January of this year.

A review of the recommendations of the

Ontario Municipal Board the Government have decided that as the apportionment of the costs to the different municipalities for supplying municipal services will be based on assessment to a large extent, that an equalized assessment scheme is necessary and are introducing this Bill to make the necessary changes in the Greater Toronto Assessment Board Act of 1951, so that the values as set by that Board can be made applicable in 1953 for the taxation year of 1954.

Changes are, therefore, necessary to Sections 3, 11, 13 and 14 of the 1951 Act in order to eliminate the necessity of the proclamation called for by Section 11 of the same Act.

In order to ensure a uniform method of assessing and collecting business assessments, we are also recommending that all assessment for business be made in one year and that the taxes levied on this assessment be collected in the following year and that the Greater Toronto Assessment Board be given the task of supervising the preparation of the business assessments in 1953 for the taxation of 1954 in all municipalities. Any mnnicipalities which now assess for business and levy taxes on such assessment in the same year will no longer do so after December 31st of this

year. I might mention at this time that the larger municipalities in Ontario are gradually reverting to the more common method of assessment for business in one year and collecting taxes on this assessment the following year. They claim that from experience it has been found to be much more practical and a sounder method.

The 1951 Act also provided that the Lieutenant Governor in Council was to set the date for the return of the assessment rolls of the different municipalities.

We are recommending that where municipalities return their assessment rolls by wards, subdivisions of wards, or groups of polling subdivisions, that this practice be not interfered with and the Lieutenant Governor in Council recognize this method when setting the dates for the return of the rolls.

The 1951 Act precluded any member of the Council or any officer or employee of the municipalities who held office during the preceding year, from sitting on courts of revision, on the values as set by the Greater Toronto Assessment Board Act. This, unfortunately, prevented present members of courts of revision whose services would be of value of being appointed to such courts, so

this has been remedied in this present Bill to permit members of courts of revision already acting to be appointed to the new courts. The new courts to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council will deal only with the valuations as set by the Board and any additions to the roll made under the provisions of Section 51A of the Assessment Act which are also a question of values. The present courts appointed by the municipalities will deal this year with all the ordinary assessment matters as business assessment adjustments, vacancy appeals and local improvement charges, etc., etc.

The Greater Toronto Assessment Board have ascertained that in nine of the thirteen municipalities comprising this area, that the assessment rolls are not being prepared in accordance with the clauses L to O of subsection 1 of Section 16 of the Assessment Act, or, in other words, by streets or concessions and in polling subdivisions. As the assessment offices in some of the municipalities are not only short-handed, owing to the enormous building growth in this area, and in addition, where they are using mechanical equipment to prepare the rolls, they have not sufficient machines to make the necessary change-over in one

year. We are, therefore, recommending that where it is not practical this change be not enforced this year.

The uniform assessment proposed, of course, bases valuations upon realistic values. Assessments in the suburban municipalities will in the main be raised and industrial, commercial and residential assessments will be automatically equalized. It should be remembered that while the assessment is raised it will have the converse effect of lowering the mill rate in the same proportion. Thus it will produce equity and fairness. Again it should be remembered that although assessments are raised it does not follow that the individual taxpayer will pay more. There will be a brand new mill rate in all of the municipalities much lower than the present mill rate. What is paid by the taxpayer is governed by the amount which the Council spends and which is translated into a new mill rate and applied on the new assessment.

People, therefore, should not be confused by the fact that the assessments being increased means that their taxes will be increased. In order to provide justice for the people of the greater Toronto area, including thirteen municipalities,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

it is necessary that there be a standard assessment and that one mill on the tax rate has an equal meaning across the area. Otherwise justice to the taxpayer cannot be brought about.

THE POLICE ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moves first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Police Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, my explanation on this Bill will be reserved until after I introduce the next Bill.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENTS ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General) moves first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Fire Departments Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the contents of both of these Bills relates to some of the other legislation which has been introduced today, and it may be that later on in the Session there may arise some points which may have to be included in both of these Bills, or other matters relating to Fire and Police Departments, but, in the meantime, this Bill covers the points which are

of certain relevance to some of the changes in grants, which are indicated in one of the Bills introduced by the hon. Prime Minister this afternoon.

Coinciding with the establishment of the new system of unconditional grants, which will have no strings attached, the grants payable under the Police and Fire Departments Acts will be repealed except for those amounts which are payable to the municipalities with respect to the Workmen's Compensation and Superannuation funds of the Police and Fire Departments. The Acts providing for the payment of the fire and police grants were passed by the Legislature in 1949. The Treasurer of Ontario was empowered under the two Acts to pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to every municipality having a police or fire department grants ranging from 10 per cent of the cost of the Department where the assessed population of the municipality was 70,000 or over to 25 per cent where the assessed population of the municipality was less than 10,000. These grants were, however, payable on provision that certain conditions were fulfilled by the municipalities. They were:

(a) That all members of the police force were

placed under the Workmen's Compensation Act or under a benefit plan approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board;

(b) That the municipality was not in default under any agreement, decision or award made under the collective bargaining provisions of the Act; and

(c) That a pension plan had been established for the members in the force towards which the municipality contributed an amount not less than 5 per cent of the salaries of the members participating in the plan.

(F-1 follows)

An important feature of the two Acts was the provision requiring compulsory arbitration of employment disputes. The continuing service of these two forces is closely related to our provincial and national security, and it was deemed essential that any disputes arising over conditions of employment should be settled by arbitration. This feature of the two acts will continue in effect, and the Province will, therefore, continue to make its contributions to the Workmen's Compensation Fund and Superannuation Fund of the two forces.

The remaining grants payable under the two Acts are being withdrawn as of December 31, 1953. These grants have been criticized as being an encroachment on the independence of the local governments and as providing a service which should be properly financed out of local taxation. During the years that they have been paid, they have brought about a great improvement in the standard of service. As a result of the special capital grants, the fire departments have been able to add substantially to their equipment. In addition the standardization of hose couplings and other apparatus, which has been financed almost entirely out of provincial revenues, will be

virtually completed within the year. In view of these conditions, the provisions pertaining to the payment of fire and police grants, except for the Province's contributions to the Workmen's Compensation and Superannuation Funds, will be repealed effective December 31, 1953.

THE MORTGAGE TAX REPEAL ACT, 1953

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): moved first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to repeal the Mortgage Tax Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER: The Mortgage Tax Act was first enacted in 1918 and was enacted at the request of the City of Toronto in order to assist it in the financing of its new registry office building.

The Act authorizes municipalities, having a population of more than 200,000, to pass by-laws providing for the levy of a tax not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent upon the amount of money required by any mortgage or charge registered in a Registry or Land Titles Office, or, in other words, the mortgage tax equals $1.00 per $1,000.00 of mortgage.

Only three municipalities in the Province

have taken advantage of this legislation,namely the City of Toronto, the County of York and the City of Hamilton.

This tax, being payable by the party registering a mortgate, is invariably paid by the person to whom the mortgage loan is given.

The revenues from this tax have increased considerably in recent years due to the construction of new homes and the fact that practically all the homes built now require a fairly heavy mortgage.

There is no question that the mortgage tax was intended to reimburse the City of Toronto for the capital cost of constructing a new registry office. It was never thought at that time that any other municipality's population would reach 200,000. However, around 1935 or 1936 the County of York passed a by-law making the Act apply to the registration of mortgages in the County of York and the City of Hamilton passed a by-law under this Act in October, 1952.

In 1942 an Act was passed to come into force on proclamation to repeal The Mortgage Tax Act, but the City of Toronto claimed that they had not yet paid for their building and the Act was never proclaimed.

In view of the fact that The Mortgage

Tax Act has now morethan reimbursed the City of Toronto for any money it expended on the registry office, it is felt that in view of the substantial increase in payments to be made to municipalities in 1954 by the Province,it is in the interest of the citizens of Ontario that this tax on the mortgage of their homes should be repealed as of January 1st, 1954.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES' ACT

HON. F. S. THOMAS (Minister of Agriculture) moved first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Agricultural Societies' Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill provides that the amount a Society may pay for prize money is increased from $800 to $1,000. The amendment also provides that grants for capital expenditures are not to exceed one-quarter of the capital expenditures, and that grants may be received from local organizations as well as municipalities.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS ACT

HON. F. S. THOMAS (Minister of Agriculture) moved first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Agricultural Associations Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this amendment is to provide for ownership of land by an Association that has been designated under Section 2 of the Agricultural Associations Act. It applies to property now leased by the Beekeepers' Association of Ontario, which it desires to purchase.

EDIBLE OIL PRODUCTS ACT

HON. F. S. THOMAS (Minister of Agriculture) moved first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Edible Oil Products Act, 1952."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, in this Bill "dairy product" is re-defined; Section 2 is re-drafted to add certain provisions to protect the public in respect to the sale of products to which The Edible Oil Products Act, 1952, applies.

THE MINING TAX ACT

HON. PHILIP T. KELLY (Minister of Mines) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the amendment provides as follows:

1. Mining locations and mining claims are

sometimes divided and the parts owned by different persons. This fact is recognized by the insertion of the words 'or part thereof' in the appropriate places.

2. Licences of occupation are deleted, thus exempting these licensees from the acreage tax. Henceforth they will be liable only for the annual rental under The Mining Act.

3. The minimum tax, which is now $1 in all cases is increased to $4 in the case of mining locations, etc. in territory without municipal organization.

Subsection 2. Lands leased under The Mining Act are subject to rental payments and also to the acreage tax. The proposal is to exempt these lands from acreage tax and to raise the rental payments to compensate therefor, thus simplifying the situation and lessening the accounting involved. This is effective on June 1st of this year.

Section 2: With the exception mentioned above the changes effected by the Bill will apply in the year 1954 and thereafter.

CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS ACT

HON. PHILIP T. KELLY (Minister of Mines) moved first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Canada Company's Lands Act, 1922."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the explanation of this Bill is that large tracts of land were granted many years ago by the Crown to the Canada Company for colonization purposes. When the Company sold land to settlers it reserved to itself the mineral rights. Since 1919 the Company has released to the Crown the mineral rights in hundreds of thousands of acres of these lands in order to avoid acreage tax under The Mining Tax Act. The Canada Company's Lands Act, 1922, provided for the sale of these mineral rights to the owners of the land upon proof of ownership.

Sections 2 and 3: As many of the descriptions of the lands concerned cannot be followed on the ground, provision is made for surveys.

MR. W. E. BRANDON (York West): Mr. Speaker, at the request of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) I beg leave to table the first report of the Ontario Provincial-Municipal Relations Committee, of which I am a member. I am giving a copy thereof to the

hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett).

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

(Take G-1 follows)

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order:

"Resuming the Adjourned Debate on the amendment to the motion for an Address in Reply to the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session."

ON SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

MR. W. J. STEWART (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, again I wish most sincerely to congratulate you on the well-merited high degree of confidence and respect that you continue to enjoy in the mind of every hon. member of this Legislature.

I wish also to express appreciation to the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer) for his splendid contribution to the conduct of the proceedings of the House as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House.

Congratulations to the hon. member for St. Patrick Riding (Mr. Roberts). I am sure he will enjoy the co-operation of every hon. member in the discharge of those onerous duties. The speech from the Throne expressed the prayer of every loyal subject in the words I now quote:

"We look forward this year to the Coronation of Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. We pray that her reign as our Queen may be prosperous, long and happy."

The people of Parkdale Riding, with the people of this city and everyone in Ontario, would be pleased to have the hon. The Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and his gracious, charming wife, head the official party

and represent this grand old loyal province at the Coronation. Their presence at that historic event would be a tangible expression of our loyalty and devotion to the Crown, the Throne and Her Majesty Our Queen, Queen of Canada, Queen of the Empire of which we so happily form a part.

Mr. Prime Minister, I sincerely hope to hear from you early in this Session, that you, and your gracious lady will go over to the Motherland representing Ontario; over to the Old Land, England, that sleepless sentinel on the frontiers of freedom.

The hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Nickle), in his splendid and constructive address, also expressed the heartfelt feeling of every hon. member of this House, in his tribute to Her Majesty, our Queen.

He also very fittingly stated that we remember that the hon. the Prime Minister, (Mr. Frost), and the former Prime Minister (Mr. Kennedy), presently the hon. member for Peel, in the dark days of the First Great War served in His Majesty's Forces in active theatres of war.

I am mindful of the fact that they, and also the mover of the motion in reply to the Throne address, all three, were seriously wounded.

In the address referred to, tribute was paid to the memory of two former Prime Ministers, the hon. Mitchell Hepburn and the hon. Gordon Conant, and extended the sympathy of the House to their families.

also to a former Speaker and Cabinet Minister, Norman Hipel, whose sudden passing we deeply regret.

The hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Nicl le) said something for all of us when he expressed well-deserved appreciation to the cabinet ministers and extended congratulations on new appointments made to the Cabinet.

The reference to entertaining representatives of 69 nations in the capital city of this province is indeed worthy of note. Such gatherings and hospitality generate international goodwill and contribute to achieving peace for the world.

In seconding the motion in reply to the speech from the Throne, the hon. member for Hamilton-Wentworth (Mr. Connell) delivered a very comprehensive and informative address, revealing a great record of good government, by this government, advancing the welfare of the people, a government deeply sensible to the needs and best interests of the people, a government led by a Prime Minister who made a profound promise before the last election in these words:

> "I shall endeavour to give the people of Ontario good government."

That promise is being kept in abundant measure.

I would like to associate myself with the kindly references made to a former Prime Minister, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), also the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr.Oliver) and the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck).

I remember when I entered this House in 1938

they, with nine other hon. members on this side, were . . members of this House.

Parkdale Riding is located on the west side of this city, the eastern boundary being Brock Avenue, extending westerly to High Park and bounded on the south by Lake Ontario and on the north by an irregular line to the C. P. R. tracks.

The riding is largely a residential district with good homes. It has several large industries, excellent retail stores, and many professional offices, churches, libraries, schools, and a population of splendid people whom I am very pleased to represent. There are a goodly number of people who by choice have made this land their new homeland. Many have been here for one and two generations and increasing the number are many who recently come to this soil. They are good home-makers and industrious persons, intensely interested in learning our language and appreciating the aid and assistance of the Board of Education and the Department of Education in the teaching of Basic English.

They daily manifest their earnest desire to live by the principles of good citizenship.

They highly value democracy, they appreciate the franchise, they are contributing splendidly to our daily life.

A word on highways and a word about the hon. minister (Mr. Doucett).

People in Parkdale Riding a short time ago greatly enjoyed an interesting and splendid address by my good

friend, the able Minister .

They, with us and the people of Ontario, rejoice at his remarkable recovery from the serious accident he experienced.

We learned details of the two bridges which the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) announced here at a previous session.

He outlined the handicaps of compulsory insurance and the advantages of the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund Act.

He urged care, caution and courtesy in driving and also in walking.

He expressed regret for highway fatalities and accidents.

Some people make remarks to the effect that there should be a law for this and that. I believe we have plenty of laws now, the need is more observance and more enforcement.

In horse-and-buggy days people took more time and displayed the same courtesy on the roads as they would in their homes, nowadays it is a case of "step on the gas," out, in and out, to the terror of fellow motorists. Legislation is not the cure; enforcing the existing laws for dangerous driving is in part the cure, also suspend or cancel more drivers' licenses. Take off the roads those who stupidly endanger themselves and others.

In the case of the over-cautious driver who impedes traffic to the exasperation of others, courteous

counselling could do much to improve his driving judgment and ability.

Pedestrians should also be cautioned to assume their individual responsibility for safe travel. A basic start might well be given in every high school.

Respect for law and order is essential in respect of highway laws as in all other laws. Let us teach by good example the rising generation. Inculcate in their minds the importance of support of law enforcement officers, our police departments and their officers. There is a vast difference between a "police state" and our police forces. We want to keep our highways safe and this country a safe place in which to live.

Teach that liberty is not license, that liberty comes from discipline and restraint, that there is a line, where the rights of the individual ends and the rights of society commence. Impress upon many that licence to drive is not a right, but a privilege.

To curb drivers who show no regard or caution approaching schools, for people at intersections, persons crossing to and from church, I say step up the prosecutions for careless and dangerous driving.

Dangerous and careless driving is a No. 1 major problem today. The speed limit may be 30 miles per hour but that does not mean that one can always go at that speed.

Drivers must use good judgment and pedestrians must likewise co-operate and obey traffic lights and safety laws.

I often wonder if the use of green and red lights should not in some manner be limited in their use, confining them more to safety signals. There are many illuminated advertising electric signs, many in green lights near intersections, and to persons unfamiliar with the district, particularly so in case of poor visibility, these are confusing and can be mistaken for a traffic signal or a traffic signal may go unnoticed by them.

At the first session of this House, in commending the splendid leadership of this Government in its research on cancer, I suggested to our able Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) to have this government next direct its attention to research to combat heart disease. Our Minister told me that there are three times as many deaths from heart disease as cancer. Ontario is now the only province that already has a foundation to investigate heart and other circulatory diseases.

I am pleased to know that the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) has conferred with the Dominion Health Minister (Mr. Martin), who has given informal approval of the idea. Meanwhile Ontario has increased a grant to aid a foundation.

The hon. Minister's statement revealed that increased hospital accommodation continues to progress rapidly.

May I make a brief reference to education: Willmott said:

> "Education is the apprenticeship of life."

Emerson said:

> "We shall learn one day to supersede politics by education."

At the first session of this House I quoted words I heard our Speaker once use as an hon. member; that the issue of the day was "democracy or dictatorship," "freedom or slavery," "God or Mammon."

I said that the Coronation ceremony would bring before the eyes and ears of the world the foundation upon which the British Empire has been built.

Queen Victoria said the secret of success of the Empire was the open Bible.

When Her Majesty is crowned, the Archbishop of Canterbury will place in the hands of Her Majesty the volume of the Sacred Law with these words "Here is wisdom; this is the Royal Law; these are the lively oracles of God."

Further, I requested that the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) prepare a supplementary text book and tell to the rising generation in a Coronation number the true story of Empire, tell them the symbolism of the Crown and Throne and the significance of the Coronation. Tell them that it is the bounden duty of every servant of the Crown to preserve the infallible justice of the Crown. Tell them the story of Confederation and of this Province; yes,

Can I make a brief reference to education.

Gilbert said:

"Education is the systematizing of
fact."

Lenin said:

"We shall teach the boy to supervise
politics by education."

In the first session of this house I quoted
words I heard the Premier once use in a long ago:
that the issue of the day was democracy or dictatorship,
"freedom or slavery" that is Russia.

I did not the quotation warning would
spring before the eyes and ears of the world the
foundations on which the Italian Empire had been built.
Great statesmanship has secured of success of
the Empire was too high costly.

When the Majesty is crowned, the foundations of
Parliament will place in his hands of his Majesty
the powers of the Sacred Ark which hence forward
is visible; also in the Royal Law; these are the
lively oracles of law.

Politics, I frankly admit has been, however
a doubtful job. Perhaps proper a supplementary
right also, and will be the strong foundation in
Confederation because the true body of society, full and
the symbolism of all crown and throne and the sovereign
Tribunal of the Confederation. Full consideration of the
sacrosanct duty of every member of the Crown to observe
the inviolable journey of the crown. Full force the
error of Confederation and of this Provincial rule.

tell them we are free and willing partners in the partnership of the British Empire. Tell the rising generation of the life and natural resources of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I have learned through the Department of Education under the direction of my friend, our able and outstanding Minister of Education (Mr.Dunlop) that a beautifully illustrated booklet is being written by Lady Tweedsmuir, and that a copy will be sent to every classroom in Ontario.

Also 1000 copies of another pamphlet on the Coronation is being purchased, a pamphlet which is designed for more advanced pupils and especially for teachers of History.

Mr. Speaker, our Department of Education regulations require that we celebrate Empire Day in the schools on the Friday preceding the birthday of the reigning sovereign.

This year the Dominion Government has proclaimed May the 18th as the Queen's Birthday and so, after consultation with the Daughtersof the Empire and with the Citizenship Committee of the Canadian Legion, the Department is setting aside May 15th as Empire Day. It will not be a holiday but special programs have been arranged in place of the regular lessons.

Mr. Speaker, I wish most sincerely to congratulate the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunlop), yes, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the Government, for again taking full advantage of the opportunity to impress

upon the teachers and the pupils the value of the British connection and the importance of British institutions.

Mr. Speaker, a good many Canadians wish that the term 'Dominion of Canada" may be in use for a good many years, indeed, a good many Canadians see no reason why the use of the term should be discontinued.

Queen Elizabeth the Second in one of her recent public addresses used another term which is dear to Canadian hearts - "the British Commonwealth and Empire."

As we understand the situation, the Dominions such as Canada, Australia, South Africa, India, Pakistan, New Zealand, and possibly others, make up the British Commonwealth and the Empire is composed of all these dominions and also of colonies and dependencies of various kinds.

A recent circular which I have in my hand was issued by the United Nations Association for distribution to the schools of six provinces, including Ontario, and seems to cast a slur on what it terms "colonialism" and says that "the feeling of the majority in the United Nations is that colonial powers should give up their overseas possessions as quickly as possible." It said:

"Statements of colonial powers, such as Great Britain, France, Belgium and the United States are looked upon with suspicion."

The same pamphlet, distributed to all schools in Ontario states that "the words 'colony' and 'colonialism' in the last fifty years have taken on a bad meaning,

upon the teachers and the people the duty of the
private enterprise and the importance of British
institutions.

In London, a good many Canadians view that the
term "Dominion of Canada", be in use for a short time
again. Indeed, a good deal conditions are to return the
the use of the term should be discontinued.

Some attribute the source to one of the former
Canadian governors who thought that while it was a
Canadian heart - the British Commonwealth and Empire.

In the conversation the discussion, the Canadian
food is good, football, Good Africa, India, Pakistan,
the British, all people active, help of the British
Commonwealth and the Empire is required in all times
including the aid of colonies and dominions or
various kind.

A recent editorial point I have in my hand was
issued in the Toronto Telegram Commission for distribution
in the schools of the province, also the Ontario.
and seems to just a slow - was it been "Canadianism"
and that was the feeling of the majority in the United
States in that national spirit should play in their
original relationship in reality as possible. It was
"Canadian of national spirit, such as there
already, France, Germany and the other Italy are
lesser upon the vulgarity.

The most popular illustrated in all schools
in Canada which has the world culture and national-
ism in the last thirty years has been in a new society,

implying subjection and exploitation."

Mr. Speaker, when the United Nations Association in Canada is trusted by the Departments of Education of six provinces, surely it should not betray that trust by sending out literature which reflects on the good name of Great Britain, France, Belgium and the United States. I feel quite confident now that this matter has been placed before this House that my good friend, the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop), will give this matter the appropriate attention it warrants. To my mind, the article is not the opinion of any hon. Minister or Department of any Province, but rather a gross abuse of their confidence and the trust reposed in the publishers of the pamphlet.

Such articles tend to weaken the potency of British ideals and British connection.

Well, as a nation, are free and willing partners in the British Empire and happy in our association with all constituents of the Commonwealth.

Since the end of the second world war, three quarters of a million new Canadians, have entered Canada.

The program of the Department training in citizenship is indeed greatly appreciated by our New Canadians. They eagerly look forward to obtaining their citizenship in this land of free men. The announced policy of giving grants for new schools to provide only fundamentals is a sound, sane policy that is warmly welcomed by property owners, the

ratepayers.

We have come a long way from the little old red school house of other days. The physical exercise was not provided then by instructors in a gymnasium. We got it by doing the necessary chores and after-school employment. I would like to express appreciation for the splendid service of our teachers in their valuable contribution toward character-building among the rising generation.

However, the home duties and spiritual instruction should not be left to the teachers and the church. Parents have a duty to perform.

I wish to touch now on the Department of Travel and Publicity. The publication known as Ontario Government Services is indeed a very informative paper which is appreciated by all who receive a copy. It is well written, attractively prepared, and brings to its readers factual information.

I would like to suggest that whereas the Department of Education is sending out Coronation booklets the Ontario Government Services send out a Coronation number, telling the features of the Coronation ceremony and the symbolism of the Crown and the responsibility of every Crown official and officer to preserve "the infallible justice of the Crown."

The department of Reform Institutions is ably administered by one who earned by courage and valour the Victoria Cross. I remember when Canadians faced the enemy there unbeaten and unconquered, and in shining splendour, and as long as English is spoken,

[illegible]

[illegible]

the words "Dieppe" and "Canadian" are a challenge that surpasses all monuments of stone and bronze.

Great advances have been made in dealing with persons who have offended against the law. Reform has been the keynote, but it should always be remembered that all jails, reformatories, etc., are penal institutions, and are not operated as competitive institutions seekingpatronage.

I greatly appreciated the leadership of the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) when he added to the Parole Board a member of the opposite sex, a lady, who graciously consented to take on the responsibility of a very onerous and, I am sure, at times a very embarrassing task.

May I respectfully suggest that this Government, who has in so many ways given women their rightful recognition of equality, give consideration to establishing a Parole Board composed entirely of competent women to handle only cases of women. Men who have offended against the law could talk without restraint to the Parole Board composed only of men. Women who have offended against the law could place their appeals before a Board composed only of women.

Under such circumstances these unfortunate members of society could relate all circumstances pertaining to their cases without restraint or embarrassment.

I sincerely hope that this suggestion may cause the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) to express his opinion

some time during the present Session.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Parkdale, yes, of all Ontario, appreciate the able administration of the Public Welfare Department of Ontario. The Disabled Persons Allowance Act has brought to many disabled persons the comfort of remaining with their people in the family home and, like the Elderly Persons Housing Act, an increased measure of security. I cannot speak too highly of the prompt attention and consideration that I know by experience has been given to applicants.

Coming now to Municipal Affairs:

Entirely apart from any comment at this time on the Cummings report, the Prime Minister has told us that 40 per cent of Provincial revenues is paid to the municipalities approximately $120 million. I await with interest the report of Provincial Municipal Committee.

Out of the grants to municipalities I have learned that for the 1951-1952 period Toronto received $15,024,472 including $3,386,491 for education, the effect of that grant will be reflected in the mill rate of Toronto.

(G-15 follows)

The Ontario Gazette reports frequently that letters patent are being granted to open new cemeteries across the province, cemeteries not municipally owned, not church or family cemeteries, but cemeteries being created for investment purposes. A door to door sales force is now operating in Toronto, across Ontario, and especially in Western Ontario.

Corporations operated for earning dividends should not be tax exempt and I believe that prompt action is necessary.

I believe that organizations operating cemeteries for the public service have plenty of land to offer, backed by sound perpetual-care funds. The home-owner, the taxpayers, should not be required to suffer the added burden of taxes of investment cemetery enterprises. I am sure the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) is in no way able to prevent the granting of letters patent if everything is in order with the application.

I am reliably informed that newly incorporated cemeteries are selling land in this area without any preparation or development and that selling prices are returning fantastic increase over purchase price. Perpetual care funds are in my opinion trust funds. Is the public protected?

In guaranteeing perpetual care, I wonder if such does not come within practically selling insurance. Every safeguard should be enacted to keep cemetery operations free from speculation or exploitation.

I respectfully suggest the government appoint a commission to investigate the sufficiency of perpetual-care funds of all cemeteries, the investment of such funds, and continued supervision. Under the present Act cemeteries are required to report every twelve months but I am informed it is doubtful if that is complied with. If cemeteries are to be operated for investment purposes and dividends, some supervision as to rates charged to the public and limit to what they can advance the sale price over cost should be established.

I also feel confident that the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) will give this matter his attention as permits for cemeteries, through the Department of Health. And the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) always keenly interested in the welfare of the municipalities, will give consideration to taxing cemeteries operated for investment purposes and dividend earnings, I am sure.

I respectfully suggest that the hon. members inquire as to their areas and as to what is going on.

To my mind there is no substitute for experience. At any time it is easy to oppose, it is easy to assail. Governments face a definite, inescapable responsibility. Opposition criticism carries little responsibility. I often think, when I hear criticism, what it was when I, like other hon. members of this House, have had the responsibility of being mayor of a municipality or head of a government. I think of that old phrase, "The tempering influence of responsibility". It is one thing to criticize, it is another thing to do.

I imagine that every hon. member will join with me in expressing appreciation for the excellent services rendered to the people of Ontario by the officials and members of the Civil Service staff. Prompt and courteous attention is given to every request that we make in connection with the work of the various departments.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would say that due appreciation should be given in regard to the general conditions it is our good fortune to enjoy in Ontario. Growth in population and the faith which the investors demonstrate by their huge investments, the steady advance in agriculture, the increased exporting of our products, the steady employment

provided by sound economics and the wealth of our God-given natural resources, the steady influx of new industry and industrial capital all add to the good time we are enjoying, and I am sure under our present Government and with the St. Lawrence project and other major fields of endeavour, prosperity will surely continue.

Discussing the Bills introduced today; I would like to suggest that at all times we should remember that Toronto's prosperity, like that of Ontario, is indivisible from this great nation we call Canada. There is a challenge to all of us, and each one of us should assume our inescapable responsibility to preserve that which has been committed to our trust. Let us each resolve that we, and every citizen of this grand old province, will assume and discharge our duties, and preserve democracy and to deal with these things in perpetuation of that which was begun through the faith of our fathers.

MR. WILLIAM MURDOCH (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Hall, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5:23 of the clock,p.m.

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19